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REPRODUCED FOR THE SAKE OF THE COSTUME,
FROM ROWE'S EDITION 1709

(This is probably the earliest pictorial illustration of *Love's Labour's Lost*.)

(Frontispiece)

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION

OF

SHAKESPEARE

EDITED BY

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, M A (HARV.)

HON PH D (HALL) HON L H D (COLUMB), HON LL D (PENN ET HARV ET VAL)

HON LITT D (CANTAB)

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE 'DEUTSCHE SHAKESPEARE GESELLSCHAFT' OF WEIMAR.

LOVE'S LABOURS LOST

[SECOND EDITION]

PHILADELPHIA

J. B LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

LONDON 5 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN

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IN MEMORIAM

PREFACE

Love's Labour's Lost stands, as regards the *Text*, side by side with *Much Ado About Nothing*. Here, as there, we have an early Quarto, which the printers of the First Folio closely followed, if indeed they did not use as 'copy'. Hence, for the present play, there is in reality but one original text,—that of a Quarto printed in 1598, twenty-five years before the First Folio was issued. In 1631 a second Quarto, so called, appeared.

In the phraseology of Shakespearian editors the designation, 'Quarto,' is applied only to those editions in quarto form which were printed during SHAKESPEARE'S life-time. These alone, it is supposed, can furnish a text which may have been modified by SHAKESPEARE'S own hand. The only exception is a Quarto edition of *Othello*, printed in 1622, wherein ten or fifteen lines are to be found which exist in no other edition. That Quarto of the present play, which was issued in 1631, should not, therefore, in strictness, be included among the genuine Quartos, not only does it bear no intrinsic evidence of an independent text, but, on the contrary, there are proofs, almost in every line of every page, that it was printed directly from the First Folio. The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS adopted it, however, into the family of Quartos and recorded its various readings among those of other texts. I have not followed their example, but, merely here and there, have recorded its readings,—mainly misprints,—to show its worthlessness.

The Quartos,—whence they sprang and how they were obtained,—remain a mystery which, at this late day, there is faint prospect of unravelling. We all know that they were denounced as 'stolne and surreptitious' by Heminge and Condell, who, nevertheless, in preparing the text of the First Folio for publication, did not refrain from using them occasionally as 'copy,' as, for instance, in the present play, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and in others. If the customs of SHAKESPEARE'S stage resembled those of ours, copies of the whole play were not given to each actor, but merely the 'part' he had to act. The prompter alone possessed the complete text. If, then, the text of the Quartos were stolen, it must have been the prompter's copy that was purloined. Consequently, we may infer that the text of the Quarto,

printed in 1598, was derived from a prompter's copy. In this case, however, we encounter one or two difficulties. There are certain stage-directions that do not sound like those of a prompter's copy, which should be literally *directions*, couched in the imperative mood, such as '*Enter King*,' '*Step aside*,' etc., but in our present Quarto the directions are not all mandatory, some are descriptive, as though written by one who is describing the action, not directing it. We have '*The King entreth*,' '*He steppes aside*,' '*Berowne steppes forth*,' etc. Again, in a prompter's copy we should expect to find the Acts, if not the Scenes, designated. Whereas, in the Quarto of 1598, there is no division into Acts, but the play proceeds from beginning to end without intermission. Herein another problem confronts us. The proofs are clear that the Folio was printed from the Quarto, yet the Folio is divided into Acts,—injudiciously, it is true, but still divisions there are which are not in the copy from which it must have been printed.

Whithersoever we turn, therefore, in our attempts to penetrate the mystery of the text of the Quartos and of the Folio, we are doomed to be baffled. Our consolation must be that the subject is one of relatively small importance, and that the excellence of the text must rise or fall by its own merits, without reference to the source whence it sprang.

When it is said that the Folio was printed from the Quarto, it is to be borne in mind that the compositors probably followed not a printed page before them, but the voice of him who read the text aloud to them. The words are those spoken by the reader, the spelling is the compositor's. When a word is spelled in one way on one page and in another way on another page, nay, when the same word is spelled differently in the same line,—these variations are due, I think, to the pronunciation of the reader. Thus, we find '*perse*' in one Act and '*pierce*' in another, '*boule*' here and '*bowl*' there, and, strangest of all, '*beshrew*' all shrowes,' etc. Had the compositors set up from copy before their eyes, they would have reproduced the punctuation, probably the misspellings, and certainly the Italics. The '*Epitaph on the Death of the Deer*' by Holofernes, the '*Sonnets*' by Longaville and Dumain, are in Roman in the Quarto, but in the Folio they are all in Italic. In the Commentary on the text attention is repeatedly called to the proofs that the Folio was set up by hearing and not by seeing. If this surmise of mine be a fact, it is fatal to emendations founded on the *ductus litterarum*.

Ever since the appearance, forty years ago, of *The Cambridge Edition* of SHAKESPEARE, followed by its offspring, *The Globe Edition*, this

whole question of Texts, with their varying degrees of excellence, which had endlessly vexed the Shakespearian world, has gradually subsided, until now it is fairly lulled to a sleep as grateful as it is deep. We no longer hear the claim of a superior text put forth by editors. It is rare that nowadays, on the title page of any edition, the quality of the Text is conspicuously set forth.

For this refreshing repose we are mainly indebted to the excellent conservative text adopted by *The Globe Edition*, and also to the device of its editors which places an obelus against every line, 'wherever the original text has been corrupted in such a way as to affect the sense, no admissible emendation having been proposed, or whenever a lacuna occurs too great to be filled up with any approach to certainty by conjecture'. Here, then, on the pages of *The Globe Edition*, we have ocular proof of the number of passages which, through the errors of compositors, have been, in the past, subjects of contention by our forbears. From the emphasis of the exclamations at defective passages, uttered by critics in years gone by, and from their insistence on the corrupt state of SHAKESPEARE's text, it would be naturally inferred that these obeli are to be found freely scattered on every page. The number of lines in SHAKESPEARE's *Dramas* and *Poems*, as given in *The Globe Edition*, has been computed to be one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and two (114,402)*. The Editors of that Edition were prudent in their use of the obelus, and wisely preferred to prefix too many rather than too few. Indeed, there are not wanting critics who maintain that in many instances lines were thus condemned that admit of satisfactory explanation. The number of obeli errs, therefore, if at all, on the side of fullness. And yet, in all these hundred and fourteen thousand and odd lines we find that those marked with an obelus, as hopelessly corrupt, number about one hundred and thirty,† which means that there is only one obstinately refractory line or passage in every eight hundred and eighty. It is small wonder that the denunciation of SHAKESPEARE's defective text is become gradually of the faintest. We cannot be far astray, if, hereafter, we assume that his text has descended to us in a condition which with truth may be characterised as fairly good.

For causes now beyond our ken, these irredeemable lines are not scattered uniformly over all the Plays and Poems. They are more frequent in the *Comedies* than in the *Tragedies*, and in the *Tragedies* than in the *Histories*, and least frequent of all in the *Poems*, the

* *New Shakspeare Society, Proceedings*, 1880-6, p. 31.

† I believe this number to be correct, but it is the result of only one examination. It is possible that I may have overlooked several.

explanation of their absence from *The Rape of Lucrece* and *Venus and Adonis*, put forth, as they were, by SHAKESPEARE himself, is manifest.

In *Love's Labour's Lost*, the number of these hopelessly corrupt passages is five, which is rather above the average for a single play. If the corruption were restricted to these five lines, we might still hold the text in general to be satisfactory, but unfortunately the text throughout gives evidence of careless printing, of which these lines are merely the culmination. The punctuation, which CAPELL terms 'enormous bad,' everywhere demands revision, and, to add to our perplexity, the very distribution of speeches is at times obviously erroneous. Here, in this play, above all others, an application is needed of POPE's fine remark on SHAKESPEARE'S 'preservation of character,' 'which is such,' says POPE in his *Preface*, 'that had all the speeches been printed without the very names of the persons, I believe one might have applied them with certainty to every speaker.'

There is yet another element of confusion in the present unfortunate text. Certain passages there are in one of Berowne's speeches which are repeated afterward in the same speech, in substance, and occasionally even word for word. Again, at the close of the last Scene, Berowne asks Rosaline twice what penalty she intends to impose on him, and twice she replies to him. Some editors assert that there is nothing here amiss,—that the repetitions were intentional and for the sake of oratorical emphasis. Other editors are so convinced that SHAKESPEARE meant to discard these duplicate lines that they omit them from the text. Inasmuch as the lines were written by SHAKESPEARE, the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS wisely decided to print them just as they stand in the *Folio*, on GARRICK'S principle of losing, as they say, 'no drop of that immortal man.'

As for the five hopeless obelised lines,—our convenient and ever-present scapegoats, the compositors, must bear the obloquy of their obscurity. It is not likely that their hopelessness will be ever removed. The sun is set, I believe, of the day when emendations of SHAKESPEARE'S text will be generally accepted. It is not to be supposed, however, that, even were this private belief of mine an incontrovertible fact, the steady stream of emendations will ever cease,—*labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum*. Possibly, it is best that it should not be checked, it is harmless, and the complacent, happy emenders might 'sell worse 'poison to men's souls.' TYRWHITT, the learned editor of Chaucer, who, in the early days when SHAKESPEARE'S text was still quite unsettled, contributed several emendations to it which have been since then fully accepted, thus comments on his own occupation: 'Conjectural

'criticism,' he says,* 'is pleasant enough to the Critick himself, and 'may serve to amuse a few readers, as long as it only professes to 'amuse When it pretends to anything higher, when it assumes an air 'of gravity and importance, a decisive and dictatorial tone, the acute 'conjecturer becomes an object of pity, the stupid one of contempt.' Again, there is the echo of a cry, wrung from long suffering, to be detected in the words of Dr W. ALDIS WRIGHT, our best living Shakespeare-scholar, in the *Preface* (page xix) to his edition of *Milton* 'After a considerable experience I feel justified in saying that in most 'cases, ignorance and conceit are the fruitful parents of conjectural 'emendations.'

An allusion to *Euphuism* seems inseparable from any comment on *Love's Labour's Lost* In past years it has been assumed that SHAKESPEARE intended, in the character of Don Armado to cast ridicule on this peculiar fashion of speech This assumption was, in its acceptance, largely, if not altogether, due to Sir WALTER SCOT, and was afterward fostered by ignorance of what Euphuism is in reality It is not worth while to enter into a discussion of Euphuism more fully than to recall the fact that it was one of the phases which the renaissance of literary prose in the sixteenth century assumed in England, in sympathy with a similar contemporaneous struggle in Spain, and in France to become improved and refined Italy's literary renaissance began somewhat earlier, and Germany, locked in the fetters of a cast-iron syntax, can hardly be said to have been able in any marked degree to join the movement

As to the origin of Euphuism, it suffices to say that toward the close of the sixteenth century there appeared two stories, written by JOHN LYLY, called *Euphues* and *Euphues and his England*, wherein the style was so pronounced and so adapted to the pedantic and affected mood of the day, struggling, as it was, after a more refined and exact verbal expression, that these books sprang at once into unusual popularity, an indication that Lyly followed rather than led the fashion Greene and Lodge at once imitated Lyly's style, which Gabriel Harvey† was the first to call 'Euphuisme' This style, when examined, discloses as marked characteristics constant antitheses not only in words, but in balanced sentences, and the antitheses are then rendered more noticeable by alliteration, to this is added a profusion of illustrations drawn from 'unnatural Natural History,' to use Collier's

* *Observations and Conjectures upon some Passages of Shakespeare*, Oxford, 1766, p 19

† Works, *Four Letters*, 1, 202, ed Grosart

happy phrase This is the style whereof we must detect the traces in Don Armado, if Sir Walter Scott be right in referring to him as the 'Euphuist' * An examination of the Braggart's speeches reveals, I think, very few cases of alliteration In the final scene, he says, 'Sweet chucks, beat not the bones of the buried', and in his soliloquy in the Third Act he says, 'the best ward of my honour is rewarding 'my dependents' In his letter concerning Jaquenetta there is, however, one antithesis where 'snow-white pen' is opposed to 'ebon-coloured ink', and there are two or three alliterations, such as, 'that lowspirited swain, that base minnow of thy mirth', again, 'sorted and consorted contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and continent canon' In his letter to Jaquenetta herself, in the Fourth Act, there is another antithesis, where he asks 'What shalt thou exchange for rags? robes, for tittles? titles, for thyself? me' And also two instances of alliteration, namely, 'more fairer than fair, beautiful than beautiful, truer than truth', and 'Thine in the dearest design of industry' in the subscription These, then, are all the traces of Euphuism that I can detect, and among them there is no balanced sentence, and never once does Armado draw an example from realms, real or imaginary, of zoology, of botany or of mineralogy, so emphatically characteristic of Lyly

But thus far the proofs are mainly negative I think it is possible to adduce some proofs which show decisively that in Armado's language there can be no attempt to imitate Lyly or to ridicule him In his *Epistle Dedicatorie* † to Lord De la Warre, Lyly abjures 'ynkehorn terms,' as Wilson terms them, and in his own Euphuistic style thus denounces fine writing — 'Things of greatest profit, are set forth with least price, where the vvine is neat, ther needeth no Iune-bush, the right Corall needeth no colouring, vvhere the matter it selfe bringeth credit, the man with his glose winneth small commendation It is therefore me thinketh a greater shevve of pregrnaunt vvit, then perfecte wisdom, in a thing of sufficient excellencie to vse surperfluous eloquence If these things be true . I shall satisfie mine ovvne minde, though I cannot feed their humors, which greatly seeke after those that sift the finest meale, and beare the whitest mouthes It is a world to see hovv Englishmen desire to heare finer speech then the language will allowve, to eate finer bread then is made of wheat, to vvare finer cloth then is vvrought of vvoll' If this mean anything, it is that Lyly would in his language carefully avoid any innovations in word or phrase And so staunchly does he adhere to this rule that

* Introduction to *The Monastery*, 1830, p 14, ed 1853

† Arber's Reprint, p 204

on one occasion he ridicules the use of a phrase, now imbedded in the language — 'A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe 'boorde, that is, *to make loue*, and when I shall heare of what fashion 'it is made, if I like the pattorn, you shall cut me a partlet' *

Is it conceivable, then, that there can be even the smallest attempt to imitate or ridicule Euphuism in the language of Don Armado who uses such ynkehorne terms as 'tender juvenal,' 'preambulate,' 'singuled,' 'armipotent,' and 'infamonize'?

Sir Walter Scott's complete failure (it stabs, to couple this word with that great and dear memory) in the attempt to make Sir Piercie Shafton talk Euphuism does not here concern us, but the imputations that SHAKESPEARE held that fashion up to ridicule are not exhausted in the case of Don Armado. Holofernes has also been accused of aping Euphuism. The tests applied to the Braggart are equally true when applied to the Pedant, the occasions, however, are far fewer in number,—in fact, there is only one passage which can be thus construed. It is the 'extemporal epitaph on the death of the deer' which Holofernes composed, beginning, 'The preyful princess pierced and prick'd 'a pretty pleasing pricket'. Alliteration alone is Euphuistic here, and attention is called to it by Holofernes himself, as a gift that he has, in thus 'affecting the letter'. Elsewhere, his conversation is extremely pompous, affected, and,—thoroughly true to his title,—pedantic, but it is not Euphuistic, and in the habit of interlarding his speech with scraps of Latin or Italian,—which Puttenham calls 'the mingle mangle,' † and condemns as 'peuishly affected,'—is as wide as the poles from Euphuism. Not a single instance of it is to be found, I think, in either of Lyly's books.

It has been said that JONSON intended to ridicule Don Armado by his Fastidious Brisk in *Every Man Out of his Humour*, and also it has been asserted in Germany that there is a close kinship between the Braggart and the Spanish *Capitano*, *Vincentius Ladislaus*, in Duke Heinrich Julius's comedy of that name ‡. Far be it from me to sit in judgement on my betters, but I trust that I shall not be deemed too presumptuous in expressing a belief that those who detect such affinities have failed to read Don Armado's character with due degree of attention. We need have little hesitation in accepting an interpretation by GIFFORD of any character in Ben Jonson's plays, provided that we keep in mind his profound and biassed admiration for the author of

* Aiber's Reprint, p. 290

† *Arte of English Poesie*, Arber's Reprint, p. 259

‡ For an account of this comedy, see *Much Ado About Nothing*, p. 340, of the present edition

them For the present purpose it is sufficient to note that Gifford, in analysing the characters in *Every Man Out of his Humour*, asks 'what 'is Fastidious Brisk but a Bobadill at Whitehall?' How far this just estimate is removed from the character of Armado it is superfluous to suggest Bobadill is not, however, exactly the personage that Jonson professed here to depict, it cannot but be that it is in the description of the character which Jonson himself gives that the similarity is found between Fastidious Brisk and the Spanish Don Jonson says that in Fastidious Brisk (the very name indicates a radical difference between its bearer and the sonorous Don Adriana de Armado) he intends to portray 'a neat, spruce affecting courtier, one that wears clothes 'well, and in fashion, practiseth by his glass how to salute, speaks 'good remnants, notwithstanding the base viol and tobacco, swears 'tersely and with variety, cares not what lady's favour he belies, 'or great man's familiarity, a good property to perfume the boot 'of a coach, etc.' Let the reader judge how little this delineation corresponds to the character of Armado except in the two trifling particulars of an 'affecting courtier' and belying 'a great man's 'familiarity'

As for the close kinship between Armado and the absurdly extravagant Vincentius Ladislaus,—the suggestion is, I think, completely disproved by the knowledge that it is from the extraordinary deeds of this latter character that either RASPE, or BURGER, or both, gathered material for the adventures of 'Baron Munchausen'

It has been assumed, possibly on insufficient grounds, that Lyly set the fashion of court and courtly language. If this be so, ought we not to look for Euphuism, not among the Braggarts and Pedants, but in the mouths of Courtiers? While I have no atom of belief that SHAKESPEARE intended to ridicule Lyly, or to imitate him, there is yet one character, namely Berowne, who more nearly than any other approaches in his speech what we may suppose to be the Euphuism of the court. Berowne's phrases are at times unmistakably Euphuistic For instance, he says 'They have pitched a toil, I am toiling in a pitch', again 'Young blood doth not obey an old decree', '—all complexions . 'Do meet as at a fair in her fair cheek'

'Your wit makes wise things foolish when we greet,
 'With eyes best seeing, heaven's fiery eye,
 'By light we lose light your capacity
 'Is of that nature that to your huge store
 'Wise things seem foolish and rich things but poor'

This is throughout redolent of Lyly, the prosaic statement that 'it 'blinds us to look at the sun' is sublimated into obscurity by using 'eyes' and 'light' in different meanings, and the sentence ends with an antithesis between 'wise' and 'foolish,' 'rich' and 'poor.' And yet can we be sure that SHAKESPEARE would not have put such sentences into Berowne's mouth even had he not read *Euphues*? Berowne stands wholly aloof from them and is perfectly aware how empty and affected the words are, he immediately refers to them as

'Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
'Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,' etc

It would argue small knowledge of human nature to believe that SHAKESPEARE, at the outset of his career, did not come under the influence of his predecessors or of his more experienced contemporaries. Superior to them all, as indeed he was by nature, he would have been supernatural had he not yielded to their knowledge of the stage and to their more finished scholarship. *Titus Andronicus*, his earliest tragedy,—if it be his throughout, which is impossible,—bears indubitable proof hereof, and in the present play, although he had notable dramatic successes before writing it, he was too young to have wholly emancipated himself from the bands into which his theatrical life was born. But dramatist as he was, is it not reasonable to suppose that he accepted the style, not of prose works, but of dramas? If Lyly influenced SHAKESPEARE as strongly, as has been maintained, ought we not to seek for the source of this influence not in *Euphues*, but in Lyly's dramas? Seven of Lyly's comedies, possibly all he ever wrote, had appeared before *Love's Labour's Lost* was written, and they had been composed to be acted before the Queen, and the most cultivated audience in London. Here, then, in these comedies, I think, we should look for motives which appeared later in SHAKESPEARE. And we must look for them in broad lines, in SHAKESPEARE's treatment of lowly life, of folk-lore, of superstition, of classic fable, and so forth, and not in a bald repetition of words and phrases, from which the proof is generally drawn that he found so much of his material in *Euphues*.

There are collections of these parallelisms, so called, valuable in their way, wherein the use by both Lyly and SHAKESPEARE of the same word, and sometimes by no means an uncommon one, is adduced as a proof that SHAKESPEARE was indebted to *Euphues*. So far, indeed, has enthusiasm blinded the seeker for parallelism that in one instance, in the present play, when Don Armado calls Jaquenetta 'the weaker

vessel,' he does not recognise the phrase, but, because Lucilla, in *Euphues*, so calls herself, intimates that it was to Lyly to whom SHAKESPEARE was indebted, and overlooks Saint Peter. Thus it is in general with merely verbal parallels, which imply that SHAKESPEARE was, consciously or unconsciously, an imitator, the burden of proof lies, I think, on him who adduces them, to show that the earlier phrase is unquestionably the original, and from no other source could the later phrase have been derived. Omnivorous reader as SHAKESPEARE must have been, there is one book which cannot have escaped him, no poet, no scholar, no cultured man of the day could overlook it, namely, Sir Philip Sidney's *Defence of Poetrie*, at its very close we read as follows — 'Thus doing, your soule shall be placed with *Dantes* *Beatrice*, or *Virgils Anchises*. But if (fie of such a But) you be born 'so neare the dul-making *Cataract of Nilus*, that you cannot hear the 'Planet-like musicke of Poetry,' etc. In the Fifth Scene of the Second Act of *Antony and Cleopatra*, the Messenger says 'But yet, 'madam,'—and Cleopatra breaks in

'I do not like "But yet," it does allay

'The good precedence fie upon "But yet!"'

Setting aside the licence gladly given to a poet of being a chartered libertine and of pilfering where he will on the sole condition that he render his booty the fairer by his fancy, is it to be assumed that SHAKESPEARE here plagiarized from Sidney? I, for one, am not so temerarious as to breathe it. I can see no cause in nature why the same idea might not have been evolved from two such minds.

The belief has long been prevalent (indeed, it may be said to be universal) that Lyly's style was that of the Court, and to talk *Euphuism* was the prime qualification of Court ladies and courtly gallants. On a preceding page I ventured to express a doubt as to the sufficiency of the grounds for this belief. That Lyly's style was imitated by some of his contemporaries, notably by Greene and by Lodge, is clear enough, but these imitators were not courtiers. In the few books written by those who were unquestionably in the court circle we can discern no unmistakable trace of it. Mere alliteration is not Euphuism, it is far, far older than *Euphues*, Anglo-Saxon and early English poetry have ground the liking for alliteration into our very nature. Whence then sprang this firm belief that Lyly set the fashion of speaking for Queen Elizabeth's courtiers? What, then, is the authority which has been thus universally accepted?

In 1632, twenty-six years after Lyly's death, a bookseller, Edward Blount, one of the publishers of the First Folio of SHAKESPEARE, issued an edition of six of Lyly's plays, whereto he prefixed an address 'To the Reader,' wherein occurs the following — 'Our Nation are in [Lyly's] debt, for a new English which hee taught them *Euphuës* 'and his England began first, that language All our Ladies were then 'his Schollers, And that Beautie in Court, which could not Parley, '*Euphuësme*, was as little regarded, as she which now there, speaks 'not French '* For the prevalent belief that the common language of Elizabeth's court was *Euphuism*, I can trace no other authority than this advertisement by a bookseller, twenty-nine years after that court ceased to exist Although this assertion of Blount occurs in an 'address to the reader,' it is none the less an advertisement There were no avenues for advertising open to booksellers, in those days, other than 'Dedications' and 'Addresses' to readers, these furnished the only chance to 'puff' their wares, and 'he who peppered the 'highest was surest to'—sell How much reliance is to be placed on Blount's assertions we may further learn from the opening sentence of this same 'Address' — 'Reader, I haue (for the loue I beare to 'Posteritie) dig'd vp the Graue of a Rare and Excellent Poet, whom 'Queene Elizabeth then heard, Graced, and Rewarded' † When Blount used this last word 'rewarded,' 'is he,' asks Mr BOND,‡ 'speaking by the book? It would be pleasant to think that before '[the Queen's] death, things were at last put in train for satisfying the 'modest claims of one who had done, perhaps, more than any to 'lighten for her the harassing cares of sovereignty, but I can find no 'direct evidence of it' Far be it from me, to wish to curtail the business enterprise, or to criticise the advertising devices, of Edward Blount I merely suggest that they be taken at their true worth, and that we be not led by them into constructing a state of society, or of court manners which existed nowhere but in his financial imagination As well might the future historian promulgate as a fact that the universal greeting among citizens of all classes at the present day is an inquiry as to the 'soap' which had assisted their morning ablutions, or that the earliest articulate cry of infancy is a petition for 'soothing syrup'

If, however, it be worth while to find out the fashion of speaking among the fine courtiers of Elizabethan days there is an authority, which ought to be of the best It is a certain book entitled *The Arte of Rhetorike, for the vse of all suche as are studious*

* Arber's Reprint, p 18

† Ibid

‡ *Complete Works of John Lyly*, 1902, vol 1, p 76

of Eloquence, sette foorth in Englishe, by Thomas Wilson. This Thomas Wilson was Secretary of State and Privy Councillor to the Queen, a devoted friend of Leicester and Sir Francis Walsingham, and his life was largely spent in courts. On page 165, (I quote from the fifth edition, 1584, containing *A Prologue to the Reader*, dated, 1560) Wilson denounces those who 'affect any straunge ynkehorne termes' and 'forget altogether their mothers langage,' and among them he specifies the Lawyer, who 'will store his stomacke with the pratyng of Pedlers', he then continues 'The Auditor in makynge his accompt and rekenyng, cometh in with *sise sould*, and *cater denere*, for vi s iii d. The fine courtier wil talke nothing but '*Chaucer*'. This assertion with regard to Chaucer, if it be seriously intended, may stagger belief, but to whom are we to give credence, Edward Blount, a bookseller, or Thomas Wilson, a courtier? Edward Blount, who wrote nigh thirty years after Elizabeth's court had ceased to be, or Thomas Wilson, who lived during its existence and was of it?

'The ever thought-swarming but idealess Warburton,' as COLERIDGE calls him, asserted that in Holofernes SHAKESPEARE satirised a contemporary, JOHN FLORIO, a teacher in London of the Italian language, and proceeded to support this assertion with extracts from the *Preface* of Florio's *Italian Dictionary*, so adroitly culled that the assertion received from the first an acceptance far wider than it deserved, and eventually the theory became so grounded in popular belief that, although repeatedly and justly disproved, it is to this day frequently assumed as a fact. It suffices here to note that it is far from certain that Florio's *World of Wordes* and *Love's Labour's Lost* were not published in the same year, and that, as MALONE points out, Florio was 'particularly patronised by Lord Southampton,' whom SHAKESPEARE could not have been willing to offend. The views of the commentators on this subject will be found in the *Appendix*.

'Resolute John Florio,'—thus he signs the *Preface* to his *World of Wordes*,—is not the only character in real life who has been claimed as the original of Holofernes. SHAKESPEARE'S own school-master and others have been brought forward as the unquestionable models. If characters in real life prove, however, too insubstantial, then we must resort to fiction. Never let it be said that SHAKESPEARE could have devised, unaided, a personage so original. We could never have devised one, therefore, SHAKESPEARE could not. 'SHAKESPEARE'S pedant,' says MALONE, 'had, I make no doubt, an archtype, and I think the character was formed out of two pedants [insatiate critic, would not one suffice?] in Rabelais. Master Tubal Holofernes, and Master

'Janotus de Bragmardo Holofernes taught Gargantua his A B C, and 'afterwards spent forty-six years in his education We have, however, 'no specimen in Rabelais of his method of teaching, or of his language 'But the oration of Bragmardo for the recovery of the bells is exactly 'what our poet has attributed to his pedant's "leash of languages"'

It is fairly incredible that the staid MALONE is serious when he asserts that the style of Janotus is 'exactly' that of 'the leash of languages' of Holofernes One or the other conclusion is inevitable either that he vaguely remembered that Janotus mingled Latin and French, or that he supposed no one would ever take the trouble to test his assertion Let the reader judge Janotus tells Gargantua that money had been refused for certain bells from those 'who would have 'bought them for the substantific quality of the elementary complexion, 'which is intronicated in the terrestreity of their quidditative nature, 'to extraneize the blasting mists upon our vines I have been 'these eighteen days metagrabolising this speech Ego occidi 'unum porcum, et ego habet bonum vino I give you in the 'name of the faculty a *Sermones* de Utino [the name of a town] that 'utinam you will give us our bells Vultis etiam pardonos? Per 'diem, vos habebitis, et nihil payabitis O Sir, Domine, bellagiva- 'minor [in the original *clocludonaminor*, i e, let our bells be given us] 'nobis, verily est bonum urbis For I prove unto you that you 'should give me them Ego sic argumentor Omnis bella bellabilis 'in bellerio bellando, bellans bellativo, bellare facit, bellabiliter bel- 'lantes' * Comment is needless, nay, impertinent.

Dr JOHNSON, at one time, 'considered the character of Holofernes 'was borrowed from the Rombus of Sir Philip Sidney' This is disproved, however, by the fact that *The Lady of May*, wherein Rombus appears, and the Quarto of *Love's Labour's Lost* were published in the same year, and the play was not then new Moreover, even were this not the case, Rombus and Holofernes are wholly different characters, Sidney's pedant is intended to be an egregious caricature, SHAKESPEARE'S is life-like, with peculiarities merely emphasized Though the Latin of Holofernes may not be irreproachable, that of Rombus is absurd, and intended to raise a laugh, such as '*parcare subjectos, et debellare superbos*,' '*verbus sapiento satum est*,' '*haec olim memonasse juvebit*,' '*O tempori! O moribus!*' There is no parallel in Holofernes to Rombus's first sentence, 'Now the thunder-thumping 'Jove transfused his Dotes into your excellent formosity, which have 'with your resplendent beams thus segregated the enmity of these 'rural animals'

* Urquhart's *Translation*, Book I, ch xix

The assertion is time-honoured that in *Berowne* and in *Rosaline* we have the predecessors of *Benedick* and of *Beatrice*. It is generally assumed or maintained that in the earlier couple SHAKESPEARE shows his 'prentice hand, in the later we have the master's touch. Unquestionably, in the main features of all four characters there lies a certain resemblance. *Berowne* and *Benedick* are in love against their will, *Rosaline* and *Beatrice* are irrepressibly fond of banter. Does the resemblance continue in other regards?

Berowne is keenly intellectual, no trickery is needed to lure him into love, he falls in love with *Rosaline* at first sight, when he discovers it, his thoughts are first centred in himself, and, in revolt against it, he even vilifies *Rosaline* beyond propriety,—beyond what he, in his heart, knows to be the truth. We discern no development of character in him. What he is when we first meet him, he is, when he goes that way, we this way,—ever plausible, brilliant, poetic. Although in his heart of heart he knows that love gives to every power a double power, and that its voice makes heaven drowsy with the harmony, yet when we part from him we doubt much that this voice will echo in his soul throughout his year of penance. His fertile wit will devise many a mean to stifle it should his task to move wild laughter in the throat of death prove too irksome. His present love's labour will be lost, and Jack will never have his Jill.

When we first see *Benedick*, a germ of love for *Beatrice* is already implanted in his bosom, he declares that she exceeds her cousin in beauty as the first of May doth the last of December. This germ is quickened into full bloom by overhearing that *Beatrice* is in love with him, and his thoughts that follow the discovery are mainly, not of himself, but of her. Under the influence of love we see his character unfold, he refuses at first to kill *Claudio*, but yields, and, strong in the strength of love, challenges *Claudio* to the death. When we last see him, he is a changed man, and glorying in the change.

Could we point to defects in the earlier character which are remedied in the later, then we might say that *Berowne* is *Benedick's* dramatic predecessor. But are there any such defects? Are they not men essentially different? *Berowne* is the stronger character, *Benedick*, the more lovable. *Berowne* is a scholar, *Benedick*, a soldier. *Benedick* is an obstinate heretic in the despite of beauty, *Berowne* knows that from women's eyes sparkles the right Promethean fire. What parallel is there then between them? or how can *Benedick's* character be a development of *Berowne's*? That they are both in love and delight in a merry war of words with their mistresses appear to be the only traits wherein their characters are the same.

The contrast between Rosaline and Beatrice seems not less marked. At the opening of the play, Rosaline is assuredly not in love with Berowne, and it may be doubted if she be so very deeply at its close. Their intercourse during the play has not tamed her wild heart to his loving hand, her heart was never wild, and she imposes the penance on her lover not at the dictates of her love for him, or out of her own experience, but because of what the world's large tongue proclaims to be his nature. From the first to the last, all we see in her is feminine and ladylike, fond, as a young girl should be, of jests and laughter. In the sets of wit she plays with Berowne she is always refined, the coarsest speech she makes to him is far within the limits of becoming mirth, as, when he asks her the truly pointless question, 'What time o' day?' she answers, 'The hour that fools should ask.' Stirred by no deep passion, she reveals no growth of character but is of the same sweet sunny nature at the close that we learned to love at the beginning. If Berowne's love survive a twelvemonth and she finds him empty of his fault, she will right joyfully accept him, and, indeed, in her gentleness, she faintly hints that she will have him even if that fault be not cured.

On the other hand, Beatrice is in a fluttering kind of love with Benedick when the play opens, just as Benedick is with her, and we observe the sudden unfolding and revelation of this love by the stratagem of Hero, familiar to us all. The disclosure to her ears of Benedick's love is the purifying fire which purges away all bitter heartlessness. By its light she discerns the infinite worth of a love such as his, and rises to a height of womanly discernment rare among even SHAKESPEARE'S heroines, when she puts that love to a supreme test by telling Benedick to 'Kill Claudio!' Her wit is more hoydenish and less refined than Rosaline's, in her banter with Benedick she descends at times to personalities that do not quite become her maiden lips, as when she tells him that scratching could not make his face worse. But this exuberance of high spirits marks her youth and enables us the better to appreciate the development of her character as it unfolds itself before us under the benign influence of love. She is formed in grander proportions than Rosaline, and she is less feminine.

Thus in *Love's Labour's Lost*, there is strength in the hero and comparative weakness in the heroine, with no development of character in either. In *Much Ado About Nothing* we find strength in the heroine and comparative weakness in the hero, with marked growth of character in both. Have then Berowne and Rosaline enough in common with Benedick and Beatrice to pronounce them the early and imperfect sketches of the latter?

But, after all, is it of any moment whether Berowne preceded Benedick or Rosaline Beatrice? All four of them fill our minds with measureless content, and if there be in them indications of the growth of SHAKESPEARE'S art, then these indications are never heeded when we see the living persons before us on the stage. What care we then for aught but what our eyes see and our ears hear? What to us then is the date when the play was written? Shall our ears at that moment be vexed with twice-told tales of the source of the plot? Be then and there the drowsy hum of commentators uncared for and unheard. We yield ourselves irresistibly to the power of SHAKESPEARE, and only know that we are on enchanted ground. And is not this the mood for which SHAKESPEARE wrote these plays? Is it not thus that he imagined his plays would be received? What mattered it to him, and still less should it matter to us, whether or not *Love's Labour's Lost* conformed to the rules of the drama? What if it be no genuine drama at all? Pompous pedants, courtly braggarts, brilliant men in the heyday of life, and girls of France in all the sparkling bloom of beauty and of youth live a fragment of their gay or sombre lives before us, we share in their chagrin, we hear their merry laughter, and we triumph in their joy. We would fain arrest the curtain in its slow descent, and with eyes and ears continue another chapter in the story of *Love's Labours*, whether *Lost* or won,—that story without an end.

H H F

September, 1904

LOUES LABOUR'S LOST

Dramatis Personæ.

Ferdinand, *King of Navarre.* 2

Biron, { *three Lords attending upon the King*
 Longaville, } *in his Retirement.* 5
 Dumain, }

1 As given first by Rowe	4 <i>Longaville</i>] <i>Longaville</i> Rowe 11 et
2 <i>Ferdinand</i>] Om. Cap	seq
3 <i>Biron</i>] Ff <i>Birone</i> Wh <i>Berowne</i>	5 <i>Dumain</i>] <i>Dumaine</i> Coll
F., Ktly	in his Retirement] Om Cap et seq

2 *Ferdinand*] HUNTER (i, 256) was the first to suggest that the plot of the present play had a foundation in history (as we learn from Monstrelet's *Chronicles* See Appendix, *Source of the Plot*), and that there was in reality a King of Navarre to whom a King of France was indebted for a large sum of money. The historic name of this King of Navarre is Charles, Shakespeare's King of Navarre is named Ferdinand. Hunter overlooked the fact, however, that in II, i, 171, we are told that it was not Ferdinand who was the original claimant of the debt from the King of France, but Ferdinand's father, and he it was whose name was Charles. Assuming, then, that the date of the plot was about 1427, Hunter looked for the names prominent in French history, at about that time, mentioned by Monstrelet. 'Thus the lord of *Longueval*, *Longavil*, is named,' he says, 'by that Chronicler as a French nobleman who was active against the English during the regency of the Duke of Bedford. John de *Beauraine* also occurs, whose name we have in the *Berowne* of the play. *Dumain* may seem to be modelled on *Dunois*, and *Boyet*, on *Boys*, both eminent names in the history of the French wars of that age. Whether this propriety was Shakespeare's own, or he took the names as he found them, must remain undetermined until the happy day when the volume which contains the original stories on which he wrought, in this play, and in *The Tempest*, shall be brought forth from its hiding place.'

3 *Biron*] Throughout the play this name is accented on the second syllable, and from IV, iii, 249, where it rhymes with 'moone,' we may learn that it was pronounced *Beroon*. In a note on this line, BOSWELL remarks that 'Mr Fox in the House of Commons said *Toulooon* when speaking of Toulon'. In 1594 Nashe issued a new edition of his *Teares over Ierusalem*, and from a sentence in his new Epistle *To the Reader* we find evidence confirming this pronunciation of *Berowne*, Nashe is inveighing against those who will construe a far-fetched meaning out of simple words, and says 'Let me but name bread, they will interpret it to be the town of Bredan in the low countreyes, if of beere he talkes, then straight he mocks the Countie *Berowne* in France'—(ed Grosart, p 5)—R G WHITE (ed. i, 445) observes that down to the beginning of the last century, when it became so illustrious, this name 'was pronounced as it is in this play'. It is unfortunate that the spelling of the First Folio and of the Quartos was ever abandoned. The change is due to the Second Folio—C ELLIOT BROWNE in some *Notes on Shakespeare's Names* (*Athenæum*, 30 Sept 1876) remarks that 'Biron, the eccentric Marshal of Henry the Fourth, had been ambassador in London, and was, perhaps, after the king, the best known Frenchman of his time'—SIDNEY LEE (*Gent Maga*, Oct

[Biron]

1880) rejects Hunter's date of the plot as in 1427, and, more rationally, prefers to believe that contemporary events in France influenced Shakespeare in his choice of names. When this play was produced, the King of Navarre, Henry the Fourth, 'was attracting the serious attention of earnest minded Englishmen. Similarly, the two chief lords in attendance in the Comedy,—Biron and Longaville,—bear the actual names of the two most strenuous supporters of the real King of Navarre. Most of [Biron's] speeches are so superior in their workmanship to the rest of the play, that we cannot but believe that they were worked up after the comedy was first produced, and are to be included among the corrections and augmentations mentioned in the title page of the Qto as having been recently made. The relation in which Biron stood to the English people between 1589 and 1598 would fully account for the distinction thus conferred upon him. Of all the leaders on Navarre's side, he was best known to Englishmen. Almost invariably the English contingent served under him,* and every one of those nine years added something to England's knowledge of his character. "In this army," wrote one of the English leaders disappointed by the cold reception many Frenchmen accorded him, "we have not one friend but only Marshal Biron, whom we find very respectful to Her Majesty and loving to her people" † To show that we have not over-estimated Biron's importance in the eyes of Shakespeare's dramatic contemporaries, we need merely mention that *Love's Labour's Lost* is not the only play of the time of which he is the hero. George Chapman has devoted no less than two plays to his career — *The Conspiracy of Duke Biron* and *The Tragedy of Biron*, both produced in 1605' BEN-VOLIO [i.e. R. A. PROCTOR] (*Knowledge*, June, 1888, p. 170) asserts that 'though the four gentlemen whose labours of love are lost have French names given them, they were probably drawn from Warwickshire folk well known to Shakespeare, Berowne was our familiar British Brown, Longueville simple Langton, and Dumain plain Iland (all three are local names)' —ED

4 Longaville] C ELLIOT BROWNE (*Athenæum*, 30 Sept. 1876) Of the Duke of Longueville's famous victory over Aumale in Picardy, at least two English narratives were published in 1589 [This name occurs in the play three times in rhyme — 'O would the king, Berowne and Longauill, Were lovers too, ill to example ill' — IV, iii, 128, 'You doe not loue Maria? Longaule, Did never Sonnet for her sake compile' — IV, iii, 138, 'This and these Pearls, to me sent Longaule. The letter is too long by half a mile' — V, ii, 57. In the majority of instances, the name is spelled Longauill, therefore in the first of these examples it cannot be affirmed that the compositor accommodated his spelling to the rhyme. This would be true rather of the last two, with one exception (IV, iii, 44), these are the only instances where the name is thus spelled. In all, it occurs twelve times, of these, it is spelled *Longauill* nine times, and *Longaule* thrice. In V, ii, 273, where Catherine (*Maria* in the Folio) puns on the name ('is not veal a calf'), the pronunciation Longaveal is clearly intimated —ED]

5 Dumain] S LFE (*Gent Maga*, Oct. 1880) This is a common Anglicised version of that Duc de Maine, or Mayenne, whose name was so frequently mentioned in popular accounts of French affairs in connection with Navarre's movements (*Footnote* For an identical mode of spelling the name, compare Chapman's *Con-*

* State Papers, 1591-94, p. 335

† Birch's *Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, London, 1754, ii, 323.

Boyet, } *Lords attending upon the Princess of* 6
 Macard, } *France.*
 Don Adriana de Armado, *a fantastical Spaniard.* 8

7. *Macard*] Rowe, Pope, Theob 8, 13 *Adriana*] Rowe, Pope, Var.
 Han Warb Johns *Marcade* QqFf '85 *Adriano* Theob et cet
Mercade, Cap et seq *Marcade*, Kily

spiracie and Tragedie of Charles, Duke of Biron, vol II, pp 210, 211, ed Pearson)

6 *Boyet*] In V, II, 373, this name rhymes with 'debt'

7 *Macard*] The spelling of this name is an unhappy commentary on the vaunted thoroughness with which the editors before CAPELL examined the original texts. What was, I cannot but believe, a mere misprint in ROWE's edition, was continued without distrust by POPE, THEOBALD, HANMER, WARBURTON, and JOHNSON, not only here, but when the character enters in Act V.

On the score of the rhythm in lines, V, II, 787, 788 'God save you, Madame. Welcome Mercade,' KLIGHTLEY prints the name 'Mercadè.' I doubt that it was pronounced otherwise than as a disyllable, certainly it was so pronounced by the editors just mentioned, and also by CAPFLL, who, in this line, inserted 'good Mercade,' in order to complete the rhythm —ED

8 *Armado*] The spelling of this name is not uniform. The forms *Armado* and *Armatho* are used indifferently. The bearer of the name signs it in both ways. If we were to follow the majority of the stage-directions and the prefixed names of the speakers, we should call him *Braggart*, although he is never so addressed throughout the play. *Armado* is used seven times in the text, and once in a stage-direction. In I, II, the stage direction is 'Enter Armado,' etc., and the name prefixed to the first speech is '*Arma*', Moth answers, and then instead of '*Arma*' '*Brag*' replies, and so continues for the rest of the scene. On the other hand, in III, I, the stage direction is 'Enter Braggart,' etc., and '*Brag*' speaks for seventy lines, when without warning it is changed to '*Arm*' and so continues until his exit at line 141. During the rest of the play, '*Braggart*' appears in the stage direction and the speaker is uniformly '*Brag*'. This patchwork is, possibly, due to the changes which are announced on the title-page of the Qto, where it says that the play has been 'newly corrected and augmented.' S LFF says (*Life*, etc, p 52, note) that 'the name Armado was doubtless suggested by the expedition of 1588.' Indeed, the Armada itself was sometimes called the *Armado*, it is so called twice in Stowe's *Annales*, 1600, pp 1244, 1245, and MURRAY (*N E D*) quotes from Milton's *Of Reformation in England* 'the Northern Ocean was scatter'd with the proud Ship wracks of the Spanish Armado'—(p 69, ed Mitford). The spelling of the Folio and Quarto is itself reproduced in Chettle's *England's Mourning Garment*, 1603 'The Spaniards having their armatho ready.' It is not likely, however, that these different spellings indicated any decided difference in pronunciation. It was probably due to the same confusion of *d* and *th* which we find in 'Bermoothes' and 'Bermudas,' 'renegatho' (F, *Twelfth Night*, III, II, 70) and 'renegado,' 'Swethen' and 'Sweden' (Fleetwood's *Letter on the Battle of Lutzen*, Camden Misc 1, 8), 'hurthen' and 'burden,' etc. In all these questions of spelling we must bear in mind that we are not dealing with Shakespeare, but with compositors, who were, moreover, most probably composing by the ear. COURTHOPE says (II, 361) that Sir Topas in Lyly's *Endimion*, 'a personage modelled in part on the Thersites [of the Interlude of that name], with

Nathaniel, *a Curate.*

9

Dull, *a Constable.*Holofernes, *a Schoolmaster.*

11

9 Nathaniel,] *Sir Nathaniel, Cap*

the addition of a lofty vein of pedantic eloquence, furnished Shakespeare with the suggestion of Armado'—ED

9 Nathaniel] C E BROWNE (*op cit*) This name had an especial religious savour of its own Penkethman, in his book on Christian names (*Onomatophylacium*, 1626), has some lines upon the associations connected with it, and remarks that it was chiefly used in religious families

10 Dull] LE TOURNEUR Le mot est *Dull*, qui se prononce *Doll*, & qui signifie niais, stupide, etc

11 Holofernes] WARBURTON's suggestion, ill conceived and worse supported, that under this name John Florio was attacked, is stated in the *Preface* to this volume In the *Appendix* are set forth in full the opinions of critics and editors to which merely a reference was there made CAPELL was impressed by Warburton's assertion, but prefers to indulge in his own speculations and does so to the following effect —'In this [earlier] play, it is conceiv'd, the character now call'd Holofernes was quite a general character, a meer strongly-mark'd pedant this the aforesaid *bel esprit* and particular, "Resolute John Florio" (for such is his signature) takes foolishly to himself, quarrels with Shakespeare, who had been his acquaintance, abuses him, his fraternity, and several others, in terms that make any retaliation too little the only chastisement given him, is—pointing the offending character stronger, fixing it upon him, and new-christ'ning it perhaps by a name of singular fitness—the name in this new play' Dr FARMER upheld Warburton and pronounced him 'certainly right in his supposition' concerning Florio 'Florio,' he continues, 'had given the first affront "The plaies," says he, "that they plaie in England, are neither right comedies, nor right tragedies, but representations of histories without any decorum"' I cannot verify this quotation, it must be in Florio's *Second Fruits*, 1591, unhappily, it is necessary, in the present instance, to verify even Farmer's quotations He continues, 'The scraps of Latin and Italian are transcribed from his works, particularly the proverb about Venice, which has been corrupted so much The *affectation of the letter*, which *argues facilitie*, is likewise a copy of his manner. We meet with much of it in the sonnets to his patrons —

"In Italie your Lorship [*sic*] vvell hath seene

"Their manners, monuments, magnificence,

"Their language learn't in sound, in stile, in sence,

"Proouing by profitung, where you haue beene,

"—To adde to fore-learn'd facultie facilitie"'

This last line does not belong to the same sonnet from which the preceding four are taken, and it is with somewhat of a shock that reference to the *World of Wordes*, where they are found, reveals the fact that neither of them is written by Florio, but that both are signed 'Il Candido,' a name assumed by Florio's friend, one Dr Gwinne So far from believing that Shakespeare bore any unfriendly feeling toward Florio, MINTO (p 371) endeavours to show that, under the name of 'Phaeton,' Shakespeare addressed to Florio a Sonnet which is prefixed to Florio's *Second Fruits*, and begins, 'Sweet friend, whose name agrees with thy increase.' 'To Warburton,'

Costard, a *Clown*.

12

Moth, *Page* to Don Adriana de Armado.

13 *Moth*] *Moth* (or *Mote*) *Wh* 1.

says MINTO (p 382), 'we owe the supremely absurd suggestion that this versatile Italian [Florio] was the original of Holofernes'—Ed

Florio does not stand alone as the prototype of Holofernes HERAUD (p 48) says, 'it has been thought that Holofernes is a caricature of Curate Hunt, or Thomas Jenkins, who presided over the Free Grammar-school at Stratford-upon-Avon, where it is supposed that Shakespeare was educated' HALLIWELL (*Memoranda*, p 14) remarks that 'Richard Mulcaster, a schoolmaster and scholar of some eminence, also contemporary with Shakespeare, has likewise been conjectured, with as little likelihood [as Florio] to have been the original prototype [*sic*] of the character of Holofernes' In a paper read before *The New Shakspeare Society*, 11 January, 1884, Mr SIDNEY I FE stated that the present play 'gave us six village characters Shakspeare's schoolmaster, Thomas Hunt, as Holofernes,' etc And ELZE (*Life*, etc p 37) says 'there is, probably, little doubt that the poet has immortalised Thomas Hunt as Holofernes'

HALLIWELL (p 330) An old play of *Holofernes* was acted before the Princess Elizabeth in 1556, and in a MS relating to Derby, in 1572, we find,—'in this year Holofernes was played by the townsmen' These compositions related, in all probability, to the story in the *Apocrypha* Shakespeare took the name, probably, from Rabelais [Book I, chap xiv]—C E BROWNE (*Athenæum*, 30 Sept 1876) As an epithet of ridicule the name was long common In *Every Man in his Humour* Bobadil applies it to Downright Scioppius afterward applied it to Casaubon

12 Costard] MURRAY (*N E D*) A kind of apple of large size Perhaps formed on Old French and Anglo-French *coste rib* + -ARD, meaning a prominently *ribbed* apple, a sense which agrees with the description of existing varieties so called Often mentioned from 14th to 17th century, after which the word passes out of common use, though still retained by fruit growers in the name of one or more varieties of apple identical with or derived from the original Costard 2 Applied humorously or derisively to the head (cf *coco nut*) Cf *Lear*, IV, vi, 240 'Ice try whether your costard or my ballow be the harder' [See III, 1, 73 *post*]

13 *Moth*] In *Much Ado about Nothing* (II, iii, 60, of this edition) R G WHITE's conclusions, as to the use indifferently of *t* and *th* by Elizabethan printers, and A J ELLIS's criticism thereon, are set forth with the fullness which the importance of the subject demanded, involving, as it does, no less than the pronunciation of the title of the play White's weakest point in his long list of words where the modern *t* appears, in Elizabethan texts, as *th*, and the reverse, is that he fails to note that a large proportion of these words are either Greek or, at least, non-Saxon This oversight led Ellis, possibly, to give scant approval to White's general argument The result is, I think, that the list is not so large as White supposes, nor so small as Ellis would have it Ellis acknowledges, however, that White is right in regard to the pronunciation of 'Moth' both here and in *Mid N D* I, ii, 84 White's remarks on this pronunciation are substantially as follows —'I have not the least doubt that this name is not "Moth" but *Mote*,—a "congruent epitheton" to one whose extremely diminutive person is frequently alluded to by phrases which seem applicable only to Tom Thumb That "mote" was spelled *moth* we have evi-

A Forester.

Princess of France.

15

Rosaline,

Maria,

Catherine,

} *Ladies attending on the Princess.*

Jaquenetta, a Country Wench.

*Officers and other Attendants upon the King
and Princess.*

20

*SCENE, the King of Navarre's Palace and the
Country near it.*

23

14 A Forester] Added by Theob

dence twice in one line of this present play "You found his Moth, the King your Moth did see" IV, iii, 166, also in the following line in *King John* "O heaven, that there were but a moth in yours" IV, i, 92, and, in fact, in every case in which the word appears in the First Folio, as well as in all the Quartos Wickliff wrote in *Matthew* vi, "were rust and mought distryeth" "Moth" is allowed to remain in the text, because the name of the insect having been sometimes so spelled in Shakespeare's day, (though generally *moathe* or *mothe*), that may, possibly, have been the word intended, in spite of the spelling of "mote" in this very play,—because it is sufficiently expressive of the Lilliputian dimensions of the page,—and because, to displace what has remained so long in the text, when there is no absolute necessity for doing so, would be doing almost wanton violence But whether the name is "Moth" or *Mote*, it is plain that the pronunciation was *Mote* See 'greene wit,' I, ii, 84, 'ortagraphe,' V, i, 22 This pronunciation would receive further confirmation if, as S LEE suggests, Shakespeare were led to adopt it by the popularity of *Mothe*, or *La Mothe*, 'the name by which a French ambassador was known in London for many years' But I doubt that Shakespeare's audience at the sight of Armado's little Page, by whatever name he was called, would have been reminded of an ambassador, moreover Shakespeare uses the name in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* for a diminutive fairy —ED

16 *Rosaline*] This name is made to rhyme with 'thine' in IV, iii, 236 In *Rom & Jul* II, iii, 43, it rhymes with 'mine' In *As You Like It*, III, ii, 100-111, 'Rosalind' rhymes with *kind*, *bind*, *rinde*, *finde*

FLEAY (*Shakespeare and Puritanism, Anglia*, 1884, vii, 223) In none of the three or four passages in Shakespeare where the word 'Puritan' occurs is there anything that could give serious offence to the precise sect, in none of them is there any ground for the assertion of Dr ALEXANDER SCHMIDT that the Puritans were disliked and ridiculed by the Poet, they are all so colorless and free from personal allusion that they rather leave us under an impression that there was a lurking feeling in Shakespeare's mind in favour of the Puritans Moreover, the name by which the obnoxious sect was usually alluded to on the stage, that of 'Precisians' never occurs in Shakespeare at all, unless it be in a doubtful passage in *The Merry Wives* [Hereupon reference is made to the fact that in 1589-90, when all England was

[FLEAY — *Shakespeare and Puritanism*]

'ablaze with the Mar Prelate controversy, and when Greene, Nashe, Lyly, and Munday were writing against the Puritans,' no word against them is to be found in Shakespeare's early works. An analysis follows of certain plays of Lyly and of Peele wherein allusions to contemporary events are detected and the personal and dramatic characteristics are shown of this band of Anti-Martinist writers, to which must be added Bishop Cooper, of whom 'the chief points known are that he was probably engaged in tuition while at the University and that his wife was unfaithful to him'. To this band must be also added, of actors, William Kempe.] This brings us back to Shakespeare. What was he doing about this time? Unfortunately we have no definite proof that he had written anything before 1592, but as the almost unanimous consent of critics places *Love's Labour's Lost* in 1590, it is probable that there if anywhere we shall find allusions to the events of this Puritan controversy. Of course the crude theory which would identify Holofernes with Florio deserves no consideration, but it does not follow that there is no truth in the notion that he represents somebody. If he does, however, the whole group to which he belongs must also be personal portraits. The notion that isolated characters were presentations of individuals must be discarded, no play can be shewn in which such a system was adopted. Let us glance at a few prominent characteristics of the characters in this group. Armado, the Spanish braggart, is chiefly distinguished by his Euphuism; he has been to Rome and calls himself (in the character of Hector) 'that flower'. Holofernes, the pedant (schoolmaster) is laughed at for having an unfaithful wife; he affects scraps of Latin and assumes the character of Jude ass. Nathaniel, the curate, has a less pronounced character than any in the group, I suspect, however, that the 'affecting the letter' was originally a part of his character altered in the second draught for a reason to be given below. Costard, the witty clown, is the best actor among the Worthies. Moth, the page, is called tender Juvenal, Armado being a tough Senior, he has the readiest wit and is the most sarcastic of the group. Antony Dull says little, understands less, acts as constable, carries information from Armado and is ready to play on the tabor to the Worthies, but not to act one himself. Now to any one familiar with the stage history of those times do not these characteristics suggest the identical six persons that form the Anti Martinist group of writers? Is not Armado Lyly, the Euphuist, the lilly flower, the mint (of words), the advocate of Spain, the late traveller to Rome? Is not Holofernes Bishop Cooper, the husband of the unchaste wife the editor of Latin phrases, the quondam tutor, and above all the Judas, the title specially attributed to bishops in the Martin pamphlets? Is not Nathaniel Greene, the clergyman dramatist originally represented no doubt in stronger colours, but in the revised play deprived of his more salient peculiarities because Shakespeare would not, like Harvey, trample on his dead foe? This would account for the change of names between Holofernes and Nathaniel, and the transference of the alliterative propensity to the pedant. Alliteration was one of the points of style in Greene's writings alleged against him by contemporaries. Is not Costard Kempe, the witty actor of clowns, the best performer among the Worthies? Is not Moth Thomas Nashe, the young Juvenal, the tender boy, the ready pamphleteer, the sarcastic satirist, the successor (as writer for the Chapel children) to tough old Lyly? And is not Antony Dull Antony Munday, the stage plotter, but not stage actor, the informer against the seminary priests, the conceited Antonio Balladino of Jonson, who could sing his ballads to his tabor or act as constable in detecting state plots?

[FLRAY — *Shakespeare and Puritanism*]

If these six characters do not represent the six real personages then the points of similarity between the two groups form the most remarkable fortuitous series of coincidences ever yet noticed, if they do, we are at once let into the secret of Shakespeare's abstinence from allusions to the Puritans in his subsequent plays. Having allowed himself, in consequence of the attacks made on him by Nashe in 1589, and by Greene for several previous years, to be drawn into representing the opponents of the Puritan party on the stage, he could not consistently lend his pen to the advocacy of the other side. Nor indeed during the life of Essex do we find in his works any allusion either to Puritan or Papist, any phrase that can be strained into a supposed satire on any religious form of opinion. This is natural in a protégé of Essex and exactly coincides with his patron's scheme of conduct. I must content myself with asking the reader to put himself in Shakespeare's place in the year 1590-91, and, supposing that he wished to indicate the band of Anti-Puritan writers, to consider how he could have more distinctly indicated them. Nashe was widely known as young Juvenal, Cooper as one of the Judas-band, the husband of the unfaithful wife, Kempe as the humorous clown, Munday as Antony, the best plotter among his friends, Antony the dull among his un-friends, Greene, the parson-actor was dead and we cannot expect to find him distinctly marked out in Shakespeare's play as revised, but the portrait of Lyly as Armado the Monarcho (no real Spaniard but a pretended one), the hanger on at court, the tale teller, the conceited Euphuist, is too distinct to be mistaken. Surely he could not have indicated the group, as far as writing goes, more plainly. Remember, too, that we have no account of the dresses worn on the stage, no stage-directions even, such as are given in modern plays, no descriptions of the *Dramatis Personæ*, such as Jonson prefixed to his satirical comedies, only an altered copy of a play produced seven years before, toned down necessarily, when the occasion of the satire had passed by, and differing, for all we know, largely from its original form.

On the whole, then, I see reason to conclude that Shakespeare, naturally disinclined to introduce questions of religious or even ecclesiastical controversy on the stage, is singularly unlike his contemporaries in this abstinence from satirizing the Puritans, that the only allusions to them in his works, and those of scarcely any importance, were introduced at a time when his company of actors were in disfavour on account of their attachment to Essex, and that even when the violent attacks of his rivals had irritated him on one occasion to seize the opportunity of setting them forth in the habit as they lived as a band of would-be worthies incapable of any higher artistic qualities and united only by an ephemeral connexion of enmity to others, even then he confined himself to laughing at the folly of the innovating *précieux*, while carefully avoiding any offense to the earnest though extreme Precisian.

[May I be permitted respectfully to say that I find it almost impossible to believe that an audience in Shakespeare's day, or in any other, could, while the play was in action before their eyes, piece together such fleeting allusions as have just been indicated, and make therefrom specific characters? That a reference to 'horns' in one Act, and a pun on Jud-ass in another, should at once proclaim a character to be that of Bishop Cooper,—or that a reluctance to act one of the Worthies while willing to play the tabor for them, should carry conviction to every hearer that Antony Munday was indicated,—all this is to me well-nigh inconceivable. At the same time there is much force in what is said in regard to costume and stage-directions.—ED]

Loues Labour's lost.

Actus primus. [Scene I.]

Enter Ferdinand King of Nauarre, Berowne, Longauill, and Dumane.

Ferdinand.



Et *Fame*, that all hunt after in their lues,
Lue registred vpon our brazen Tombes,
And then grace vs in the disgrace of death :
when spight of cormorant deuouring Time,

5

9

1 *Loues Labour's lost*] F₂ *Loues
labors lost* Q *Loue labors lost* Meres
Loues Labour lost F₁ (Catalogue of the
seuerall Comedies) *Love's Labour
Lost* Tofte, Ran *Love's Labour's lost*
F₃, F₄, et cet

2 *Actus primus*] *Actus Primus* Scena
Prima Ff Om Q

The King of Navarres Palace, and
the Country near it Rowe The Palace
Theob Navarre Park of some Coun-
try Palace Cap The King of Navarre's
park Cam

3 King of Nauarre,] K of Nauar,
Q King, Rowe

3 Berowne,] Ktly Berovvne, Q
Birone, Wh Biron, Ff et cet
Longauill,] Longavile, Ff, Rowe
Longaville, Pope et cet

4 Dumane] Dumaine QFf, Coll
Dumain Rowe et cet

5 Ferdinand] King. Rowe et seq

8 *And death*] In margin, Pope,
Han

then] *there* Ktly conj

9 *when*] F₁ *When*, Theob et seq
cormorant deuouring] *cormorant*,
deuouring Var '73, Wh ii *cormorant*-
deuouring Del conj

1 *Loues Labour's lost*] Almost the earliest of commentators on this play, GIDDON, in 1710, acknowledged (p. 308) that he could 'not well see why the Author gave this Play this name,' and then resignedly adds, 'yet since it has past thus long, I shall say no more to it.' Had he but stopped here, all would have been well, and his character as a critic, as far as this play is concerned, might have remained respectable, but, in an evil hour, he continued (and his remark would not have been repeated here were it not that ever since his day there has been a low muttering of agreement with it) 'since it is one of the worst of Shakespear's Plays, nay, I think I may say, the very worst, I cannot but think that it is his first.' THOBALD, also, in a letter to Warburton (Nichols, *Illust* ii, 315) in 1729, acknowledged that he was 'a little staggered about the title not answering, as I conceive, the catastrophe. The four gallants set out with protestations against giving way to Love, they all happen to be caught in the snare, and their respective mistresses, upon preliminaries settled, agree to make them happy in their suits at a year's end, so that to me, as yet,

[1. *Loues Labour's lost.*]

Love's Labour seems to be *Not Lost* MALONE (Var 1821, II, 331) finds in the following lines 'the train of thoughts which probably suggested' not only this title, but that 'which anciently was affixed to another of his comedies,—*Love's Labour Won*'.—

'To be *in love*, where scorn is bought with groans,
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs, one fading moment's mirth
With twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights,
If haply *won*, perhaps a hapless gain,

If *lost*, why then a grievous *labour won*.'—*Two Gent of Ver* I, 1, 29–33.

HUNTER (I, 258) says that the title must be supposed to refer to the Princess's words, 'I thank you, gracious lords For all your fair *endeavours*'—V, 1, 800, that is, 'the efforts which the King and the three gay bachelors had made to entertain the Princess and her ladies, were all frustrated, *lost*, by the unexpected intelligence of the death of the Princess's father' J M MASON (p 56) was the first to call attention to the form of the title, all modern editions with one exception have uniformly followed the Third Folio in printing *Love's Labour's Lost* This, Mason suspected to be an error, and that the true title should be *Love's Labours Lost* The *Text Notes* show the variations of the Title, which are not, so says HUNTER (I, 258), immaterial, because each one bears 'a different meaning' The running title of the First Quarto is '*Loues Labor's loft*,' which is really the same as the title of the First Folio Hunter thinks that the title as given by Meres is 'probably that by which the author intended it to be called And this for several reasons, first, it has the true Shakespearian flow, running trippingly on the tongue, as all his titles do Secondly, it suits, better than any other, [the Princess's word, in V, 1, 800, just quoted] And, finally, the title in this simplest form alone admits of having, as its counterpart, the title given to another play, *Love Labours Won* Of all forms, the halting title *Love's Labour's Lost* is the worst' But the majority of editors,—indeed it may be said that, with one exception, all editors,—disagree with Hunter as to the propriety of the title as given by the Third Folio KNIGHT (p 75, footnote) has proved, I think, that so far from being the worst, it is, in all probability, the correct and the best 'The modes,' he says, 'in which the genitive case and the contraction of *is* after a substantive, are printed in the titles of other plays in the First Folio, and in the earlier copies, leads us to believe that the author intended to call his play "*Love's Labour is Lost*"' The apostrophe is not given as the mark of the genitive case in these instances.—*The Winters Tale*, *A Midsummer Nights Dream* But when the verb *is* forms a part of the title, the apostrophe is introduced, as in *All's well that ends well*—HALLIWELL observes that 'it is worthy of remark that the poem commencing, "My flocks feed not," which has been attributed to Shakespeare, is entitled, *Loves labour lost* in the edition of his Poems which was published by Benson in 1640' In the belief that the alliteration in the title was intended as a precursor of the 'affecting of the letter' in the play itself, SCHLEGEL translated it *Liebes-Leid und Lust* SIMROCK thus translates it *Der Liebe Lohn verloren* GILDEMEISTER has, *Verlorene Liebesmuh*. LE TOURNEUR'S *Les Peines de l'Amour perdues en vain* has been abbreviated in the French translations since his day to *Peines d'Amour Perdues*—ED

SCHLEGEL (II, 160) *Love's Labour's Lost* is a humourous display of frolic, a whole cornucopia of the most vivacious jokes is poured out into it Youth is certainly perceivable in the lavish superfluity displayed in the execution, the uninter-

[3 Enter, etc.]

rupted succession of plays on words, and sallies of every description, hardly leave the spectator time to breathe, the sparks of wit fly about in such profusion, that they form complete fireworks, and the dialogue, for the most part, resembles the hurried manner in which the passing masks at a carnival attempt to banter each other — COLERIDGE (*Table-Talk*, 7 April, 1833): I think I could point out to a half line what is really Shakespeare's in *Love's Labour's Lost*, and some other of the non-genuine plays. What he wrote in that play is of his earliest manner, having the all-pervading sweetness which he never lost, and that extreme condensation which makes the couplets fall into epigrams as in the *Venus and Adonis*, and *Rape of Lucrece*. In the drama alone, as Shakespeare soon found out, could the sublime poet and profound philosopher find the conditions of a compromise. In the *Love's Labour's Lost* there are many faint sketches of some of his vigorous portraits in after-life,—as, for example, in particular, of Benedick and Beatrice — HALLIWELL (*Memoranda*, p. 18). *Love's Labour's Lost* is not a favourite play with the general reader, but the cause of its modern unpopularity is to be sought for in the circumstance of its satire having been principally directed to fashions of language that have long passed away, and consequently little understood, rather than in any great deficiency of invention. When it has been deeply studied, there are few comedies that will afford more gratification. It abounds with touches of the highest humour; and the playful tricks and discoveries are conducted with so much dexterity, that, when we arrive at the conclusion, the chief wonder is how the interest could have been preserved in the developement of so extremely meagre a plot. Rightly considered, this drama, being a satire on the humour of conversation, could not have been woven from a story involving much situation other than the merely amusing, or from any plot which invited the admission of the language of passion, for the free use of the latter would have been evidently inconsistent with the unity of the author's satirical design.

3 Enter, etc.] The Third Scene of the First Act, POPE represents as taking place in 'Armado's House'. The First Scene of the Fourth Act, THEOBALD places in 'The Street'. With these two exceptions, all editors represent the scenes as either in the King's Park or in or at the Princess's Pavilion. CAPELL (p. 190) asserts that the whole play 'passes *sub dio*, in a park, but on different spots of it'. The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS remark that 'as the scene throughout the play is in the King of Navarre's park, and as it is perfectly obvious when the action is near the palace and when near the tents of the French Princess, we have not thought it necessary to specify the several changes'. Having, therefore, placed the scene of the First Act in 'the King of Navarre's park,' they continue, 'the same' at the beginning of every subsequent scene. There are, however, some lines in the Fourth Act (IV, iii, 393) which present some difficulty and render the 'spot,' as Capell calls it, not quite obvious.—ED

3 COLERIDGE (p. 105). The characters in this play are either impersonated out of Shakespeare's own multiformity by imaginative self-position, or out of such as a country town and schoolboy's observation might supply,—the curate, the schoolmaster, the Armado (who even in my time was not extinct in the cheaper inns of North Wales), and so on. The satire is chiefly on follies of words. Biron and Rosaline are evidently the pre-existent state of Benedick and Beatrice, and so perhaps is Boyet of Lafeu, and Costard of the Tapster in *Measure for Measure*, and the frequency of the rhymes, the sweetness as well as the smoothness of the metre,

[3 Enter, etc]

and the number of acute and fancifully illustrated aphorisms, are all as they ought to be in a poet's youth True genius begins by generalising and condensing, it ends in realising and expanding It first collects the seeds Yet, if this juvenile drama had been the only one extant of our Shakespeare, and we possessed the tradition only of his riper works, or accounts of them in writers who had not even mentioned this play,—how many of Shakespeare's characteristic features might we not still have discovered in *Love's Labour's Lost*, though as in a portrait taken of him in his boyhood I can never sufficiently admire the wonderful activity of thought, throughout the whole of the First Scene, rendered natural, as it is, by the choice of the characters, and the whimsical determination on which the drama is founded A whimsical determination certainly,—yet not altogether so very improbable to those who are conversant in the history of the middle ages, with their Courts of Love, and all that lighter drapery of chivalry, which engaged even mighty kings with a sort of serio comic interest, and may well be supposed to have occupied more completely the smaller princes, at a time when the noble's or prince's court contained the only theatre of the domain or principality This sort of story, too, was admirably suited to Shakespeare's times, when the English court was still the foster-mother of the state and the muses, and when, in consequence, the courtiers, and men of rank and fashion, affected a display of wit, point, and sententious observation, that would be deemed intolerable at present,—but in which a hundred years of controversy, involving every great political, and every dear domestic, interest, had trained all but the lowest classes to participate Add to this the very style of the sermons of the time, and the eagerness of the Protestants to distinguish themselves by long and frequent preaching, and it will be found that, from the reign of Henry VIII to the abdication of James II no country ever received such a national education as England Hence the comic matter chosen in the first instance is a ridiculous imitation or apery of this constant striving after logical precision and subtle opposition of thoughts, together with a making the most of every conception or image, by expressing it under the least expected property belonging to it, and this, again, rendered specially absurd by being applied to the most current subjects and occurrences The phrases and modes of combination in argument were caught by the most ignorant from the custom of the age, and their ridiculous misapplication of them is most amusingly exhibited in Costard, whilst examples suited only to the gravest propositions and impersonations, or apostrophes to abstract thoughts impersonated, which are in fact the natural language only of the most vehement agitations of the mind, are adopted by the coxcomby of Armado, as mere artifices of ornament

7 brazen Tombes] DOUCE (I, 210) It was the fashion in Shakespeare's time, and had been so from the thirteenth century, to ornament the tombs of eminent persons with figures and inscriptions on *plates of brass*, to these the allusion seems to be made rather than to monuments that were entirely of brass, such being of very rare occurrence

8 disgrace] HALLIWELL. This seems to be here used for *obscurity*, 'to disgrace' to obscure, and make darke a thing—Baret's *Alvearie* [This interpretation seems needless Baret had directly in view Cicero's phrase, which he quotes as parallel, 'Offundere tenebras' 'Disgrace' here means, I think, simply *misfortune*, without any idea of dishonour 'Hard lucke' is one of the meanings which Cotgrave gives as a definition of the French *disgrace* Our epitaphs will give us grace when we have lost all grace in death—ED]

Th'endeuour of this present breath may buy : 10
 That honour which shall bate his sythes keene edge,
 And make vs heyres of all eternitie.
 Therefore braue Conquerours, for so you are,
 That warre against your owne affections,
 And the huge Armie of the worlds desires. 15
 Our late edict shall strongly stand in force,
Nauar shall be the wonder of the world.
 Our Court shall be a little Achademe, 18

10 *Th'endeuour*] F₂, *Thendeuour* Q
Th'endeuour Ff, Rowe, +, Coll Dyce
The endeavours Cap et cet (subs)

of] fo F₄
 10, 11 *buy That*] Q *buy That* Ff,
 Rowe et seq

11 *bate*] 'bate Theob n, Han Warb
 Huds m

15 *huge*] *hudge* Q
desires] Q *desires*, Ff, Theob

Warb Johns *desires*, Rowe, Pope, Han.
 Cap et seq (subs)

16 *force*,] *force* Theob Warb Johns
force, Rowe, Pope, Han Cap et seq.
 (subs)

17 *Nauar*] Q *Navarre* F₂F₃, *Navar*
 F₄

18 *littie*] *lyttle* Q
Achademe] Q *Academy* F₃F₄,
 Rowe, + *Academe* F₂, Cap et seq

9 *when*] HERTZBERG takes 'when' in the sense of *whereas*, not only here, but in line 49 below, and in IV, iii, 355

9 *cormorant*] I can find no proof that this aquatic bird is more eager than others of its kind in satisfying hunger, and why the unfortunate fowl should have been selected from time immemorial as an emblem of voracity, I have not yet discovered. Possibly it is one of Pliny's facts. MURRAY (*N E D*), in this regard, gives no help, he styles it 'voracious,' but this hardly differentiates it from hungry beasts, birds, or men. As an adjective in the present passage, it would seem that a comma should follow it —ED

11 *bate*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 3 *trans*: To beat back or blunt the edge of. Perhaps, in its figurative use, combined with some idea of 'bait,' when the latter is used in the sense of causing a creature to bite for its own refreshment, to feed, as if 'to satisfy the hunger of' [This present line is quoted as an illustration]

13-15 *Therefore desires*] STAUNTON There is a passage in 'The Historie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke,' (1608,) which strikingly resembles these lines both in thought and expression. It is there said that Hamlet in all his honorable actions made himself worthy of perpetuall memorie, if one onely spotte had not blemished and darkened a good part of his prayes. For that the greatest victorie that a man can obtaine is to make himselfe victorious and lord ouer his owne affections, and that restraineth the unbridled desires of his concupiscence'. See Collier's *Reprint in Shakespeare's Library*, i, 180

16 *edict*] For words with a shifting accent, see WALKER, *Vers* p 291, or ABBOTT, § 490

18 *Achademe*] HUNTER (i, 265) This is no affected word, nor is it thus written for the sake of the metre. It was the usual form of *academy*. When Bolton had devised the scheme for the association of men eminent in literature and art, he called it the *Academe Royal*.

Still and contemplatiue in liuing Art.

You three, *Berowne*, *Dumaine*, and *Longaull*, 20

Haue sworne for three yeeres terme, to liue with me :

My fellow Schollers, and to keepe those statutes

That are recorded in this scedule heere.

Your oathes are past, and now subscribe your names :

That his owne hand may strike his honour downe, 25

That violates the smallest branch heerein :

If you are arm'd to doe, as sworne to do,

Subscribe to your deepe oathes, and keepe it to. 28

20 Berowne] Q, Ktly Birón Mal	iii, Cam
Steev Var Dyce, Huds Biron Ff et cet	24 names] names, Coll Hal Dyce,
Longaull] Q Longavile Ff,	Wh Cam
Rowe Longaville, Pope et seq	27 doe,] do Rowe, Pope, Han Dyce,
21, 22 me My] Q me My Han	Cam
Dyce, Cam Glo me, My Ff et cet	28 oathes] oath Var '78, '85, Ran
22 Schollers,] scholars, Theob Warb	Steev Var Knt, Coll ii, iii, Sing Ktly
Johns	keepe it to] Q keepe them to F ₂
23 scedule] scedule Q	keepe them too F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +, Var '73,
24 pass] pass'd Hal Dyce, Sta Coll	Hal Sta keepe it too Cap. et cet

19 *liuing Art*] That is, in that art of which we shall give a living proof Although the little academe shall be still in its contemplation, yet it will be active in its living examples of a rule of conduct It seems to me that there is an antithesis between 'still' and 'living' SCHMIDT's definition (*s v* 'art'), 'immortal science,' is, to me, impossible 'living' is not *ever living*, and 'art' is not *science*—ED

22 *statutes*] DEVERMON, in a chapter on 'Some of Shakespeare's errors in legal terminology,' cites the present passage, and observes (p 39) that "'statutes" is here used to mean simply articles of agreement It has no such meaning in law A statute is an act of the legislature of a country "Statutes merchant" and "statutes-staple" were the names of certain securities for debt in Shakespeare's time, and, perhaps, gave him the idea that any agreement might be called a "statute" In these latter days, when ignorance tampers with Shakespeare's venerable name, we are actually come to welcome proofs of his inaccuracy, and that he was not 'the wisest of mankind'—ED

26 *branch*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 7 b One of the divergent directions along which a line of thought may be followed out [It is again thus used in connection with an oath, in *Com of Err* V, 1, 106, where the Abbot says that a charitable duty is a 'branch and parcel of his oath' The Clown in *Hamlet*, V, 1, 12, says that 'an act hath three branches it is to act, to do, to perform']

27 *arm'd*] Was not this figurative sense suggested by the knightly contests on the field of honour, referred to in line 25?—ED

28 *deepe*] Of this adjective Shakespeare makes frequent use In Bartlett's *Concordance* it may be seen that 'deep' qualifies 'contempt,' 'damnation,' 'demeanour,' 'tragedian,' 'duty,' 'malice,' 'languor,' 'scars,' 'sighs,' 'the deep story of a deeper love,' etc. Roughly calculated, there are more than fifty diverse nouns qualified by it.—FN

Longauill. I am resolu'd, 'tis but a three yeeres fast :
 The minde shall banquet, though the body pine, 30
 Fat paunches haue leane pates : and dauntie bits,
 Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.

Dumane. My louing Lord, *Dumane* is mortified, 33

29 *resolu'd,*] *resolved*, Q *resolv'd*
 [subscribes] Cap *resolv'd*, Rowe et
 seq

30 *pine,*] *pine*, Rowe et seq.

31, 32 *haue dauntie Make rich*]
make grosser Enrich Optick Glasse
 of Humors, p 42, ap Hal

32 *bankerout*] *bankrout quite* Q
bankrout quite Pope, Han Hal *bank*-
rout quite Cap Mal Steev Var. *bank*-
rupt quite Coll Sing Dyce, Sta Cam.
 Wh u

33 *mortified,*] Qff *mortified* Coll.
 Hal, Sta Wh *mortify'd*, Rowe et cet

28 *oathes* it] In the Variorum of 1778, 'oathes' is changed to *oath*, and 'it' is retained, but if change be needed, the Second Folio is a better authority to follow than Johnson and Steevens HUNTER points out, moreover, that this change to the singular is inconsistent with 'your oathes are past,' in line 24 The Second Folio changes 'it' to *them*, and HUNTER urges this as the true reading, in his zeal for this Folio he goes so far as even to say (i, 266) that 'it may claim to be taken as of equal, if not superior, authority to the First Folio' The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS remark that this present phrase is 'an instance of the lax grammar of the time, which permitted the use of a singular pronoun referring to a plural substantive and vice versa' But I doubt that there is any lax grammar here or need of any change. CAPPII is exactly right I think when he says that "'it,'"—the substantive understood,—is *subscription*, what you *subscribe*,' and the whole phrase means 'and keep too what you subscribe'—ED

31 *Fat paunches*, etc] RAY (*Proverbs*, etc, s v *Fat*) gives 'Pinguis venter non gignit sensum tenuem' as a translation by St Jerome, in one of his epistles, of a Greek proverb COLLIER says that the whole couplet was proverbial, and quotes from *Paræmiologia Anglo-Latina*, by John Clarke, 1639 —'Fat paunches make lean pates, and grosser bits Enrich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits' But this version is the same, according to HALLIWELL, as that in *The Optick Glasse of Humors*, p 42, where it is given 'as set downe by a moderne English poet of good note' The couplet is also given in *England's Parnassus*, 1600 (p 130, Collier's *Reprint*) and attributed to Shakespeare The version is the same as in the Qto The phrase 'Fat paunches make lean pates' is of course borrowed, but I see no reason why the rest of the couplet may not be Shakespeare's own, it is, to be sure, merely a paraphrase and not extraordinarily brilliant, but *suum cuique*—ED

32 *bankerout*] This is merely one of the many modes of spelling the modern *bankrupt* The compositor, deserting his copy, the Quarto, and making a trisyllable of it, omitted the 'quite' as unmetrical MURRAY (*N E D*) quotes this line under the definition 'To reduce to beggary, beggar, exhaust the resources of'

33 *mortified*] This has a stronger meaning than merely *insensible*, *humiliated*, *apathetic* It bears almost its literal sense, and means that Dumaine is as though he were dead, he says immediately after 'To love, to wealth, to pomp, I pine and die'—ED

The groffer manner of these worlds delights,
 He throwes vpon the grosse worlds baser slaues : 35
 To loue, to wealth, to pompe, I pine and die,
 With all these liuing in Philosophie.

Berowne. I can but say their protestation ouer,
 So much, deare Liege, I haue already sworne,
 That is, to liue and study heere three yeeres. 40
 But there are other strict obseruances :
 As not to see a woman in that terme,
 Which I hope well is not enrolled there.
 And one day in a weeke to touch no foode :
 And but one meale on euery day beside : 45
 The which I hope is not enrolled there.
 And then to sleepe but three houres in the night,
 And not be seene to winke of all the day.
 When I was wont to thinke no harme all night,
 And make a darke night too of halfe the day : 50

34	<i>these</i>] <i>this</i> Coll MS	Sta Wh Cam
	<i>delights,</i>] Ff, Rowe <i>delyghts</i>	39 <i>Liege</i>] <i>Liedge</i> Q
Q	<i>delights</i> Pope et cet	48 <i>day</i>] <i>day</i> , Q <i>day</i> Rowe et
36	<i>pompe</i>] <i>pome</i> Q	seq
37	[<i>subscribes</i>] Cap	49, 50 In parenthesis, Theob et seq
38	<i>ouer,</i>] <i>ouer</i> Johns <i>ouer</i> , Dyce,	(subs)

37 *With all these*] JOHNSON The style of the rhyming scenes in this play is often entangled and obscure I know not certainly to what 'all these' is to be referred, I suppose he means that he finds 'love,' 'pomp,' and 'wealth' in 'philosophy' [Sir, he who allows his petulance to obscure his reason need expect no meed of praise when he conjectures correctly Dr Johnson's supposition is exactly right To the gross world's love and wealth and pomp Dumain dies, only to find them quick again in philosophy DANIEL conjectured 'all *three*,' which hits the sense precisely, but is hardly necessary where the context is so plain In the Variorum of 1821 'A C' supposes that by 'all these' 'Dumain means the king, Biron, etc to whom he may be supposed to point, and with whom he is going to live in philosophical retirement' But 'philosophical retirement' is not *philosophy* and 'philosophy' is in the text —ED]

43 *enrolled there*] This refers to the 'scedule', the 'strict observances' were probably specified in the 'late edict,' and Berowne hopes that they were not again repeated in the schedule

48. *winke of all the day*] For examples where 'of,' when used with time, signifies *during*, see ABBOTT, § 176

49 *thinke no harme all night*] THEOBALD (ed 1) observes that there is a Latin proverb which is 'very nigh to the sense' of this passage —Qui bene dormit, nihil mali cogitat HALIWEEL thinks, however, that Theobald 'seems to have somewhat misunderstood the construction of the line, the verb *to sleep* being understood after

Which I hope well is not enrolled there. 51

O, these are barren taskes, ^{so} hard to keepe,
Not to see Ladies, study, ^{fast}, not sleepe.

Ferd. Your oath is past, to passe away from these.

Berow. Let me say no my Liedge, and if you please, 55
I onely fware to study with your grace,
And stay heere in your Court for three yeeres space.

Longa. You fware to that *Berowne*, and to the rest.

Berow. By yea and nay sir, than I fware in left.

What is the end of study, let me know? 60

Fer. Why that to know which else wee should not
know.

Ber. Things hid & bard (you meane) frō cōmon sēse.

Ferd. I, that is studies god-like recompence.

Bero. Come on then, I will sweare to studie so, 65

To know the thing I am forbid to know :

As thus, to study where I well may dine,

When I to fast exprefely am forbid. 68

52 barren] barraine Q	Wh 1 study? know? Pope, Han
53 not sleepe] nor sleep Pope, Var	Var '75 study? know Han et cet
'73, '78, '85	63 bard] hard Q barr'd F ₄
54 fast] pass'd Theob Warb et seq	cōmon] cammon Q
55 Liedge] Q	65 Come on] Com'on Q
and if] QFf, Rowe, Pope an'	67 As thus,] And thus Rowe As
if Theob ii Warb Johns Var '73 an	thus, Pope, +, Var '73
if Theob i et cet	dine,] dine, Rowe
please,] QF ₂ F ₃ please F ₄	68 fast forbid] QFf, Rowe, Pope.
please, Rowe et seq	fast forebid Theob conj Han feast
60 study know?] QFf, Rowe, Coll	forbid Theob et cet

"harm," carried on from the line but one preceding' Theobald is right, I think It is quite in keeping with Berowne's character to suggest his own babe-like innocence, throughout the night and even to prolong that innocency through half the day — ED

53 not sleepe] Pope's change to 'nor sleep' is superfluous, *to* is understood before each verb — 'Not to see Ladies, *to* study, *to* fast, not *to* sleep' ABBOTT (§ 349) furnishes many examples of the omission of *to* See IV, iii, 172.

55 and if] I doubt that any special meaning attaches here to 'and if', 'and' softens somewhat the abruptness of plain 'if'

59 By yea and nay] That is, by all affirmations and by all denials, equivalent to 'in all possible circumstances'

63 comon sense] R G WHITE (ed 1) That is, from common knowledge; as we have just below, 'When mistresses from common sense are hid' As in general speech 'common sense' means a faculty of the mind instead of what it is, 'the common sense,' i. e. the sense common to mankind,—this note is not without excuse

∞. fast . . forbid] THEOBALD I would fain ask, if Biron studied where to get

Or studie where to meet some Mistresse fine,
When Mistresses from common sense are hid. 70

Or hauing sworne too hard a keeping oath,
Studie to breake it, and not breake my troth.
If studies gaune be thus, and this be so,
Studie knowes that which yet it doth not know,
Sweare me to this, and I will nere say no. 75

Ferd. These be the stops that hinder studie quite,
And traine our intellects to vaine delight.

Ber. Why? all delights are vaine, and that most vaine
Which with paine purchas'd, doth inherit paine, 79

71 *hard a keeping*] QFf, Cam Glo
hard-a-keeping Theob ii et cet

73 *studies*] *study's* Rowe
thus] *this* Pope, +, Coll ii, iii
(MS), Dyce ii, iii.

75 *nere*] Q *ne're* Ff

76 *quite*] *quit* Q

78 *Why?*] *Why* Pope *Why*, Theob
et seq

and] Ff, Rowe, Knt, Rife *but*
Q, Pope et cet

a good dinner at a time when he was 'forbid' to 'fast,' how was this studying to know what he was forbid to know? Common sense and the whole tenour of the context require us to read, either *feast*, or, to make a change in the last word, which will bring us to the same meaning — 'When I to fast expressly am fore-bid,' i e when I am enjoined beforehand to fast KNIGHT in his First Edition adopted, in common with every editor since Theobald's time, Theobald's emendation, *feast*. But in his Second Edition he restored the text of the Folio, for the following ingenious but unsound reason — 'The old copies read "fast" This appears at first to be the converse of the oath But *for-bid* was a very ancient mode of making *bid* more emphatical Biron will *study* to know what he is *forbid* to know, he uses here "forbid" in its common acceptation But he is expressly *for-bid* to fast,—expressly *bid* to fast, and he will receive the word as if he were *forbidden*—*bid* from fasting With this view of Biron's casuistry we restore the old word "fast" Unfortunately, Knight supplied no examples of this 'very ancient way of making *bid* more emphatical' None is given in the *N E D*, and under 'for' as a prefix to verbs, Dr MURRAY gives under the second head 'With the sense of prohibition, exclusion, or warding off, as in *forbid*' In his *Second Revised Edition*, KNIGHT returned to 'feast,' and with the following note — 'The converse of the oath is *fast*, and unless we suppose that Biron was *forbid* in two senses,—first, in its usual meaning, and then in its ancient mode of making *bid* more emphatical, *for bid*, we must adopt [Theobald's] change'

70 *common sense*] That is, general observation See line 63 above

71 *hard a keeping*] Compare, for the construction, 'So rare a wondrous father,' *Temp* IV, i, 137, and notes (in this ed) WALKER (*Crit* 1, 129) and ABBOTT (§ 422) will supply, if need be, other examples of this transposition of the article

73. *thus*] In forming a modern text, the temptation must be strong to accept Pope's emendation

74 *it doth not know*] That is, in a province altogether new

As painefully to poare vpon a Booke, 80
 To seeke the light of truth, while truth the while
 Doth falsely blinde the eye-sight of his looke :
 Light seeking light, doth light of light beguile :
 So ere you finde where light in darkeness lies,
 Your light growes darke by losing of your eyes. 85
 Studie me how to please the eye indeede,
 By fixing it vpon a fairer eye,
 Who dazling so, that eye shall be his heed,
 And giue him light that it was blinded by. 89

80 <i>upon</i>] <i>upod</i> F ₄	83 <i>light of light</i>] <i>light</i> Ff, Rowe
83 <i>Light seeking light</i> ,] QqFf, Glo	85 <i>losing</i>] <i>loofing</i> Q
Rlie, Wh n <i>Light, seeking light</i> ,	89 <i>it was</i>] <i>was it</i> Cap Var '78, '85,
Theob et cet	Ran Mal Steev Var '03, Var '13,
<i>seeking</i>] F ₁	Harness

80 As] That is, for instance For other examples of a similar use, see WALKFR (*Crit* 1, 127) or ABBOTT (§ 113)

82 *falsely blinde*] JOHNSON 'Falsely' is here, and in many other places, the same as *dishonestly* or *treacherously* The whole sense of this jingling declamation is only this, that a man by too close study may read himself blind, which might have been told with less obscurity in fewer words ['So hot, my little Sir?'—Emerson]

83 *Light beguile*] J W BRIGHT (*Mod Lang Notes*, Jan 1898, p 39) denounces the commas which THROBALD introduced in this line, and were for the first time omitted in the *Globe* ed, even the *Cambridge* ed retaining them 'For my part,' he says, 'I cannot think of a meaning that would hold to these commas' His paraphrase of the line is — 'the act of reading (light—"sight of the eyes"—seeking light—"seeking knowledge") deprives the eyes of sight' [I think a hyphen should connect 'Light' and 'seeking' It is this 'Light seeking light' which is the nominative to 'doth' The meaning, as I understand it, is the eyes which are seeking for truth deprive themselves (by too much application) of the power of seeing—ED]

86 *Studie me*] ABBOTT (§ 220) 'Me' probably means here *for me, by my advice*, i e *I* would have you study thus Less probably, 'study' may be an active verb, of which the passive is found in *Macbeth*, I, iv, 9 [Or 'me' may be the common ethical dative]

88, 89 *Who blinded by*] JOHNSON This is another passage unnecessarily obscure, the meaning is—that when he *dazzles*, that is, has his eye made weak, by fixing his eye upon a fairer eye, that *fairer eye* shall be his *heed*, his *direction* or *lodestar*, (see *Mid N D*.) and give him light that was blinded by it [The citation of *Mid N D* must refer to 'Your eyes are lodestars,' I, i, 195, but its fitness is not apparent,—still less so is Dr Johnson's authority for giving *lodestar* as an equivalent of 'heed' CAPPEL's interpretation is better than Dr Johnson's, I think, but it is obtained at the cost of transposing 'it was' (in line 89) to *was it*, wherein, to be sure, he has a respectable following He thus paraphrases (i, 191)] Instead of

Studie is like the heauens glorious Sunne, 90
 That will not be deepe searh'd with fawcy lookes :
 Small haue continuall plodders euer wonne,
 Saue bafe authoritie from others Bookes.
 These earthly Godfathers of heauens lights,
 That giue a name to euery fixed Starre, 95
 Haue no more profit of their shining nights,
 Then those that walke and wot not what they are.
 Too much to know, is to know nought but fame :
 And euery Godfather can giue a name. 99

91	<i>deepe searh'd]</i> <i>deep-search'd</i> Var	Theob 11 et seq
'03	et seq	98, 99 Marked as mnemonic Warb
93	<i>bafe]</i> <i>bare</i> Walker, Dyce 11, 111	98 <i>nought but fame] nought but</i>
	<i>authoritie]</i> <i>authoritie</i> Q	<i>feign</i> , Warb <i>nought but shame</i> , Id.
	<i>others]</i> <i>other</i> Rowe 1 <i>others'</i>	conj <i>nought but fame</i> , Johns

offering to the eye pleasures that may blind it, the speaker advises pleasing it better, and with prospect of less harm, by fixing it upon *beauty*, drawing from his advice a support of his former doctrine,—that when they find themselves *dazzl'd* even by that, it may put them upon thinking what the consequences would be of that stronger light which the eye of study is fixed on, and so make the thing that blinds them in this way a '*heed*' or caution against following what would indeed blind them another way. The former wrong position of '*it*' [line 89] makes the eye of beauty the *blinded* eye, not the *blinding* as now, [in Capell's text] and as in reason it should be, we naturally invert in construction the words that are now given, and read,—'*that was blinded by it*' HALLIWELL gives a third paraphrase —'*That eye shall be his heed*' would mean literally,—that eye shall be his (its) care. This fairer eye, dazzling me thus, shall prove the protector of the other eye (mine), by returning the light that the latter was blinded by. '*It*' [in line 89] refers to the eye first mentioned, which is also intended by the pronoun '*him*' [May it be permitted to add a fourth —A woman's eye, by its dangerous beauty, will compel the gazer to take heed, and thereby, in effect, restore to him the light whereof he had been deprived —ED]

92 Small] That is, little For examples of adjectives used as nouns, see ABBOT 1, § 5

93 base] Plausible, indeed, is WALKER'S emendation (*Crit* 1, 279) of *bare*

98, 99 Too much giue a name] JOHNSON The consequence, says Biron, of too much knowledge is not any real solution of doubts, but merely empty reputation. That is, too much knowledge gives only *fame*, a name which every godfather can give likewise —HEATH (p 122) Too eager a pursuit of knowledge is rewarded, not with the real possession of its object, but only with the reputation of having attained it. And this observation is the more pertinent on this occasion as the King himself, in his exhortation to his companions at the beginning of the play, proposed '*fame*' to them, as the principal aim and motive of their studies —CAPPELL (1, 191) *Study's* eye is as little able to search the depths of true knowledge as the *body's* eye is to examine the '*sun*', what knowledge we can acquire by it is a knowledge at second hand, profitless to its owner, in many particulars, and, when

Fer. How well hee's read, to reason against reading. 100

Dum. Proceeded well, to stop all good proceeding.

Lon. Hee weedes the corne, and still lets grow the weeding.

Ber. The Spring is neare when greene geesse are a breeding. 105

Dum. How followes that?

Ber. Fit in his place and time.

Dum. In reason nothing.

Ber. Something then in rime. 109

104. *greene geesse*] *Greene Geese* Ff Rowe

pursued with most eagerness, tending to the destruction of useful knowledges, and terminating in the only gain of a '*name*,' which is the gift of all *godfathers* —KENRICK (p. 74) '*Fame*' means here nothing more than *report*, *rumour*, or *relation*. The knowledge acquired from books is, for the most part, founded on the authority of the writer, and what is thus known is known only by *report* or *relation*. So that those whose whole stock of knowledge consists in what they have read may with great propriety be said to know nothing but what is told them, that is, to be entirely ignorant of *facts*, and to know nothing but *fame*.

99 *Godfather*] GREY (1, 142) Alluding to the practice in baptism in Shakespeare's own time, where probably the godfather might give the name, as the rubric then gave no directions who should do it. 'Then the priest shall take the child in his hands and ask the name. And naming the child shall dip it in the water, so it be discreetly and warily done' —*Rubric*, in Edward the Sixth's first book, *renew* in 1552, Queen Elizabeth's *renew*, and King James's. In the last review of 1662, the rubric was altered as follows — 'Then the priest shall take the child into his hands, and shall say to the godfathers and godmothers, *Name this Child*' And then naming it after them, etc. —HALLIWELL. Shakespeare merely alludes to children being named after their godfathers, a custom as common in his time as it is at the present day.

101 *Proceeded*] JOHNSON To *proceed* is an academical term, meaning, to take a degree, as, he proceeded bachelor in physick. The sense is, he has taken his degrees in the art of hindering the degrees of others —M. MASON. I don't suspect that Shakespeare had any academical term in contemplation when he wrote this line. 'He has proceeded well' means only 'he has gone on well'.

104 *greene geesse*] HARTING (p. 197) May is the time for a green or grass-fed goose, while the stubble-geese comes in at Michaelmas. King, in his *Art of Cookery*, has, — 'So stubble-geese at Michaelmas are seen Upon the spit, next May produces green' —HALLIWELL: 'After a gosling is a month or six weeks old, you may put it up to feed for a green goose, and it will be perfectly fed in another month following' —Markham's *Husbandry*, p. 120, ed. 1657. Here used in the implied meaning of a simuletton. [A 'green goose' occurs also in IV, iii, 76.]

107 *his*] It is to be borne in mind throughout this play that *its* was not yet come into general use, and that the use of '*his*' does not necessarily mean personification. —ED

Ferd. *Berowne* is like an envious sneaping Frost, 110
That bites the first borne infants of the Spring.

Ber. Wel, say I am, why should proud Summer boast,
Before the Birds haue any caufe to sing ?
Why should I ioi in any abortiue birth ?
At Christmas I no more desire a Rose, 115
Then with a Snow in Mayes new fangled showes :

110 *Ferd*] Long F₃F₄, Rowe, +,
Var Steev Ran Var '03, '13, '21
envious [sneaping] envious-sneap-
ing Walker, Dyce II, III

111 *first borne*] *first-born* F₄ et seq

112 *Wel, say I am,*] QFf *Well, say*
I am ? Cap Var '78, '85, Ran *Well,*
say I am, Rowe et cet

114 *any*] *an* Pope, +, Cap Var Mal
Steev Var Dyce, Hal Coll III, Huds

Rlf

114 *abortiue birth*] *abhortiue byrth*
Q A line here lost, Mal conj *abortiue*
thing Kinnear

116 *newfangled*] *new-spangled* Grey
new-fangled Rowe II et seq

showes] QF₂ *earth* Theob Han.
Cap Dyce II *wreath* Sta *mirth*
Walker, Glo Wh II *hearth* Cartwright,
shows F₃F₄ et cet

110 *envious*] That is, malicious, malignant,—possibly, its meaning in a large majority of cases in Shakespeare

110 *sneaping*] SKFAT (*Etym Dict*) To check, pinch, nip From Icelandic *sneyja*, originally, to castrate, then used as a law term, to outrage, dishonour, and in modern usage to chide or snub a child WALKER (*Crit* I, 159) compares these lines with Milton's *Samson Agonistes*, 'Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring, Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost,' lines 1576, 1577

112 *Wel, say I am,* etc.] CAPELL *Berowne* here defends himself from the King's reproachful comparison by asserting that he acts the part of a good 'frost' in nipping buds of that sort, buds that would be at best but *abortions* and come to no kindly birth, any more than their *late studies*, which is his metaphor's application at last

114 *any*] This 'any' was changed by POPE to *an*, with but trifling gain to the metre, none to the rhythm, and greatly to the injury of the meaning —ED

114 *birth*] 'I rather suspect,' says MALONE, 'a line to have been here lost' What Malone rather suspects, KEIGHTLEY is certain of, and even suggests the line that Shakespeare may have written, 'Among the offspring of the teeming earth'

116 *Then wish showes*] THEOBALD As the greatest part of this scene, both what precedes and what follows, is strictly in rhymes, either *successive*, *alternate*, or *triple*, I am persuaded the Copyists have made a slip here 'Birth' at the end of [line 114] is quite destitute of any rhyme to it Besides, what a displeasing identity of sound recurs in the middle and close of [the present line] 'Than wish a snow in May's newfangled shows' Again, 'newfangled shows' seems to have very little propriety The flowers are not *newfangled*, but the earth is 'newfangled' by the profusion and variety of the flowers, that spring on its bosom in May I have therefore ventured to substitute *earth* [for 'shows'], which restores the *alternate* measure. [CAPELL, having adopted Theobald's emendation, *earth*, changed, 'in May's' to 'on May's,' which, he says, Theobald must have intended STAUNTON made the same change]—WARTON By these 'shows' the poet means *May games*, at which a

But like of each thing that in season growes. 117
 So you to studie now it is too late,
 That were to clymbe ore the houle to vnlocke the gate. 119

117, 118 *But like So you]* so like
But you'll Lettsom
 118 *So you]* Qff, Rowe, Wh 1 *For*
you Ktly *Go you* Anon ap Cam *So*
you, Pope et cet

to studie] by study Coll MS
now late,] now,— late

Wh 1

119 *That to vnlocke the]* Wh 11,
 Ktly *That t' vnlocke the* Ff, Rowe,
 Johns Var '73, '78, '85, Ran *Climb*
t' vnlocke the little Pope, Theob Han.
 Warb Dyce 11, 111 *That the house o'er*
to unlock the Wh 1 *Clymbe. to vnlocke*
the little Q, Cap et cet

hou[e] house-top Coll MS

snow would be very unwelcome and unexpected It is only a *periphrasis* for *May*—HALLIWELL Surely [Warton's] interpretation is inconsistent with the continuation of the metaphor from the rose of Christmas, which is as much out of place as *snow* would be amidst the flowers of the month of May—WALKER (*Crit* 111, 35) 'Shows' is evidently wrong *Mirth* might serve as a bad prop to the rhyme, till the true reading were discovered

117 *like of]* For examples of the use of 'of' after 'like,' see ABBOTT, § 177 Cf 'none but Minstrels like of Sonneting'—IV, 111, 163

117, 118 *But like So you]* LETTSOM (*Footnote*, Walker, *Crit* 111, 35) It appears that 'But' at the beginning [of line 117] has changed places with 'So' at the beginning of the following couplet, for 'So' makes nonsense where it stands even with the present text, but, *gu*, did not Shakespeare *finally* write (for the text of this play seems to have originated in a foul copy)—'But you'll to study,' etc ? BRAE (p 58) proposed the same transposition of 'So' and 'But' as Lettsom, and as his *Review* was published in 1860, the same year in which Lettsom's note appeared, the emendation must have occurred to both independently Brae concludes as follows—'Biron says that, in *so* liking, he likes everything in its proper season (*so* having the meaning of *thus*), which is just and reasonable "But you," he says, to attempt "to study now it is too late,"—now that the fitting season is passed,—that, is the true absurd' Here the opposition is perfect' [This 'opposition' Brae has previously said is essential 'Biron describes, first his own principle, and then he *opposes* to it that which he attributes to the king and the rest']—B NICHOLSON (*N & Qu* VII, 11, 304) would read, 'No, like of each thing that in season grows *But* you [*like suband*] to study now it is too late' [Note the punctuation after 'No' and 'grows' I can discern in this speech but one blemish, if it be a blemish, and this is the lack of a line to rhyme with 'birth' That line 116 is this line and that 'shows' is a misprint for 'earth' or 'mirth' or any other rhyming word, I do not believe If 'shows' rhymed with no other word, then it might be suspected, and emendation might possibly step in, but it forms one of a triplet perfect in rhyme Moreover, 'May's newfangled showes' is thoroughly Shakespearean It were pity of our life to molest it I cannot agree with Lettsom and Brae in holding 'So,' in line 118, to be nonsense It points the application of what Berowne has just set forth To begin to study when the season for study is passed is one of the abortive births he has just rehearsed, and to be paralleled only by a rank absurdity—ED]

119 *That were,* etc] R G WHITE (ed 1) In other words, 'you are begin-

Fer. Well, fit you out : go home *Berowne* : adue. 120

Ber. No my good Lord, I haue sworn to stay with you.

And though I haue for barbarisme spoke more,

Then for that Angell knowledge you can say,

Yet confident Ile keepe what I haue sworne, 124

120 *fit*] *fit* QqFf et seq *set* Mal
conj] *adue*] *adieu* F₁

124 *what I haue sworne*] to *what I*
swore Coll 11 (MS)

121 *I haue*] *I've* Pope, +, Dyce 11, 111

sworne] Q, Coll 1 *swore* Ff
et cet

ning at the wrong end,—doing boys' work at men's years' [In speaking, this line is smooth enough Its scansion for the eye may be indicated thus —' That were | to clymbe | o'er th' house | t' unlocke | the gate'—ED]

120 *fit you out*] STEEVENS To *sit out* is a term from the card-table Thus, Bisnop Sanderson 'They are glad, rather than sit out, to play very small game' The person who cuts out at a rubber of whist is still said to *sit out*, i. e. to be no longer engaged in the party —SINGER (ed 11) In a copy of F₁ before me the word, when magnified, appears to be *sit* —DYCE Compare, '*Lewis* King of Nauar, will onely you sit out?'—*The Tryall of Cheualry*, 1605, sig G3 —HALLIWELL That is, gives place, withdraw out of our company 'Hoe Sirra, sit thou out of my place *Heus tu, cede loco meo*'—Baret's *Alwearie*, 1580 [s v *Sit*] —STAUNTON Steevens was evidently unconscious of its being a proverbial expression It occurs in Whetstone's *Promos and Cassandra*, Part I, Act III, vi —'A holie hood makes not a Frier deuoute He will playe at small game, or he sitte out'—BOSWELL 'Fit you out' of the Folio may mean, *prepare for your journey*

124 *confident*] Here used adverbially Compare, 'For his sake Did I expose my selfe pure for his loue'—*Twelfth Night*, V, 1, 84

124 *sworne*] BRAE (p 59) The abominable 'I have swore' originated with F₂ The object of the change was to obtain a better rhyme to 'more,' at the expense of a gross inelegance of expression, against which it is the more necessary to protest as it has been adopted in all modern editions The old poets considered an assimilation in the predominant sound of words as quite sufficient for the purposes of rhyme There is scarcely one in whose works evidence of this fact may not be found The following pairs of words, intended to rhyme together, have been obtained from a cursory glance at such as are at hand —In Sylvester,—wine, binde, can, hand, round, down, seem, keen In Lord Surrey,—some, undone, meane, stream, come, son, dust, first In *Love's Leprosie*,—sweete, sleepe, wreath, leave, text, sex In Hutton,—sex, perplex, hang'd, land, times, lines [Brae gives other examples from Rowley, Roffe, George Chapman, and Warner] And in Shakespeare, himself, a repetition in another place of the very same rhyme which occasions these remarks These examples require exactly the same management of voice as the rhyming of *more* and *sworne*, that is, a suppressed utterance of the super-numerary or discordant letter In the example, *death, birth*, the sound of the letter *r* is suppressed, and it occurs so often with Warner, that it seems in him to have arisen from a physical insensibility to the sound of that letter, to which many people, particularly those born in the metropolis, are subject, and which, analogically with 'colour blindness,' may be termed *letter deafness* In Warner it amounts to an

And bide the pennance of each three yeares day. 125

Giue me the paper, let me reade the same,

And to the strictest decrees Ile write my name.

Fer. How well this yeelding rescues thee from shame.

Ber. Item. That no woman shall come within a mile
of my Court. 130

Hath this bin proclaimed?

Lon. Foure dayes agoe.

Ber. Let's see the penaltie.

On paine of loosing her tongue.

Who deuis'd this penaltie? 135

Lon. Marry that did I.

Ber. Sweete Lord, and why?

Lon. To fright them hence with that dread penaltie, 138

125 *bide*] 'bide Theob ii, Warb
Johns

126 *paper, same,*] QFf, Rowe,

Pope, Han *paper, same,* Coll i, ii

paper, same, Wh Cam Coll iii

paper, same, Theob et cet

127 *strictest*] Qq, Knt, Hal *strict'st*

Ff et cet

128 *rescues*] *rescues* Q

129, 130 [reading Pope et seq

(subs)

134 [reading Pope et seq (subs)

loosing] *losing* Q

135 *penaltie*] Om Steev Var '03,

'13

established mannerism—in one place, with better flattery than rhyme, he styles Queen Elizabeth a goddess upon *earth*. It has been said above that there is a recurrence in Shakespeare of the same rhyme which occasions these remarks, it occurs in this same scene [lines 301–303], ‘My Lord Biron see him delivered o’er And go we, lords, to put in practice that Which each to other has so strongly sworn’ The first and last lines are manifestly intended to rhyme nor does it in the least invalidate the fact that Biron,—as he does in other places,—catches them up and over-caps them with two other lines —‘I’ll lay my head to any good man’s hat These oaths and laws will prove an idle scorn’ Indeed, it is fortunate these last lines were added, as the over-capping with *scorn* has, perhaps, saved *sworn*, in this instance, from undergoing the same elegant transformation. The proper correction of the line at the head of this note would be to restore ‘I have *sworn*,’ the reading of the earlier copies. [It is to be regretted that in this valuable note, Brae does not give more examples from Shakespeare. Innumerable examples from poets, measurably afflicted with ‘letter-deafness,’ have little bearing upon Shakespeare, whose rhyming lines make heaven drowsy with the harmony. In the main, I think Brae is right, and ‘sworne’ should be retained.—ED.]

125 *each three yeares day*] That is, each day for three years

127 *strictest*] This word, in the abbreviated spelling of the Folios, is intolerably harsh, and, when joined to ‘decrees,’ the combination is well nigh unpronounceable. And yet a large majority of the Editors adopt this spelling. Luckily for them the printed page is mute.—ED

A dangerous law against gentilitie.

139

139 A] QF, Rowe, Pope, Sta Biron
A Theob et cet
gentilitie] gentiletie Q gentlety
Hal garrulity Theob conj Coll 11,
11 (MS), Dyce 11, 11 civility Cartwright

gentilitie [= mirth, Ital] Nicholson (N.
& Qu VII, 11, 304) the generality
Browne ap Cam Quantity [= Quin-
tilian = rhetoric] Bulloch

139 A dangerous, etc.] THEOBALD I have ventured to prefix the name of Biron to this line, it being evident, for two reasons, that it, by some accident or other, slipped out of the printed books. In the first place Longaville confesses he had devised the penalty, and why he should immediately arraign it as a dangerous law seems to be very inconsistent. In the next place, it is much more natural for Biron to make this reflection, who is cavavilling at everything, and then for him to pursue his reading over the remaining articles. As to the word 'gentilitie,' here, it does not signify that rank of people called *gentry*, but what the French express by *gentillesse*, i. e. *elegantia, urbanitas*. And then the meaning is this. Such a law for banishing women from the court is dangerous, or injurious to *politeness, urbanity*, and the more refined pleasures of life. For men without women would turn brutal and savage, in their natures and behaviour. [In a letter to Warburton, Theobald (Nichols, *Illust* 11, 317) 'guessed' that 'gentilitie' should be *garrulity*, 'all women having so much of that unhappy faculty'] HALLIWELL prefers the reading of the Qto, 'gentlety,' which, 'although of exceedingly unusual occurrence, is so readily formed from the adjective *gentle* that it may be accepted in the sense of gentleness of manners.' STAUNTON is the only editor since Theobald who follows the Folio in giving this speech to Longaville. 'I have no hesitation,' he says, 'in restoring it to the proper speaker.' He gives no reason. 'The only difficulty in the passage, is,' he continues, 'the word "gentility," which could never have been the expression of the poet.' *Garrulity* or *scurrility* comes nearer to the sense, but neither is satisfactory. By a 'dangerous law' we are to understand a *biting* law. In I, 11, 101, there is a similar use of the word, 'A dangerous rime, master, against the reason of white and redde' —KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 102) *Garrulity* is not a Shakespearian word. WALKER (*Crit* 11, 178) gives a list of errors in the distribution of speeches, as follows. —In II, 1, 24, a speech of the Princess's is divided between *Queen* and *Prin*, in line 42 of same scene, *Loi* for *1 Lady*; again in the same scene, line 189, six successive speeches of Berowne are given to Boyet, again, in line 233, part of a speech of Boyet's is transferred to Maria, in IV, 11, 81, *Nath* is for *Hol*, in V, 11, 268, Maria usurps the place of Katharine in a dialogue between the latter and Longaville. —R. G. WHITE (*Sh Scholar*, 187) It is the law, and not the penalty, which he says is dangerous against gentility. [Subsequently, in his Edition, White objected to the conjecture *garrulity*, because it was not against this that 'the law was directed, although the penalty was fatal to it,'—an objection which DYCE (ed 11), who had adopted *garrulity*, pronounced 'over-subtle',—wherein, with all due deference, I think Dyce is wrong and White entirely right. The law was directed against the presence of women within a mile of the Court. The effect of that law, irrespective of any penalty, would be the loss of 'gentility' or 'gentlety,' and this is all that Berowne asserts. The effect of the penalty, the loss of a tongue, would assuredly put a stop to garrulity. It was not of this penalty but of the law that Berowne was speaking. Therefore, I agree with White in objecting to the substitution here of *garrulity*, and go even further and object to the substitution of any word whatsoever

Item, If any man be feene to talke with a woman with- 140
in the tearme of three yeares, hee shall indure such
publique shame as the rest of the Court shall possibly
deuise.

Ber. This Article my Liedge your selfe must breake,
For well you know here comes in Embassie 145
The *French* Kings daughter, with your selfe to speake :
A Maide of grace and compleate maiestie,
About surrender vp of *Aquitaine* :
To her decrepit, sicke, and bed-rid Father.
Therefore this Article is made in vaine, 150
Or vainly comes th'admired Princesse hither.

Fer. What fay you Lords?
Why, this was quite forgot.

Ber. So Studie euermore is ouerfhot,
While it doth study to haue what it would, 155
It doth forget to doe the thing it should :
And when it hath the thing it hunteth most,
'Tis won as townes with fire, so won, so lost.

Fer. We must of force dispence with this Decree,
She must lye here on meere necessitie 160

- | | |
|---|--|
| 140 <i>Item</i> ,] <i>Item</i> , [reading] Pope et
seq (subs) | 148 <i>Aquitaine</i>] <i>Aquitain</i> F ₃ F ₄ et
seq |
| 142 <i>publique</i>] <i>publique</i> Q
shall possibly] FfQ ₂ , Rowe, | 149 <i>bed-rid</i>] <i>bedred</i> Q |
| Wh 1 can possible Q ₁ can possibly
Pope et cet | 151 <i>th'</i>] Q the Ff
hither] F ₁ rather Coll MS |
| 144. <i>Ber</i>] Om Theob et seq | 152, 153 One line, Q, Pope et seq |
| 145 <i>Embassie</i>] <i>Embassie</i> Q | 158 <i>fire</i> ,] QF ₂ , Cam Wh 11 <i>fire</i> ,—
Dyce <i>fire</i> , F ₃ F ₄ et cet |
| 148 <i>surrender vp</i>] <i>surrender-up</i> Cap
Var Mal Steev Var Dyce | 159 <i>force</i>] <i>force</i> F ₄ |

in the place of Shakespeare's word 'gentility' BRAE (p 63) agrees with White in saying that 'the law is not against speaking, but against coming within the precincts,' and would punctuate 'A dangerous law,—against gentility'—ED]

142 shall possibly] Almost all Editors have followed the Qto in reading 'can possibly,' albeit 'shall' in the sense of mere futurity is not un-Shakespearean

147 compleate] For a list of words where the accent is nearer the beginning than according to the present use, see ABBOTT, § 492

148 About surrender] An instance of the absorption of the in the final t in 'About', to be indicated in a modern text by an apostrophe, *About'* —ED

160 She must lye here] REED 'Lie' here means *reside*, in the same sense as an ambassador is said to *lie* leiger See Beaumont and Fletcher's *Love's Cure*, II, 11. 'the cold Muscovite That lay here leiger, in the last great frost' Again, in

Ber. Necessity will make vs all forfworne 161
 Three thousand times within this three yeeres space :
 For euery man with his affects is borne,
 Not by might maftred, but by speciall grace.
 If I breake faith, this word shall breake for me, 165
 I am forfworne on meere necessitie.
 So to the Lawes at large I write my name,
 And he that breakes them in the least degree,
 Stands in attainer of eternall shame.
 Suggestions are to others as to me : 170

161 <i>vs all</i>] <i>vs both</i> Q ₂	166 In Italics, Han
163 <i>borne</i>] QF ₂ <i>born</i> , F ₃ F ₄ <i>born</i> ,	<i>meere necessitie</i>] As quotation,
Rowe et seq	Cam Glo
165 <i>breake</i>] Ff, Rowe <i>plead</i> Coll	167 [Subscribes, and gives back the
MS <i>speake</i> Q, Pope et cet	paper Cap
	170 <i>others</i>] <i>other</i> Q, Cam Glo Wh II

Sir Henry Wotton's definition 'An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie (i.e. *reside*) abroad for the good of his country' CAPELL, however, asks 'where are the sense and decorum in talking of the Princess's *lying* there, *i.e.* in the palace?' Accordingly, he takes 'lie' in the sense of uttering a falsehood, forswearing, and changes 'She must' into 'We must' It must be admitted that this change harmonises with Berowne's rejoinder, and especially with line 166, where he seems to repeat the King's words HALIWFIL, on the other hand, says that Berowne is 'only lecturing generally on the unfortunate word "necessity," which the King has unwittingly uttered, and thus given Biron an excellent opportunity for a little opposition argument' This is true, but it hardly affects the reasons for Capell's change, which is ingenious, but by no means needed —ED

160 *meere*] Used in its derivative sense pure, unmixed

163 *affects*] That is, passions, much stronger than 'inclinations,' by which SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines it See *Othello*, I, iii, 264

164 *speciall grace*] WORDSWORTH (p. 141) Shakespeare, no doubt, had learnt his Catechism well, and would remember the words — 'My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve Him, without His special grace'

165 *breake for me*] It is difficult to believe that 'breake' is not the true word here,—not only is the reduplication thoroughly Shakespearean (see line 172), but the rule, *durius lecto preferenda est*, should be always borne in mind The Qto, however, offers such complete relief, that we are compelled to accept it BRAE (p. 64) would retain 'breake,' but only by adding *it*, which, although good, is more violent than the simple acceptance of *speake* —ED

166 *necessitie*] JOHNSON Biron, amidst his extravagancies, speaks with great justness against the folly of vows They are made without sufficient regard to the variations of life, and are therefore broken by some unforeseen necessity They proceed commonly from a presumptuous confidence and a false estimate of human power

170. *Suggestions*] JOHNSON Temptations [See SCHMIDT, if need be, for

But I beleue although I feeme so loth, 171
 I am the last that will last keepe his oth.
 But is there no quicke recreation granted?

Fer. I that there is, our Court you know is hanted
 With a refined trauailer of *Spaine*, 175

172	<i>will last]</i>	<i>will fast</i>	Gould ap	is,	Rowe et cet (subs)
Cam				174.	<i>hanted]</i> F,
174	is,]	QFf	is Coll Dyce, Cam	175	<i>refined]</i> concerted Ff, Rowe.

many examples of this meaning, almost the only one in which Shakespeare uses the word]

172 I am . his oth] HALLIWELL The construction of this line is somewhat ambiguous, but the meaning is evident Shakespeare is peculiarly fond of the jingle of a verbal repetition in the same sentence [There is a similar repetition in line 54 of this scene 'Your oath is passed to pass away from these' A number of these repetitions are given in *Much Ado*, V, 1, 128, of this edition —ED] —WALKER (*Crit* II, 250) Harmony seems to require 'that *last will* keep,' etc [HUDSON adopted this emendation] — DANIEL (p 25) Berowne is here made to say exactly the contrary of that which he intends, he means, of course, that he will be the last to break his oath Some alteration in this sense seems requisite Qy 'I am the one that will last keep his oath' [HUDSON adopted this emendation also]

173 quicke recreation] JOHNSON Lively sport, spritely diversion

175 *Spaine*] WARBURTON seized on this word as a text for a long and ill-timed note on the origin and nature of Spanish Romances of Chivalry It is written in his unpalatable style, and no portion of it is worth recalling at the present day TYRWHITT proved the superficiality of Warburton's knowledge, and temperately disproved his erroneous assertions, so dogmatically expressed The whole subject has no relation whatsoever to the present play The only portion of Tyrwhitt's reply which seems worth reviving is as follows —'Dr Warburton's second position, that "the heroes and scene of these romances were generally of the country of Spain," is as unfortunate as the former Whoever will take the second volume of Du Fresnoy's *Bibliothèque des Romans*, and look over his list of *Romans de Chevalerie*, will see that not one of the celebrated heroes of the old romances was a Spaniard With respect to the general scene of such irregular and capricious fictions the writers of which were used, literally, to "give to airy nothing, a local habitation and a name," I am sensible of the impropriety of asserting anything positively, without an accurate examination of many more of them than have fallen in my way I think, however, I might venture to assert, in direct contradiction to Dr W, that the scene of them was *not generally* in Spain My own notion is, that it was very rarely there, except in those few romances which treat especially of the affair at Roncesvalles' Possibly, Shakespeare was led to make Armado a Spaniard because of the reputation for punctilious formality borne by that nation, and also because of the national fondness for tales of chivalry The Spanish romance, *Tirante el Blanco*, has been suggested as one of the possible sources of the plot of *Much Ado about Nothing*, and Montemayor's *Diana* as the source of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* —ED

A man in all the worlds new fashuon planted, 176
 That hath a mint of phraſes in his braine :
 One, who the muſicke of his owne vaine tongue,
 Doth rauish like inchanting harmonie :
 A man of complements whom right and wrong 180
 Haue choſe as vmpire of their mutinie.
 This childe of fancie that *Armado* hight,
 For interim to our ſtudies ſhall relate, 183

176 *worlds planted*] *world-new*
fashions flaunted Coll MS

worlds] *worldes* Q *world* Ff
world's Rowe et seq

fashuon] *fashions* Rowe, Pope,
 Han Dyce II, III

178-186 Mnemonic, Warb

178 *One, who*] Q₂ *On who* Q₁
One whom Rowe, Pope, Dyce, Cam

One, whom Ff et cet

179 *inchanting*] *inchannting* Q

181 *vmpire mutinie*] *vmper mu-*
tenie Q

182 *fancie*] *fancy*, F₃F₄ et seq

178 *One, who*] DYCE (ed II) Although in these plays 'who' is frequently used for *whom*, 'who' cannot with propriety stand here on account of the 'whom' in [line 180], nor is it to be defended by a later passage, 'Consider who the king your father sends, To whom he sends,' etc, where the construction is altogether different

180 *complements*] JOHNSON Armado was a man nicely versed in ceremonial distinctions, one who could distinguish in the most delicate questions of honour the exact boundaries of right and wrong *Compliment*, in Shakespeare's time, did not signify, at least did not only signify, verbal civility, or phrases of courtesy, but, according to its original meaning, the trappings, or ornamental appendages of a character, in the same manner, and on the same principles of speech, with *accomplishment* *Complement* is, as Armado well expresses it, 'the varnish of a complete man' [This note DYCE adopts in his *Glossary* According to the *N E D*, our more modern *compliment* is a doublet of 'complement,' both bearing in general the sense of completing, fulfilling, whether it be the observances of ceremony in social relations or the verbal tributes of courtesy Armado uses the word himself in line 273 of this scene, and Moth in III, 1, 23 In *Rom & Jul* Tybalt is called 'the captain of complements']

181 *vmpire*] HEATH (p 125) Armado valued himself on the nicety of his skill in taking up quarrels according to the rules of art, and adjusting the ceremonies of the duello Hear him display his own character at the end of this Act 'The first and second causes will not serve my turn, the Passado he [Love] respects not, the Duello he regards not'

182 *This childe of fancie*] MAIORNT This *fantastic* The expression, in another sense, was adopted by Milton, in his *L' Allegro* 'Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child'

183 *shall relate*] HUNTER (I, 260) Here is a beautiful promise, but where is the fulfilment of it? The words fill the mind with images of chivalry, the fields of Roncesvalles and Fontarrabia, peculiarly appropriate in a story of Navarre The non fulfilment of the expectation which these words raise is one proof that in this play Shakespeare was working on a story formed for him, not inventing one for

In high-borne words the worth of many a Knight :
 From tawnie *Spaine* loft in the worlds debate. 185
 How you delight my Lords, I know not I,
 But I protest I loue to heare him lie,
 And I will vse him for my Minstrelsie.
Bero. *Armado* is a most illustrious wight,
 A man of fire, new words, fashions owne Knight. 190
Lon. *Coflard* the swaine and he, shall be our sport,
 And so to studie, three yeeres is but short. 192

184 *Knight*] Qff, Rowe, Pope 192 *And studie,*] *And so to study,*—
Knight Theob et seq Wh 1
 190 *fire, new*] Q₂Ff, Rowe *fier* is but] *are but* Pope, +
 new Q₁ *fire-new* Pope

himself, and this is further proved, so that there can be no doubt in the world about it, by the long speech of Ferdinand [II, 1, 136], in which the poet endeavours to express in verse what is more befitting for prose,—the intractable matter of a money account

185 *tawnie*] DOUCE (1, 211) This expression may refer to the Moors, for although they had been expelled from Spain almost a century before the time of Shakespeare, it was allowable on the present occasion to refer to the period when they flourished there, or he might only copy what he found in the original story of the play—HALLIWELL Used in reference to the dark complexion of the inhabitants [It may be that Shakespeare here had in mind the thought, which he afterward expanded, in *The Mer of Ven*, into 'The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun', but I much prefer to regard the epithet as referring to the soil Henry V tells Montjoy that 'if we be hinder'd We shall your tawny ground with your red blood discolour'—III, vi, 169—ED.]

185 *worlds debate*] WARBURTON refers this to the crusades, wherein, as he says, the heroes of the Spanish romances were lost—JOHNSON The 'world' seems to be used in a monastic sense by the King, now devoted for a time to a monastic life *In the world, in seculo*, in the bustle of human affairs, from which we are now happily sequestered, *in the world*, to which the votaries of solitude have no relation—M MASON The King had not yet so weaned himself from the world as to adopt the language of the cloister [I think CAFFIL is right in regarding the phrase as 'a periphrasis for warfare in general, for any war that those knights fell in'—ED.]

188 *Minstrelsie*] DOUCE That is, I will make a minstrel of him, whose occupation was to relate fabulous stories

189 *wight*] Used in reference to both men and women Iago says 'she was a wight, if ever such wights were'—*Othello*, II, 1, 183, of this ed

190 *fire, new*] MURRAY (*N E D*) Compare German *feuernneu*, also *Brand-new* Fresh from the fire or furnace, hence, perfectly new, brand new [It seems as though this were a phrase of Shakespeare's own coinage The earliest example given by Dr Murray is 1594, *Rich III* I, iii, 256 'Your fire-new stamp of Honor is scarce current']

Enter a Constable with Coflard with a Letter. 193

Confl. Which is the Dukes owne perfon.

Ber. This fellow, What would'ft? 195

Con. I my felfe reprehend his owne perfon, for I am
his graces Tharborough : But I would see his own perfon
in flefh and blood.

Ber. This is he.

Con. Signeor *Arme, Arme* commends you : 200
Ther's villanie abroad, this letter will tell you more.

Clow. Sir the Contempts thereof are as touching 202
mee.

193	SCENE II Pope, +	198	<i>blood</i>] <i>bloud</i> F ₂ F ₃
tard	Enter] Enter Dull and Cos-	200	<i>Signeor</i>] Q ₂ <i>Signecour</i> Q ₁ <i>Sig-</i>
	Rowe		<i>nior</i> Ff
194	<i>Dukes</i>] <i>King's</i> Theob +		<i>Arme, Arme</i>] Q ₂ Ff, Rowe, Pope,
seq	<i>perfon</i>] <i>perfon</i> ? Q, Rowe et		Han Theob 1 <i>Arme Arme</i> Q ₁ <i>Arm—</i>
195	<i>Thus</i>] QFf, Pope <i>Thus</i> , Rowe		<i>Arm—</i> Coll Dyce <i>Arme,— Arme—</i>
et cet	<i>fellow,</i>] <i>fellow</i> , Pope et seq		Theob 11 et cet
197	<i>Tharborough</i>] <i>Farborough</i> Q ₁ ,	201	<i>abroad,</i>] <i>abrod</i> , Q <i>abroad</i> ,
Hal			Rowe et seq
		202	<i>Contempts</i>] <i>Contempts</i> Q <i>con-</i>
			<i>tempts</i> F ₄ Rowe 1

194 *Dukes*] THEOBALD The *King* of Navarre in several passages is called the *duke*, but as this must have sprung from the inadvertence of the editor rather than from a forgetfulness in the poet, I have everywhere, to avoid confusion, restored *king* to the text — CAPELL (p 193) Why correct the blunders of Dull, and of Armado? the assigned reason is—'avoiding confusion', but none is occasioned by it, the blunder comes from none but persons likely to make it, nor from them but in three places [Capell is slightly mistaken In II, 1, 41, the Princess speaks of 'this vertuous Duke' The fact is, as WALKER states (*Crit* 11, 282), that '*king, count, and duke* were one and the same to the poet, all involving alike the idea of sovereign power, and thus might be easily confounded with each other in the memory' Walker's whole article with its many examples, on which he founded his conclusion, is highly instructive, and is quoted in full in *Twelfth Night*, I, 11, 27, where it is of more importance than here, on this confusion the theory was in part founded that the play had been composed at two different times — ED]

197 *Tharborough*] HAWKINS That is, *Thirdborough*, a peace officer, alike in authority with a headborough or a constable [The First Quarto has '*Farborough*,' which HALI IWELL alone, of all editors, retains, with the following note] Neither word is right, the proper term being *third-borough*, but the more obvious blunder was probably intentional on the part of the author, who thus introduces Dull to the audience in his 'twice sod simplicity', a very faint prototype of the imitable Dogberry The blunder in the word *farborough* is not worse than that in the verb 'reprehend' in the same speech

Fer. A letter from the magnificent *Armado*.

Ber. How low soeuer the matter, I hope in God for 205
high words.

Lon. A high hope for a low heauen, God grant vs pa-
tience. 208

207 *heauen*,] Q₂Ff *heauen* Q, *heav'n*, Rowe, Pope *heaven*, Hal Dyce
1, III, Sta Cam Glo Wh II *hearing* Coll II (MS) *having* Theob et cet

204 *magnificent*] According to Bartlett's *Concordance*, Shakespeare uses this word only here and in III, 1, 185, where Berowne is speaking of himself, and says 'than whom no mortal so magnificent' In this latter instance 'magnificent' is supposed to mean *boasting*, and to be parallel to the use of *magnifica verba* by Terence It would be natural to suppose that the same word is used in the same sense in both cases, but I am by no means sure that the word bears so strong a meaning here We must remember that *magnificus* bore a good meaning as well as a bad Thus here, while not suggesting that 'magnificent' is used in an exalted sense, I think there is nothing contemptuous in it, as would be implied by *boasting*, *vain glorious*, etc., but only a gentle, kindly ridicule, not unbefitting Ferdinand when speaking of one whom he would use as his 'minstrelsy'—Ed

207 *low heauen*] THEOBALD A 'low heaven,' sure, is a very intricate matter to conceive I dare warrant, I have retrieved the true reading [See *Text Notes*] The meaning is this 'Though you hope for high words, and should have them, it will be but a low acquisition at best' This our poet calls a *low having*, and it is a substantive which he uses in several other passages—STEEVENS 'Heaven' may be the true reading, in allusion to the gradations of happiness promised by Mohammed to his followers So in the comedy of *Old Fortunatus*, 1600 'Oh, how my soul is rapt to a third heaven!' [WHITER, whose thoughtful treatise has never received the recognition it deserves, shows in many instances a connection of thought between Shakespeare's similes and the stage with its properties Thus in the *Prologue* to *Henry the Fifth*, wherein Shakespeare draws a direct comparison between the poverty of the stage and the mighty events thereon portrayed, Whiter finds in the expression 'the brightest heaven of invention,' an allusion to the stage heavens Again in one of Hall's *Satires* (Bk I, Sat III) levelled at the strutting performance and bombastic fury of the actors of the day, Whiter detects, in the line 'Rapt to the threefold loft of Heaven,' another reference to the stage, he then adds (p 164, footnote) —'We know that the Herods, the Termagants, and the Tamburlaines were the blustering heroes of our ancient Plays and Moralities, and that the bliss which so ravished the senses in this *theatrical Heaven* consisted only in "big sounding sentences and words of state" To a mind, therefore, conversant with the objects of the stage, no association would be more obvious or natural than that of *lofty* language and a *low heaven* Now it is remarkable that such a combination of ideas actually takes place in *Love's Lab Lost*, where to Biron's hope for *high words*, Longaville replies that it is "a high hope for a *low Heaven*" There is an allusion likewise in this passage (as Mr Steevens has observed) to the gradations of happiness in higher or lower heavens' Ingenious as Whiter's inferences are, I am not sure that he is altogether right in the present instance For gradations in either happiness or heaven, it is not absolutely necessary to go to the Koran or to the stage There are sufficient indications in the Old Testament that the Hebrews assumed the

Ber. To heare, or forbear hearing.

Lon. To heare meekely fir, and to laugh moderately, 210
or to forbear both.

Ber. Well fir, be it as the stile shall giue vs cause to
clime in the merrineffe. 213

209 *heare, hearing*] QFf, Rowe, +,
Var Mal Steev Var *hear?* *laughing?*
Cap Coll n, m (MS), Hal Sing Dyce,
Sta Wh Cam Glo Ktly, Huds Rlfe.
or *forbear hearing*] and *for-*

bear laughing Lettsom
210. *and*] Om Rowe n, +
212, 213 *to merrineffe*] Om Han
213 *clime*] QF₂, *climb* F₃F₄, *chime*
Barry (ap Coll. 1), Coll MS

existence of three Heavens —ED]—COLLIER (ed n) The MS gives us '*low hearing*,' and in the difficulty of the case we may be disposed to accept the alteration What Longaville means is that Biron's hope of 'high words' is likely to be disappointed,—the words, on being *heard*, will turn out, like the matter, to be low, and not high, therefore he adds, 'God grant us patience' —DYCE (ed n) Collier's MS probably made his alteration in consequence of finding (the misprint) '*hearing*' in the next speech —BRAE (p 64) The preceding adjuration, and the trite association of *hope* and *heaven*, sufficiently prove that '*heaven*' is a true word Moreover, heaven is a familiar metonymy for enjoyment, so that a *high hope* for a *low enjoyment* seems as good sense as any reasonable intellect need desire

209 *hearing*] CAPELL'S emendation, *laughing*, which has been adopted by the best modern editors, is accompanied by a characteristic note 'the necessity [of the emendation] is evinced beyond doubting by the words that reply to [it], for if '*laughing*' had not preceded the reply is improper, indeed absurd Nor can little less be said honestly of the line itself, before mending, independent of the reply For how is "patience" exercised by *forbearing* to *hear*?" —R G WHITE (ed 1) Longaville's reply compels the [adoption of Capell's emendation] —HALLIWELL Biron may, however, mean by '*forbear hearing*' to abstain from listening to what promised so much amusement, a denial which would also require an exercise of patience [Unless a text presents utter nonsense, I cannot believe that we are justified in changing it Shall we acknowledge the rule *durior lectio praeferenda est*, and then, in presence of a *durior lectio*, break the rule? Longaville merely expands Berowne's 'To hear' into 'To hear meekly and to laugh moderately,' and then adds, adopting Berowne's word, 'or to forbear both' Berowne's question, 'To hear or to forbear hearing?' as a response to Longaville's 'God grant us patience,' may well bear Halliwell's interpretation, and mean God grant us patience to hear, or to sit quietly under the infliction of Armado's letter, and not listen to it —ED]

212, 213 *stile clime*] STEEVENS A quibble between the *stile* that must be *climbed* to pass from one field to another, and *style*, the term expressive of manner of writing in regard to language —COLLIER (ed 1) The Rev Mr BARRY suggests that possibly we ought to read *chime* for '*clime*' I am inclined to agree with Steevens The word '*style*' is played upon again in IV, 1, 106, 107 [In his ed n, Collier notes that his MS Corrector has *chime*] —DYCE (*Few Notes*, p 50) [There is the same quibble] in Dekker's *Satiro-mastix*, 1602, where Asinius Bubo, who has been reading a book, says of its author, he 'made me meete him with a

Clo. The matter is to me fir, as concerning *Iaquenetta*.
The manner of it is, I was taken with the manner. 215

Ber. In what manner ?

Clo. In manner and forme following fir all those three.
I was seene with her in the Mannor house, sitting with
her vpon the Forme, and taken following her into the
Parke : which put to gether, is in manner and forme 220
following. Now fir for the manner ; It is the manner
of a man to speake to a woman, for the forme in some
forme.

Ber. For the following fir.

Clo. As it shall follow in my correction, and God de- 225
fend the right.

Fer. Will you heare this Letter with attention ?

Ber. As we would heare an Oracle.

Clo. Such is the simplicitie of man to harken after the
flesh. 230

215 with the manner] with the Manor	seq (subs)
Han in the manner Warb	221 It is] Is F ₂ , Rowe 1 is F ₃ F ₄ .
217 manner] manner, Han	In Rowe 11
forme fir] QF ₂ , Var '85 form,	222 forme in] Q Forme in Ff,
following fir F ₃ form, following fir,	Rowe 1 form, in Rowe 11, + form,—
F ₄ form, following, sir, Rowe, +	in Cap et cet
form following, sir, Cap et cet	225 correction,] correction, Theob
218 Mannor] Q ₂ Manner Q,	et seq
221 manner,] manner,— Cap et	229 harken] Q hearken Ff

hard stile in two or three places as *I went ouer him* ' Sig C₄ And in Day's *Ile of Guls*, 1606 'But and you vsde such a high and eleuate stile, your auditories low and humble vnderstandings should neuer crall ouer 't' Sig F [There is a similar pun on 'stile' in *Much Ado*, V, 11, 7]

215 with the manner] BLACKSTONE (*Sh Soc Papers*, vol 1, p 98) 'Maynour is when a Theefe hath stolne, and is followed with Hue and Cry, and taken, having that found upon him which he stole, that is called *Maynour* And so we use to say when we find one doing an unlawful Act, that we took him with the Maynour or Manner'—*Termes de la Ley*, voce *Maynour*—HEARD (p 49) Cowell (*Law Dict*) thus explains it—*Mainour*, alias *manour*, alias *metnour*, from the French *manier*, i e *manu tractare*, in a legal sense denotes the thing that a thief taketh or stealeth, as to be taken with the *mainour* is to be taken with the thing stolen about him, and again it was presented that a thief was delivered to the sheriff or viscount, together with the *mainour* ' *With the manner* ' is more proper than 'in the manner', and accordingly Latimer writes correctly,—'even as a theife that is taken, with the manner that he stealeth'—*Sermons*, 110

225 correction] That is, punishment

Ferdinand.

231

Great Deputie, the Welkins Vicegerent, and sole dominator of Nauar, my foules earths God, and bodies fostering patrone :

Cost. Not a vvord of *Costard* yet.

235

Ferd. So it is.

Cost. It may be so: but if he say it is so, he is in telling true : but so.

Ferd. Peace,

Clow. Be to me, and euery man that dares not fight.

240

Ferd. No words,

Clow. Of other mens secrets I beseech you.

Ferd. So it is besieged with fable coloured melancholie, I did commend the blacke oppressing humour to the most wholesome Physicke of thy health-giuing ayre : And as I am a Gentleman, betooke my selfe to walke : the time When? about the sixt houre, When beasts most graze, birds best peecke, and men sit downe to that nonrishment which is called supper : So much for the time When. Now for the ground Which? which I meane I walckt vpon, it is ycliped, Thy Parke. Then for the

245

250

231 Ferdinand] King reads Rowe
232 Welkins Vicegerent] welkis viz-
gerent Q

233 foules] sole Gould ap Cam
foules earths bodies] soul's
earth's body's Rowe

234 patrone] patron— Rowe

235 Costard] Costart Q

236 is] is— Pope

237, 238 he is true] he is, true,
Pope he is, true, Theob et seq

238 but so] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Theob

Knt, Hal Sta Wh Cam but so,— Coll

Sing but so—so Dyce 11, 111 but so,
so Han et cet

239 Peace,] Peace, Ff Peace Q

240 Be to me,] —be to me Cap

241 No words,] No words, Ff No
wordes Q

242 Of other] —of other Cap

243 is besieged] Knt is besedged
Q is Besieged Pope, Han is, besieged
Ff et cet

fable coloured] sable-coloured

Rowe

244 blacke oppressing] black-oppres-
sing Steev

244, 245 wholesome] holsum Q

245 thy] the Coll 11, Walker, Dyce
11, 111

247 sixt] sixth Rowe

248 nonrishment] F₁

249 Which?] which Rowe

250 ycliped] QF₂ ycleped F₃F₄

237, 238 he is true.] THEOBALD was the first to correct this misleading punctuation See *Text Notes* There is no need of Hanmer's 'so, so' It is improving Shakespeare

245 thy] WALKER (*Crit* 11, 231) has gathered so very many instances where, in the First Folio, *thy*, *their*, and similar words are confounded with *the*, that it is not easy to reject his emendation of *the* for 'thy' in the present text, where 'thy' seems pointless —ED

*place Where? where I meane I did encounter that obscene and
most preposterous euent that draweth from my snow-white pen
the ebon coloured Inke, which heere thou viewest, beholdest,
suruayest, or seest. But to the place Where? It standeth
North North-east and by East from the West corner of thy
curious knotted garden; There did I see that low spiri-
ted Swaine, that base Minow of thy myrth, (Clown. Mee?)
that vncltered small knowing soule, (Clow Me?) that shallow
vassall (Clow. Still mee?) which as I remember, hight Co-*

251 Where?] QF ₂ Where, F ₁ F ₄	Theob
where, Cap	256, 257 low spinted] <i>low-spirited</i>
252 preposterous] propostrous Q	Rowe
252, 253 snow-white ebon coloured]	257 Minow] <i>minnow</i> Cap <i>minion</i>
snowwhite ebon coloured Q snow-	Johns conj
-white Ebon-coloured Ff, Rowe	257, 258, 259 Mee? Me? mee?]
254. Where?] Q Where Ff where,	Ff, Knt, Cam Glo Hal Mee? Mee?
Pope	mee. Q Me Me me Han et
255 North North-east] QF ₂ F ₃ North	cet
North East F ₄ north-north-east Theob	258 small knowing] <i>small-knowing</i>
West corner] West - corner	Ff
Rowe 1	259 vassall] <i>vessel</i> Coll II, III (MS),
256 curious knotted] <i>curious-knotted</i>	Dyce II, III

256 curious knotted] STEEVENS Ancient gardens abounded with figures of which the lines intersected each other in many directions Thus, *Rich II* III, iv, 46 'Her fruit-trees all unpruned, her hedges ruin'd, Her knots disorder'd' In Thomas Hill's *Profitable Art of Gardening*, 1579, is the delineation of 'a proper knot for a garden the which may be set with Time, or Isop' In Henry Dethicke's *Gardener's Labyrinth*, 1586, are other examples of 'proper knots deuised for gardens' [Thus, '—good Gardainers who in their curious knottes mixe Hisoppe wvth Time as ayders the one to the other,' etc —*Euphuës*, p 187, ed Bond —ED]

257 base Minow] STEEVENS That is, the contemptible little object that contributes to thy entertainment Coriolanus thus characterises the tribunitian insolence of Sicinus, 'Hear you this Triton of the minnows?' III, 1, 89

257, 258, 259, 260] Mee? . . Me? mee? . . . O me] I think the punctuation of the Folio should be retained, with its successive interrogation marks until the very name is uttered, when follows the self-pitying assent —ED

259 vassall] COLLIER (ed II) The epithet 'shallow' seems to show that *vessel* of the MS Corrector is right DYCE adopted *vessel* without comment, but HALLIWELL justly remarks that there is 'no need of any change, "vassal" being again used in the same sense of *dependant* in IV, 1, 74, by Armado, the writer of the present epistle' [SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines 'vassal' in the present passage as 'a low wretch, a slave,' and quotes 'obdurate vassals,' etc *R of L* 429, 'presumptuous vassals,' etc *1 Hen VI* IV, 1, 125, and other examples The safest definition is, I think, that given by Halliwell, namely *dependent*, and then its good or bad meaning will depend on the qualifying adjective If Schmidt be right, and

stard, (*Clow.* O me) *sorted and consorted contrary to thy e-* 260
stablished proclaymed Eduēt and Continet, Cannon : Which
with, ô with, but with this I passion to say wherewith :

Clo. With a Wench.

Ferd. *With a childe of our Grandmother Eue, a female ;*
or for thy more sweet understanding a woman : him, I (as my 265
euer esteemed dutie prickes me on) haue sent to thee, to receiue
the meed of punishment by thy sweet Graces Officer Anthony
Dull, a man of good repute, carriage, bearing, & estimation.

Anth. Me, an't shall please you? I am *Anthony Dull.*

Ferd. *For Iaquenetta (so is the weaker vessell called)* 270
which I apprehended with the aforesaid Swanne, I keeper her
as a vessell of thy Lawes furie, and shall at the least of thy 272

261	Continet,] Continent QFf	266	euer esteemed] ever-esteemed
	Cannon] canon, Theob et seq		Theob et seq
	Which] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Cam	267	meed] need Warb Johns (mis-
Ktly, Wh	ii with, Theob et cet		print?)
Om Sta			thy] Q the Ff
262	with, ô with,] Q with, O with,		Officer] Gfficer Q
Ff, Rowe	i with—O with— Rowe ii	269	an't] ant Q
et seq (subs)			you?] you Theob et seq
	passion] pass on Gould.	271	keeper her] keepe hir Q keep
	wherewith] wherewith F ₄		her Q ₂ Ff
where with	Han	272	vessell] vassal Theob Warb
265	sweet] Om Ff, Rowe, +		Johns
			thy Lawes] the law's Dyce ii, iii

'vassal' means here 'a low wretch,' it certainly does not bear that meaning in Armado's second letter, where he styles himself an 'heroical vassal' (IV, i, 74) —ED]

260 sorted] That is, associated

262 ô] This *o* with a circumflex is used almost invariably in the Folio in exclamations See *As You Like It*, IV, i, 166, and note, *Twelfth Night*, II, iv, 70, *Mul N D* V, i, 182, 184, 188 —ED

262 passion] To express sorrow or grief SCHMIDT (*Lex*) supplies examples

268 estimation] LORD CAMPBELL (p 56), after quoting the lines of this letter, where the synonyms are huddled together, remarks The gifted Shakespeare might perhaps have been capable, by intuition, of thus imitating the conveyancer's jargon, but no ordinary man could have hit it off so exactly without having engrossed in an attorney's office

270 weaker vessell] 'Likewise, ye husbands, dwell with them according to knowledge, giving honour unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel,' etc —
1 Peter, iii, 7

272 vessell of thy Lawes furie] STEEVENS This seems to be a phrase adopted from Scripture See *Epistle to the Romans*, ix, 22 —'What if God endured with much long suffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction'

sweet notice, bring her to triall. Thine in all complements of deuoted and heart-burning heat of dutie. 273

Don Adriana de Armado. 275

Ber. This is not so well as I looked for, but the best that euer I heard.

Fer. I the best, for the worst. But sirra, What say you to this?

Clo. Sir I confesse the Wench. 280

Fer. Did you heare the Proclamation?

Clo. I doe confesse much of the hearing it, but little of the marking of it.

Fer. It was proclaimed a yeeres imprisoment to bee taken with a Wench. 285

Clow. I was taken with none sir, I was taken vvith a Damosell.

Fer. Well, it was proclaimed Damosell.

Clo. This was no Damosell neyther sir, fhee was a Virgin. 290

Fer. It is so varried to, for it was proclaimed Virgin.

Clo. If it were, I denie her Virginitie : I was taken with a Maide.

Fer. This Maid will not serue your turne sir.

Clo. This Maide will serue my turne sir. 295

Kin. Sir I will pronounce your sentence : You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water. 297

275	<i>Adriana</i>]	Ff, Rowe	<i>Adriano</i>	<i>fel</i> F ₄	
	Q, Pope et seq			288, 289	<i>Damosell</i>]
278	<i>worst</i>]	<i>worst</i> Q		<i>mosel</i> F ₄	<i>Damfel</i> Q <i>Da-</i>
284	<i>imprisoment</i>]	F ₄		291.	<i>varried to,</i>] Q <i>varied too,</i> Ff
286	<i>I I</i>]	<i>It I F</i> ₄		296, 297	<i>You water</i>] One line, as
287	<i>Damosell</i>]	<i>Demfel</i> Q	<i>Damo</i>	verse, Sing	Ktly

278 *best, for the worst*] That is, the extremest degree of the worst kind—the very worst Somewhat like Portia's 'better bad-habit'—ED

283 *marking of it*] STEVENS Compare, 'it is the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal'—2 *Hen IV* I, 11, 139

287 *Damosell*] HAILIWELL A damosel was, properly speaking, an unmarried lady of noble birth, or one who was espoused to an esquire Cotgrave translates *damoselle*, 'a gentlewoman, any one under the degree of a Ladie, that weares, or may weare, a velvet hood' In England, in Shakespeare's time, the term seems to have been synonymous with the modern word *damsel* 'A damoisell, a yong woman,'

Clo. I had rather pray a Moneth with Mutton and Porridge. 298

Kin. And *Don Armado* shall be your keeper. 300
My Lord *Berowne*, see him deliuer'd ore,
And goe we Lords to put in praëtice that,
Which each to other hath so strongly sworne.

Bero. Ile lay my head to any good mans hat,
These oathes and lawes will proue an idle scorne. 305
Sirra, come on.

Clo. I suffer for the truth fir : for true it is, I was taken with *Iaquenetta*, and *Iaquenetta* is a true girle, and therefore welcome the fowre cup of prosperitie, affliction may one day smile againe, and vntill then sit downe 310
forrow. *Exit.*

298 *Moneth*] F₂F₃, Wh 1 month
QF₄

300, 301 *Prose*, Pope, +

300 *shall*] *he shall* Ktly

301 *deliuer'd*] *deliuered* Q.

303 *hath*] *has* Var '21

sworne] Q *sworne* Exeunt
Ff Exeunt King, Longaville, and Du-
main Mal

304 *good mans*] *goodman's* Anon
ap Cam

306 Given to Dull, Coll MS
Sirra,] *Surra* Q

307 *truth*] *trueth* Q

309 *prosperitie*,] *prosperie*, Q. *pros-*
perity Rowe, + *prosperity*! Cap et
seq

309, 310 *affliction*] *affliccio* Q

310 *vntill then sit*] Q₂Ff, Rowe,
Ran *until then, sit thee* Pope, +, Var
'73 *till then sit thee* Q₁, Cap et cet
(subs)

sit] *set* Coll Sing

311 *Exit*] F₂ Exeunt Q Om
F₃F₄

—Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580 One of the wood-cuts in Queen Elizabeth's *Prayer-book* represents 'the damosell, fine, proper, and neate'

298 *Mutton*] A slang term for a light o' love

304 *good mans hat*] CAPELL changed this to 'any man's good hat', but needlessly It may be read 'any goodman's hat' (which is probable), or 'any good man's-hat' (which is improbable) It is not likely that he would wager his head against a bad hat —ED

306 *Sirra, come on*] COLLIER (ed 11) In the MS these words are assigned, not without plausibility, to Constable Dull, who may have taken Costard into his charge, but the King has previously told Biron to 'see him deliver'd o'er,' and therefore Biron may properly have urged Costard to make his *exit* For this reason we make no change

310 *sit downe*] The Quarto has 'sit thee downe', and so we should probably read here, in IV, iii, 5, *Berowne* says, 'Well, set thee downe sorrow, for so they say the foole said'

[Scene II.]

Enter Armado and Moth his Page.

I

Arma. Boy, What signe is it when a man of great
spirit growes melancholy?

3

Scene II Cap Scene III Pope, + 2 Arma] Brag or Bra or Br. Ff
1. Armado] Armado, a Braggart, Ff (throughout the scene)

1 Down to the time of COLLIER, POPE's stage-direction, 'Armado's House,' was generally followed Collier changed it to 'Armado's House in the Park', R G WHITE, to 'The Park near Armado's House' See I, 1, 3

1 Armado] Sir WALTER SCOTT The extravagances of coxcomby in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful objects of satire, during the time when they exist In evidence of this, theatrical critics may observe how many dramatic *jeux d'esprit* are well received every season, because the satirist levels at some well-known or fashionable absurdity, or, in the dramatic phrase, 'shoots folly as it flies' But when the peculiar kind of folly keeps the wing no longer, it is reckoned but waste of powder to pour a discharge of ridicule on what has ceased to exist, and the pieces in which such forgotten absurdities are made the subject of ridicule fall quietly into oblivion with the follies which gave them fashion, or only continue to exist on the scene because they contain some other more permanent interest than that which connects them with the manners and follies of a temporary character This, perhaps, affords a reason why the comedies of Ben Jonson, founded upon system, or what the age termed humours,—by which was meant factitious and affected characters, superinduced on that which was common to the rest of their race,—in spite of acute satire, deep scholarship, and strong sense, do not now afford general pleasure, but are confined to the closet of the antiquary, whose studies have assured him that the personages of the dramatist were once, though they are now no longer, portraits of existing nature Let us take another example of our hypothesis from Shakespeare himself, who, of all authors, drew his portraits for all ages With the whole sum of the idolatry which affects us at his name, the mass of readers peruse, without amusement, the characters formed on the extravagances of temporary fashion, and the Euphuist Don Armado, the pedant Holofernes, even Nym and Pistol, are read with little pleasure by the mass of the public, being portraits of which we cannot recognise the humour, because the originals no longer exist In like manner, while the distresses of Romeo and Juliet continue to interest every bosom, Mercutio, drawn as an accurate representation of the finished fine gentleman of the period, and as such received by the unanimous approbation of contemporaries, has so little to interest the present age, that, stripped of all his puns and quirks of verbal wit, he only retains his place in the scene in virtue of his fine and fanciful speech upon dreaming, which belongs to no particular age, and because he is a personage whose presence is indispensable to the plot — *Introd to The Monastery*, p 13, ed 1853 — HUNTER (i, 259) It appears to have been the frequent practice of Shakespeare in the preparation of the romantic dramas, while he took a story from some printed book for the main plot, to introduce an underplot which was wholly his own invention In the *Much Ado* all respecting Benedick and Beatrice is his, in *The Tempest* Stephano and Trinculo are doubtless his own, in *As You Like It* Touchstone and Audrey; and in the play before us, in

Boy. A great signe sir, that he will looke sad.

Brag. Why? sadnesse is one and the felfe-fame thung 5
deare impe.

Boy. No no, O Lord sir no.

Brag. How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy
my tender *Iuuenall*?

Boy. By a familiar demonstration of the working, my 10
tough signeur.

Brag. Why tough signeur? Why tough signeur?

Boy. Why tender *Iuuenall*? Why tender *Iuuenall*?

Brag. I spoke it tender *Iuuenall*, as a congruent apa-
thaton, appertaining to thy young daies, which we may 15
nominate tender.

Boy. And I tough signeur, as an appertinent title to 17

4 *Boy*] Moth Rowe et seq (through-
out the scene)

5 *Why?*] QFf, Rowe, Coll *Why*
Pope, Ran *Why*, Theob et cet

7 *No no, O Lord sir*] Q *No, no,*
O Lord sir F₂ *No, no, O Lord sir,*
F₃F₄, Rowe, Pope, Han *No, no, O*
Lord, Sir, Theob et cet

9, 13, 14 *Iuuenall*] *Juvenile* Rowe
11, +

10 *familiar*] *familiar* Q

11, 12 *signeur*] *signeor* Q *Signor*
Ff *seigneur* Wh 1 *Senior* Mal et
seq

14 *it*] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Theob 1,
Han *it*, Theob 11 et cet

14, 15 *apathaton*] *apethaton* Q *epi-*
thiton Ff

15 *young*] *younger* Var '73

17 *I*] *I*, Cap et seq

Holofernes, Nathaniel, Moth, Costard, Dull, and Jaquenetta, we have a group of very entertaining persons, to whom suitable action is assigned, of whom it will hardly be doubted that they are the pure creation of the mind of Shakespeare. They are too *English* to be found in any foreign romance. It is perhaps the greatest defect in the structure of the play that they are not more intimately connected with the more important business of the piece.

6 *impe*] In brief, Dr MURRAY (*N E D*) informs us that this word is connected, by inference, with the Greek ἐμφυτος, implanted, grafted. Originally it meant a young shoot of a plant or tree, a slip or scion, then applied figuratively to persons, hence the scion of a noble house. In *a Hen IV V*, v, 47, Pistol calls Henry V 'most royal imp of fame'; and a second time he so terms him in *Hen V IV*, 1, 46. Then 'imp' was applied to any child, then specifically to a child of the devil, then to all little devils.

7 *O Lord sir*] Here, for the first time, we are introduced to this exclamation. Its vast possibilities had not yet revealed themselves to Shakespeare, toward the close of the play it becomes a distinctive exclamation of Costard. Then in *All's Well* (II, 11) the Clown boasts to the Countess that in 'O Lord, Sir' he has an answer that will serve all men and fit all questions. Thereupon follows the immitable dialogue wherein the Countess puts this answer to the test—Ed

11, 12, 17 *signeur*] R G WHITE (ed 1) · [It is *Seigneur* in] the original, uniformly, when the word occurs in this play, excepting an omission of the first *e*, due to

your olde time, which we may name tough. 18

Brag. Pretty and apt.

Boy. How meane you fir, I pretty, and my faying apt? 20
or I apt, and my faying prettie?

Brag. Thou pretty becaufe little.

Boy. Little pretty, becaufe little : wherefore apt?

Brag. And therefore apt, becaufe quicke.

Boy. Speake you this in my praife Master? 25

Brag. In thy condigne praife.

Boy. I will praife an Eele with the same praife.

Brag. What ? that an Eele is ingenuous.

Boy. That an Eeele is quicke.

Brag. I doe fay thou art quicke in answeres. Thou 30
heat'ft my bloud.

Boy. I am answer'd fir.

Brag. I loue not to be croft. (him.

Boy. He speakes the meere contrary, crosses loue not 34

20. *you*] *you*, Rowe

30 *answeres*] QFf, Rowe, +. *an-*

23 *Little pretty,*] *Little ' pretty,*

swers Cap et seq (subs.).

Theob Warb Johns Ran

31 *bloud*] *blood*—Var '73

apt ?] *apt* Q

34 [Aside Han Cap Var '21, et

24 *apt*] Om Q₂

seq

25 *Master*] Q₂ *Master* Q₁

the meere] *the clean* Ff, Rowe, +,

28 *What ?*] *What*, Var '73

Var '73 Om Han

ingenuous] *ingenious* QF₄, et seq

ignorance or carelessness The French title is evidently intended Malone changed it to *senior*, thus destroying, at once, Moth's pun on that word, and an important textual trait of the play [I am at a loss to know what authority White had for this assertion These are the only four instances, I believe, of the word in this play I once found that White had been misled by an error in Vernor and Hood's Reprint of F₁, but this is not the case here It is not impossible, but extremely unlikely, that, in the spelling of this word, copies of the F₁ differ At all events, White, in his Second Edition, followed Malone—ED]

19 *Pretty and apt*] HALLIWELL This is in Armado's phraseology, *pretty apt* Moth perverts the meaning and is humoured by Armado Thus in Jonson's *Poetaster* 'Horace How do you feel yourself? *Crispinus* Pretty and well, I thank you'—V, 1, *ad fin*

22 *little*] STAUNTON So in Jonson's *The Fox*, 'Nano First for your dwarf, he's little and witty, And everything, as it is little, is pretty'—III, II, p 236, ed Gifford

28 *ingenuous*] COLLIER This word and *ingenious* were often used indiscriminately of old In III, 1, 58, it is spelled 'ingenious' [See 'ingenenuous,' IV, II, 92]

34 *crosses*] HALLIWELL Moneys generally have been termed *crosses*, owing

Br. I haue promis'd to study iij. yeres with the Duke. 35

Boy. You may doe it in an houre fir.

Brag. Impossible.

Boy. How many is one thrice told?

Bra. I am ill at reckning, it fits the spirit of a Tapster.

Boy. You are a gentleman and a gamester fir. 40

Brag. I confesse both, they are both the varnish of a compleat man.

Boy. Then I am sure you know how much the grosse fumme of deuf-ace amounts to.

Brag. It doth amount to one more then two. 45

Boy. Which the base vulgar call three.

Br. True. *Boy.* Why fir is this such a peece of study? 47

35 *ij yeres*] Q₂F₂, *three yeeres* Q₁,
3 *years* F₃F₄
Duke] King Theob +
39 *fits*] Ff, Rowe, +, Knt. *fitteth*
Q, Cap et cet

41 *both,*] *both*, Theob Warb et seq
44. *deuf-ace*] QF₄, *deuf-afe* F₂F₃,
Rowe *deuce-ace* Pope *deux-ace* Cap
46 *call*] Ff, Rowe, +, Knt *do call*
Q, Cap et seq

to many of the early English coins having crosses impressed upon them, quibbles on the word were very common 'A cross, coin, *nummus*'—Coles 'Whereas,' says Stowe, 'before this time [A D 1279] the penny was wont to have a double crosse, with a crest, in such sort, that the same might easily be broken in the midst, or into foure quarters, and so be made into halfe pence or farthings which order was taken in the yeare of Christ 1106 the 7 of H the I, it was now ordained that pence, halfe pence, and farthings should be made round'

40 *gamester*] DRAKE (II, 157) The pernicious habit of *gaming* had become almost universal in the days of Elizabeth, and if we may credit George Whetstone, had reached a prodigious degree of excess Speaking of the licentiousness of the stage previous to the appearance of Shakespeare, he adds —'But there are in the bowels of this famous cite, farre more daungerous plays and little reprehended, that wicked playes of the dice, first invented by the devill (as Cornelius Agrippa wryteth,) and frequented by unhappy men, the detestable roote, upon which a thousand villaines grow The nurses of thease (worse than heathenysh) hellish exercises are called *ordinary tables* of which there are in London, more in number to honour the devyll, than churches to serve the living God I cōstantly determine to crosse the streets, where these vile houses (ordinaries) are planted, to blesse me from the inucements of them, which in very deed are many, and the more dangerous in that they please with a vain hope of gain Insomuch on a time, I heard a distemperate dicer solemnly swear that he faithfully beleevved, *that dice were first made of the bones of a witch, and cards of her skin*, in which there hath ever sithence remained an enchantment, that whosoever once taketh delight in either, he shall never have power utterly to leave them, for, quoth he, I a hundred times vowed to leave both, yet have not the grace to forsake either'—*The Enemy to Vnthyryfnesse*, etc, by George Whetstone, Gent 1586, pp 24, 32

Now here's three studied, ere you'll thrice wink, & how 48
 easie it is to put yeres to the word three, and study three
 yeeres in two words, the dancing horfe will tell you. 50

Brag. A most fine Figure.

48 *here's*] Ff, Rowe, +, Hal Sing
 Dyce, Sta. Wh 1, Ktly *heere is* Q,
 Cap et cet

you'll] yele Q ye'll Cam Wh 11

49 *it is*] *is it* Warb.

50 *dancing horfe*] *dancing-horse*
 Rowe, +, Ktly

50 the dancing horse] This was a celebrated horse, named 'Morocco,' which had been taught by its master, Bankes, a Staffordshire man, to perform very many tricks, so remarkable, that, possibly, they have never since been surpassed. I can recall no creature in profane history that has made a deeper contemporary impression. For sixty years, and more, this intelligent animal trotted over Elizabethan and Jacobean literature, leaving his hoof-prints in numberless writings from Sir Walter Raleigh's to Sir William D'Avenant's. To him and his master, HALLIWELL devotes eleven and a half folio pages, and to these added later three octavo pages in his *Memoranda*. All needs of Shakespearian elucidation will be supplied, I think, by the following account, which Halliwell gives on p. 71 of his *Memoranda*, premising that Bankes must have taught more than one horse. Morocco is generally described as a bay curtail, it is a white horse in this contemporary MS diary kept by a native of Shrewsbury — September, 1591. This yeare and against the assise tyme on Master Bankes, a Staffordshire gentile, brought into this towne of Salop a white horse whiche wolld doe woonderfull and strange thinges, as thease,—wold in a company or prese tell howe many peeces of money by hys foote were in a mans purse, also, yf the partie his master wolld name any man beinge hyd never so secret in the company, wold fatche hym owt with his mowthe, either naming hym the veriest knave in the company, or what cullerid coate he hadd, he pronowncid further to his horse and said, Sirha, there be two baylyves in the towne, the one of them bid mee welcom unto this towne and usid me in frindly maner, I wold have the goe to hym and gyve hym thanckes for mee, and he wold goe truly to the right baylyf that did so use hys sayd master as he did in the sight of a number of people, unto Master Baylyffe Sherar, and bowyd unto hym in making curchey withe hys foote in sutch maner as he couldde, withe suche strange feates for sutch a beast to doe, that many people judgd that it were impossible to be don except he had a famylar or don by the arte of magicke. To this last supposition was due what was long believed to be the tragic end of both horse and man. Ben Jonson in an *Epigram* (cxxxiii) speaks of 'old Banks, the jugler. Grave tutor to the learned horse, both which, Being, beyond sea, burned for one witch.' A note, first mentioned by REED, in the mock romance of *Don Zara del Fogo*, 1656, seems to confirm this tragedy, as follows — 'Banks his beast, if it be lawful to call him a beast, whose perfections were so incomparably rare, that he was worthily termed the four-legg'd wonder of the world for dancing, some say singing, and discerning maids from maukins, finally, having for a long time proved himself the ornament of the British clime, traveling to Rome with his master, they were both burned by the commandment of the Pope.' But HALLIWELL throws doubt over these assertions by adducing an extract from an Ashmole MS which shows that Banks himself, at least, was alive in May, 1637.

Boy. To proue you a Cypher.

52

Brag. I will heereupon confesse I am in loue : and as it is base for a Souldier to loue ; so am I in loue with a base wench. If drawing my sword against the humour of affection, would deliuer mee from the reprobate thought of it, I would take Desire prisoner, and ransome him to any French Courtier for a new deuis'd curtsie. I thinke scorne to sigh, me thinkes I should out-sweare

55

Cupid. Comfort me Boy, What great men haue bene in loue ?

60

Boy. *Hercules* Master.

Brag. Most sweete *Hercules* : more authority deare Boy, name more, and sweet my childe let them be men of good repute and carriage.

65

Boy. *Sampson* Master, he was a man of good carriage, great carriage : for hee carried the Towne-gates on his backe like a Porter : and he was in loue.

Brag. O well-knit *Sampson*, strong ioynted *Sampson*; I doe excell thee in my rapier, as much as thou didst mee in carrying gates. I am in loue too. Who was *Sampsons* loue my deare *Moth* ?

70

72

52 [Aside Han Cap et seq (except Cam Glo)

54 loue.] love, Rowe

56 affection,] affection Pope

57 would] Om Rowe 1

58 new deuis'd] new-devised Dyce, Cam.

curtsie] cursie Q curtesie F₂ courtesie F₃F₄ courtesy Rowe 1 curtsy Rowe 11 curtsie Pope court'sy Cap

59 thinke scorne] think it scorn Pope, +, Var '73

59 sigh,] sigh, Theob Warb et seq (subs)

60 bene] bin Q

62 Master] Master Q (throughout)

63 Hercules] Hercules 1 Rowe

66 Master,] master Theob

69 Sampson, Sampson ,] Sampson, Sampson ! Theob + Sampson !

Sampson ! Cap et seq strong ioynted] strong-joynted

F₃F₄

58 curtsie] It is spelled *cursie* in *Much Ado*, II, 1, 52, and is merely a movement of obeisance by either man or woman Custom has now decided that *curtsy* or *courtsey* is the obeisance of a woman *Courtesy* applies to both sexes

59 thinke scorne] For the ellipsis of *it*, see ABBOTT, § 404

59, 60 I should out-sweare Cupid] That is, it is beneath my dignity to sigh like a pining lover, but in avouching my love I should out-swear Cupid Delius strangely paraphrases it, 'instead of sighing sentimentally for love, I should curse and swear so horribly that Cupid would take to flight at it'—ED

64 sweet my childe] For the transposition of the possessive adjectives, when unemphatic, see ABBOTT, § 13 By making 'my' unemphatic, more emphasis is given to 'sweet'—ED

Boy. A Woman, Master.

73

Brag. Of what complexion ?

Boy. Of all the foure, or the three, or the two, or one
of the foure.

75

Brag. Tell me precisely of what complexion ?

Boy. Of the sea-water Greene fir.

Brag. Is that one of the foure complexions ?

Boy. As I haue read fir, and the best of them too.

80

Brag. Greene indeed is the colour of Louers : but to
haue a Loue of that colour, methinkes *Sampson* had small
reason for it. He surely affected her for her wit.

Boy. It was so fir, for she had a greene wit.

84

75 *two*,] *two*, Cap Mal Knt, Hal
Dyce, Sta Ktly

77 *complexion* ?] *complexion*. Coll 1,
11, Hal Dyce, Cam

77 *precisely*] *precisely*, Cap Mal

74 *complexion*] MURRAY (*N E D*) quotes from Sir Thomas Elyot's *Castell of Helthe*, 1541, 'Complexion is a combynation of two dyvers qualities of the foure elements in one bodye, as hotte and drye of the Fyre hotte and moyste of the Ayre' Qa [What the 'qualities of the foure elements' are we learn from *Batman vppon Bartholome*, 'Mans bodie is made of foure Elements, that is to wit, of Earth, Water, Fire and Aire euery seuerall hath his proper qualities Foure be called the first and principall qualities, that is heate, cold, drie, and moist they be called the first qualities, because they slide first from the Elements into the things that be made of Elements'—*Lib Quart* fol 24, ed 1582—Ed]

80 *As I haue read*] HALIWELL Moth does not lay claim to scientific accuracy. The colours assigned to the four complexions, which signified the temperatures of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours, are thus noted in Sir John Harington's *Englishmans Doctor, or the Schoole of Salerne*, 1608,—'The watry flegmatique are fayre and white, The sanguin, roses joynd to lillies bright, The collicricke, more red, the melancholy, Alluding to their name, are swart and colly' [It has not yet been discovered, so far as I know, where Moth could 'have read' of the colours of the complexions The date of the *Englishman's Doctor* excludes it from the search—Ed]

80 *the best of them*] CROFT (p 7) This refers to chlorosis, an ailment incident to girlhood

84 *a greene wit*] AS R G WHITE was the first to prove that Moth should be pronounced *Mote*, so here he was the first to reveal (vol xii, p 35, ed 1) Moth's pun on 'green wit' and *Dalilah's green wites* He was led to discern this pun by finding that there were many words whereof he gave a list of examples wherein *t* was written *th*, and *vice versa* ELLIS, however, by no means accepted the whole of White's list, he objected that there were in it too many words derived from Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, which were, in the 16th and even 17th centuries, spelled in a very haphazard way, as regards the present word, he says (p 971), 'but how should "wit" and *withe* be confused? Have we not the key in that false pronunciation of the final *-t* and *-d* as *-th*, which we find reprobated by both Palsgrave and

Brag. My Loue is most immaculate white and red. 85

Boy Most immaculate thoughts Master, are mask'd
vnder such colours

Brag. Define, define, well educated infant.

Boy. My fathers witte, and my mothers tongue affist
mee 90

Brag Sweet inuocation of a childe, most pretty and
patheticall.

Boy If thee be made of white and red,
Her faults will nere be knowne . 94

85 <i>My</i> <i>Me</i> Q,	88 <i>well educated</i>] <i>well-educated</i> Pope,
86 <i>immaculate</i>] <i>maculate</i> Q, Pope et	Cap Mal Steev Knt, Coll Dyce, Cam
seq	90 <i>mee</i>] <i>me</i> ' Pope

Salesbury? [Ellis here refers to what Palsgrave says about the French *D*, to the effect that the French "sounde nat *d* of *ad* in these wordes *adultère*, *adoption*, *adultér*, like *th*, as we of our tonge do in these wordes of latine *ath athyuuandum* for *ad adyuuandum* corruptly," and then continues] There is no reason to suppose that *wit* was even occasionally called *with*, we have only to suppose that *Mote*,—who is a boy that probably knew Latin, at least in school jokes, witness "I will whip about your Infamie *unum cita*," V, 1, 68, would not scruple, if it suited his purpose, to alter the termination of a word in the Latin school fashion, and make *wit* into *with*, or to merely add on the sound of *th*, thus *withth*, as we now do in the word *eighth* = *eightth*. We find him doing the very same thing, when, for the sake of a pun, he alters "witoll," as the word is spelled in the Folio in *Mer Wives*, II, 11, 313, into "wit-old," V, 1, 62'. Ellis further says (p 972, a), 'there does not appear to be any reason for concluding that the genuine English *th* ever had the sound of *t*, although some final *t*'s have fallen into *th*'. See note on 'Moth' in *Dram Pers*, *Much Ado*, II, 111, 60, *As You Like It*, III, 111, 7, and notes, in this edition

86 *immaculate*] The rhymes which Moth proceeds to repeat, show that the Folio is here wrong and the Qto right —Ed

92 *patheticall*] COLLIER (ed 11) Here the MS Corrector substitutes *poetical*, and perhaps rightly, but from a passage in Chapman's *Widow's Tears*, it seems that 'pretty and patheticall' was a phrase in common use — 'These are strange occurrences brother, but pretty and pathological' III, 1 — WALKER (*Crit* 111 36) also suggested *poetical*, and LEITSON, Walker's editor, remarks that Walker was probably thinking of Costard's 'most pathological nit,' [IV, 1, 176] and adds, 'But "pathetical" seems to have been used in a general sense, *i e* exciting other passions as well as pity. Hence, in [the passage from Chapman quoted by Collier] it seems to mean *affecting*, but with pleasure rather than pity'. Cotgrave renders 'Pathetique' by 'Pathetical, passionate, perswasive, affection mouing'. This last definition, *affect-ion-mouing*, seems to be appropriate here, and not inappropriate in IV, 1, 176, it also defines Rosalind's meaning when (*As You Like It*, IV, 1, 183) she calls Orlando 'the most pathological break-promise'. It is only in the two passages in the present play, and where Rosalind uses it, that the word occurs in Shakespeare. SCHMIDT (*Lex*) seems to be astray in defining it as 'striking, shocking' —Ed

For blush-in cheekes by faults are bred, 95
 And feares by pale white showne :
 Then if she feare, or be to blame,
 By this you shall not know,
 For still her cheekes possesse the same,
 Which natue she doth owe : 100

A dangerous rime master against the reason of white
 and redde.

Brag. Is there not a ballet Boy, of the King and the
 Begger?

Boy. The world was very guilty of such a Ballet some 105
 three ages since, but I thinke now 'tis not to be found or
 if it were, it would neither serue for the writing, nor the
 tune.

Brag. I will haue that subiect newly writ ore, that I
 may example my digression by some mighty president. 110

95 <i>blush-in</i>] Qq <i>blushing</i> Ff et seq	103, 105 <i>ballet</i>] <i>ballad</i> Rowe
96 <i>pale white</i>] <i>pale-white</i> Pope et	105, 106 Mnemonic, Warb
seq (omitting Cam Glo)	105 <i>very</i>] Om Rowe, +
97 <i>to blame</i>] <i>too blame</i> F ₄	110 <i>president</i>] <i>precedent</i> Johns

95 *blush-in*] Doubtless 'blushing' of F₂ is correct, the plural verb 'are' proves it,—unless 'are' is plural by attraction At the same time, we must remember who the speaker is and also that F₁ and Q₁ agree —ED

100 *natue she doth owe*] STEEVENS That is, of which she is naturally possessed

101 *dangerous*] STAUNTON says of 'dangerous' in line 139 of the preceding scene, that it is used in the same sense as here, namely, *biting* This seems to me a little too forcible Moth is merely proving his assertion that maculate thoughts are dangerously masked under white and red,—dangerous, in so far that these colours in a girl's cheeks are not to be trusted —ED

103, 104 *King and the Begger*] CAPPEL was the first to suggest that Moth here alludes to the ballad of *King Cophetua and the Beggar-maid*, which is now to be found in Percy's *Reliques*, etc., i, 166, ed 1765 PERCY states that he printed it from 'Rich Johnson's *Crown Garland of Goulden Roses*, 1612, where it is intitled simply *A Song of a Beggar and a King*,'—which closely corresponds to Armado's words, and to Bolingbroke's in *Rich II* V, iii, 80 Percy noted that to this ballad Mercutio refers in *Rom and Jul* II, i Falstaff mentions 'King Cophetua' in *2 Hen IV* V, iii, 108 See the reference also in IV, i, 75, *post* Capell justly remarks that the language of the ballad 'most certainly has not the age that Moth speaks of' Tennyson gives a brief version of the story in *The Beggar Maid*—ED

110 *digression*] Cotgrave has '*Digression* f A digression, or digressing, a going, straying, swaruing, aside, or from the matter, a changing of purpose, an altering of discourse' STEEVENS gives *transgression* as its equivalent, which is, I think, somewhat too forcible It is the descent from his own dignity to the base

Boy, I doe loue that Countrey girle that I tooke in 111
the Parke with the rationall hinde *Costard*: she deserues
well.

Boy. To bee whip'd: and yet a better loue then my 115
Master

Brag. Sing Boy, my spirit grows heauy in ioue.

Boy. And that's great maruell, louing a light wench.

Brag. I say fing

Boy. Forbeare till this company be past.

Enter Clowne, Constable, and Wench. 120

Const. Sir, the Dukes pleasure, is that you keepe *Co-*
flard safe, and you must let him take no delight, nor no
penance, but hee must fast three daies a weeke: for this 123

112 *rationall*] *irrationall* Theob
conj Han Cap

113 *well*] *well*—Pope, +, Var '73

114 [Aside Han et seq

115 *Master*] *master deserves* Han

Warb

116 *ioue*] *ioue* Qq *love* Ff

117 [Aside Nicholson ap Cam

119 *be*] *is* Pope n, Theob Warb

Johns

120 Scene IV. Pope, +

Enter] Enter Cost, Dull,

Jaquen and Maid Rowe Enter Cost,
Dull, Jaquen a Maid Theob Enter

Cost Dull, and Jaquen Han

121 *Const*] Dull Rowe

Dukes] *King's* Theob +

122 *let him*] *suffer him to* Q, Cap

Hal Cam

123 *penance,*] *penance,* Rowe.

hee] Q₂Ff, Rowe, + a' Q₂,

Cap et cet

weeke] *week* Pope

ground where Jaquenetta's foot had trod that is in the Braggart's thoughts, as his immediate reference to the girl shows —ED

112 *rationall hinde*] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* n, 317) Should not this rather be '*irrational hind*'? Or, as '*hind*' signifies both a *rustic* and a *stag*, does he mean, think you, to consider Costard as a mere animal, and so call him, with regard to his form as a man, the '*rational brute*'? —STEVENS Perhaps, this means only the *reasoning brute*, the *animal with some share of reason* —HALLIWELL The epithet '*rational*' may be used ironically, in the same way the phrase, '*a wise gentleman*,' is used in *Much Ado*, V, 1, 166 [In *Much Ado* Beatrice's words, quoted by Halliwell, are reported by the Prince for the sake of their irony, it is not necessary to suppose that any irony is intended here Armado knew well enough that Costard was no fool, and equally well that he was a hind, that is, a peasant, a farm labourer, in whom stupidity might have been expected He therefore couples '*rational*' and '*hind*' merely by way of a closer description —ED]

115 *Master*] HANMER and Warburton failed to note that '*deserves*' in Armado's speech applies to both '*to bee whip'd*' and '*a better love*' in Moth's, whereupon they added another '*deserves*' after '*Master*,' whereby Moth's meaning is perverted —ED.

Damsell, I must keepe her at the Parke, thee is alowd for
the Day-woman. Fare you well. *Exit.* 125

Brag. I do betray my felfe with blushing. Maide.

Maid. Man.

Brag. I wil visit thee at the Lodge.

Maid. That's here by.

Brag. I know where it is situate. 130

Mai. Lord how wise you are!

Brag. I will tell thee wonders.

Ma. With what face? 133

125 <i>Day-woman</i>] <i>Day womand</i> Q	127, 129, 131, 133, 135 <i>Maid</i>] <i>Ja</i> q
<i>Exit</i>] <i>Om</i> Q <i>Exeunt</i> Rowe	Rowe et seq
<i>Exeunt</i> Dull and Jaquen Theob	127 <i>Man</i>] <i>Man</i> ,— Theob Warb
126 <i>felfe</i>] <i>F</i> , <i>blushing</i>] <i>blushing</i> Cap	Johns 129 <i>here by</i>] <i>Ff</i> , Rowe, +, Var '73.
<i>Maide</i>] <i>maid</i> ,— Theob. Warb	133 <i>what</i>] <i>that</i> <i>Qff</i> et seq
Johns	<i>face?</i>] <i>face</i> Q

124 *alowd* for] That is, she is approved of for the day woman

125 *Day-woman*] MURRAY (*N E D s v Dey*) (Old Norse *dáge*, corresponding to Old Norse *deigja*, maid, female servant, house-keeper) A woman having charge of a dairy, and things pertaining to it, in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid servant, still in living use in parts of Scotland

126 *I do . blushing*] In a modernised text these words should be, possibly, marked as an *aside* —ED

129 *here by*] STEEVENS Jaquenetta and Armado are at cross purposes 'Hereby' is used by her (as among the vulgar in some counties) to signify—as *it may happen* He takes it in the sense of *just by* [HALLIWELL quotes this note of Steevens without comment KNIGHT and STAUNTON adopt its substance without credit The meaning ascribed to the word by Steevens I do not find either in Dr Murray's *N E D* or in Dr Wright's *Eng Dialect Dict*]

133 *With what face?*] STEEVENS [reading '*that face*'] This cant phrase has oddly lasted till the present time, and is used by people who have no more meaning annexed to it than Fielding had, who putting it into the mouth of Beau Didapper [*Joseph Andrews*, Bk IV, chap 9], thinks it necessary to apologize, in a note, for its want of sense, by adding—'that it was taken verbatim, from very polite conversation' [Not an editor has followed the Folio, all have adopted the reading of the Qto, those who have notes thereon follow Steevens and explain it as a slang, bantering phrase, but, with the exception of Halliwell, adduce no example of it other than that from Fielding Halliwell quotes from Heywood's *Fair Maid of the Exchange*, 1607 —'Bowdler Come, come, leave your jesting, I shall put you down *Moll Berry* With that face? away you want-wit'—*Sh Soc* Reprint, p 13 *Moll*, however, was secretly in love with Bowdler, which cannot be predicated of Jaquenetta in relation to Armado Bowdler's face may have been attractive Halliwell gives a second example from Congreve, 1700, but post Shakespearean quotations are of small value It has been supposed, I presume, that '*that face*,' by

Brag. I loue thee.

Mai. So I heard you fay.

135

Brag. And so farewell.

Mai. Faire weather after you.

Clo. Come *Jaquenetta*, away.

Exeunt.

Brag Villaine, thou shalt fast for thy offences ere thou be pardoned.

140

Clo. Well fir, I hope when I doe it, I shall doe it on a full stomacke.

Brag. Thou shalt be heauily punished.

Clo. I am more bound to you then your fellowes, for they are but lightly rewarded.

145

Clo. Take away this villaine, shut him vp.

Boy. Come you transgressing slaue, away

Clow. Let mee not bee pent vp fir, I will fast being loofe.

Boy. No fir, that were fast and loofe : thou shalt to prison.

137 *Mai*] *Maid* Rowe, Pope, Jaq
Theob et cet

138 *Clo*] *Om* Ff, Rowe, Pope.
Dull Theob et seq

Exeunt] Exeunt Dull and Ja-
quen Theob

139 *Brag*] *Ar* Q
offences] offence Rowe II, +

144 fellowes] followers Theob +,
Cap Dyce II, Wh 1

146 *Clo*] *Ar* Q, *Brag* Q, Con Ff

148 fast] be fast Ff, Rowe, Pope, Han

reflecting on Armado's features, is more in keeping with Jaquenetta's saucy pertness, but then the expression lacks fulness, I think it is not descriptive enough. Is it not possible that, after all, the Folio is right? Armado, having offered mysteriously to tell the girl wonders, she exclaims scornfully, in effect, 'What effrontery! With what presumption!' 'With what face' occurs in the sense of *effrontery* in the *Book of Common Prayer*, 1552 (quoted by Murray, *N E D s v* *Face* 7) *Communion Service* — 'With what face, then, or with what countenance shal ye heare these wordes?' For Hunter's interpretation of this phrase, see *Appendix, John Florio*, p. 353 — ED.]

137 *Faire weather*] Cotgrave has, '*Parler doucement* To sooth, flatter, smooth; cog, or colloque with, make faire weather, or give good words vnto' — ED

138 *Clo*] Inasmuch as the Ff omit this prefix, the speech is continued to '*Mai*,' and as it is not possible that Jaquenetta herself could have said 'Come, Jaquenetta, away,' ROWE concluded that another *Maid* uttered these words, and consequently added her to the characters who enter at line 120. THEOBALD detected the error and changed '*Clo*' to *Dull*, the constable, and has been therein judiciously followed by all editors

150 *fast and loose*] BRAND (II, 435) *Pricking at the Belt* A cheating game, also called *Fast and Loose*, of which the following is a description 'A leathern belt is made up into a number of intricate folds, and placed edgewise upon a table. One of the folds is made to resemble the middle of a girdle, so that whoever shall thrust

Clow. Well, if euer I do see the merry dayes of defolation that I haue seene, some shall see. 152

Boy. What shall some see?

Clow. Nay nothing, Master *Moth*, but what they looke vpon. It is not for prisoners to be silent in their words, and therefore I will say nothing : I thanke God, I haue as little patience as another man, and therefore I can be quiet. 155

Exit.

Brag. I doe affect the very ground (which is bafe) where her shooe (which is baser) guided by her foote (which is basest) doth tread. I shall be forsworn (which is a great argument of falshood) if I loue. And how can that be true loue, which is falsly attempted? Loue is a familiar, Loue is a Diuell. There is no euill Angell but Loue, yet *Sampson* was so tempted, and he had an excellent strength. Yet was *Salomon* so seduced, and hee had a very good witte. *Cupids* But shaft is too hard for *Her-* 160 165 168

153 *see*] Qff, Rowe 1, Cam see—
Rowe 11, et cet

155 *Master*] *M* Q

156 *It is not*] *It is* Q₂

silent] Ff, Rowe, + *too silent*
Q, Cap Ran et seq

159 *Exit*] Ex *Moth* with *Costard*
Pope

163 *1a*] F₁

164 *attempted*] *tempted* Coll MS
ap Cam

166 *Sampson was*] *was* Sampson Q,
Coll Hal Dyce, Cam

167 *Salomon*] *Solomon* F₃F₄

168 *But shaft*] Q *But shaft* Ff,

Rowe *But shaft* Steev *but shaft* Hal

168, 169 *Hercules*] *Hercules's* Theob

Warb Johns

a skewer into it would think he held it fast to the table, whereas, when he has so done, the person with whom he plays may take hold of both ends and draw it away' It appears to have been a game much practised by the Gipsies in the time of Shakespeare STAUNTON says that the game of *Fast and Loose* is now called 'pricking i' the garter' [See also III, 1, 108 Compare, *Ant & Cleop* '*Ant* O this false soul of Egypt Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose, Beguiled me' IV, xii, 28]

156, 157 *silent in their words*] JOHNSON I suppose we should read '*silent in their wards*,' that is, in *custody*, in the *holds* —M MASON I don't think it necessary to endeavour to find out any meaning in this passage, as it seems to have been intended that *Costard* should speak nonsense —HALITWELL is of the same mind as Mason, and well says, 'To be "*too silent in their words*" is in character with the "*merry days of desolation*"' [It is as dangerous to meddle with *Costard's* words as with *Dogberry's*, it is, therefore, a matter of indifference whether we read '*silent*' with the Folio, or '*too silent*' with the Qto —ED]

163 *argument*] Other examples where '*argument*' means *proof* are to be found in SCHMIDT (*Lex*)

168 *But shaft*] NARFS A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts, formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted

cules Clubbe, and therefore too much ods for a Spaniards Rapier: The first and second caufe will not serue my turne: the *Passado* hee respects not, the *Duello* he regards not; his disgrace is to be called Boy, but his glorie is to subdue men. Adué Valour, rust Rapier, bee

171 Duello] Duella Q

170 first and second cause] HALLIWELL The 'cause' of quarrel was a technical term in the then noble science of defence In the second book of *Honor and Honorable Quarrels*, 1594, the causes in which 'combats ought to bee graunted' are reduced to two — 'I will onely treat of that which I shall judge meetest by a generall rule to bee observed, and include all combats under two heads First, then, I judge it not meet that a man should hazard himselfe in the perill of death, but for such a cause as deserveth it, so as if a man be accused of such a defect as deserve to bee punished with death, in this case combat might bee graunted Again, because that in an honourable person, his honor ought to be preferred before his life, if it happen him to have such a defect laid against him, as in respect thereof he were by lawe to be accounted dishonorable, and should therefore be disgraced before the tribunall seate, upon such a quarrell my opinion is that hee is not to be denied to justifie himself by weapons, provided alwaies that hee be not able by lawe to clere himselfe thereof, and except a quarrell be comprehended under one of these sortes, I doe not see how any man can, by reason or with his honor, either graunt or accompanye another to the fight' [This quotation seems hardly apposite Unquestionably, two causes of quarrels are here given, but they have not the conciseness that we expect, and are not laid down explicitly as 'the first' and 'second cause' I doubt that these are the causes in Armado's mind It is possible that there is a book where Shakespeare found the various causes of quarrels clearly defined, but this book has not yet been discovered, or, at least, no quotation that is exactly appropriate has yet been furnished by any commentator The very best authority to which we can turn for the first, second, and following causes, where all gradations are laid down with perfect clearness, is Touchstone's speech in V, iv, of *As You Like It* — Ed]

171 *Passado*] In *Vincentio Saviolo his Practise*, 1595, we find, 'If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a passata or remoue, it behoueth you to be very ready with your feet and hand, and being to passe or enter, you must take heede,' etc Again, '—if your enemy should make a false proffer, or deluer a little stoccata [i.e. a thrust], to the ende to procure you to answer him, that presently hee might make you a passata or remoue,' etc H 3 and verso — Ed

171 *Duello*] This is the earliest example given by MURRAY (*N E D*) of the use of this word *Duellum*, an adoption from the mediæval Latin *duellum* (an ancient form of Latin *bellum*), dates from 1284 *Duel* is found in Coryat's *Crudities*, 1611 For '*duelling*, as a practice, having its code of laws,' Murray quotes Tomkis, *Alhumazar*, 1615 'Understand'st thou well nice points of duel? by strict laws of duel I am excus'd to fight on disadvantage' IV, vii See, also, to the same effect, *Twelfth Night*, III, iv, 304

fill Drum, for your manager is in loue ; yea hee loueth.
 Affist me some extemporall god of Rime, for I am sure I 175
 shall turne Sonnet. Deuise Wit, write Pen, for I am for
 whole volumes in folio. *Exit.*

Finis Actus Primus.

178

174 *manager*] *armiger* Coll II, III
 (MS)

176 *turne Sonnet*] *tune sonnets* Mar-
 shall conj

Sonnet] QqFf, Rowe, Pope,
 Theob Knt, Cam Glo Rlse, Marshall
sonneteer Cap Dyce 1 *a sonnet* Amyot

ap Cam *sonnets* Verplanck, Hal Sta
 Wh 1 *sonnet-maker* Coll MS *son-*
netist Wh 1 conj Dyce II, III, Wh II,
 Huds *sonnet-monger* Ktly *sonneteer*
 Han et cet

178 *Finis Actus Primus*] *Finis Actus*
Primi Ff Om Q, Rowe et seq

174 *manager*] COLLIER (ed II) This emendation [*armiger*] of the MS Corrector ought certainly to be admitted into the text, 'manager' originated in a confusion between the sounds of *armiger* and 'manager' *Armiger*, of course, means a person who carries arms,—the esquire of a knight, who bears his shield, lance, etc Armado was the *armiger*, or bearer of his own rapier The compositor was, perhaps, thinking of the *manager* of a theatre, or the blunder may have been that of one of the players under a *manager* —ANON (Blackwood's *Maga* Aug 1853, p 193) We consider the change of 'manager' into *armiger* rather a happy alteration, at any rate, we can say this of it, that had *armiger* been the received reading, we should not have been disposed to accept 'manager' in its place This is a compliment which we can pay to very few of Collier's MS corrections —HALLIWELL 'Manager' is, in its present place, an affected professional term exactly suited to the speaker The verb *manage* was technically applied to the handling of weapons 'Come, manage me your caliver,' *a Hen IV* III, II, 292 [To this example DYCE (ed II) adds 'Yea, distaff women manage rusty bills,' *Rich II* III, II, 118, and also, 'If Mars have sovereign power to manage arms,'—Peele, *Arraignement of Paris*,—Works, p 367, ed Dyce, 1861 Wherefore, Dyce does 'not choose to disturb the old text,' nor, I think, should any one else —ED]

176 *turne Sonnet*] KNIGHT To turn *sonneteer* [Hanmer's emendation] is not in keeping with Armado's style,—as 'adieu valour,—rust rapier', and afterwards 'devise wit,—write pen' He says, in the same phraseology, he will 'turn sonnet,' as at the present day we say, 'he can turn a tune' Ben Jonson, it will be remembered, speaks of Shakespeare's 'well torned and true-filed lines' —VERPLANCK Hanmer's phrase is hardly of Shakespeare's day, and certainly not in Armado's style I have preferred the slight alteration of *sonnets*,—taking the phrase in the same sense with *turn a tune, turn a sentence* [DYCE (ed II) says that this emendation of Verplanck is 'an unheard of expression'] —R G WHITE (ed I) If so great and unnecessary a change in the original word were to be made, we should read 'sonnetist', as in Bishop Hall's *Satires*, quoted in Richardson's *Dict* —'And is become a new found sonnetist' —STAUNTON I prefer *sonnets*, the happy emendation of Verplanck [Staunton revoked this preference when he subsequently edited *Much Ado*, and became convinced that 'now is he turn'd orthography' in II, III, 19, is right He then pronounced any change in 'sonnet' in the present line 'uncalled for and injurious' DYCE at the same time pronounced 'turn sonnet' a 'stark

Actus Secunda. [Scene I.]

Enter the Princeſſe of France, with three attending Ladies, 2
and three Lords.

Boyet. Now Madam ſummon vp your deareſt ſpirits, 4

<p>1 Actus Secunda] F, Om Q Actus Secundus F, F₄ Before the King of Navarre's pal- ace Rowe Another Part of the same Tents pitch'd, a Pavilion, in the midst, at a Distance Cap The same. Cam 2 Enter] Enter France, Rosaline,</p>	<p>Maria, Catherine, Boyet, Lords and other Attendants Rowe France,] Fraunce, Q 4 Madam] Maddame Q Madam, Rowe <i>deareſt</i>] <i>clearest</i> Coll ii, iii (MS) <i>ſpirits</i>] <i>ſpirrits</i> Q</p>
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error']—DYCE (ed ii) In substituting *sonnetist* for 'sonnet' I had an eye to a line in Bishop Hall's *Satires*, of which I was reminded by Mr Grant White's note on the present passage—KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 102) Bishop Hall has also *sonnet-wright*, and in Marston's *Fawne* (IV) and in the play of *Lingua* (II, ii) we have *sonnet-monger*, which I have adopted, as we have 'fancy-monger' in *As You Like It*, III, ii [Armado does not here mean, I think, that he will *compose* sonnets, but that, so permeated, so saturated, is he with love that he will *become* the abstract sonnet Thus, in *Much Ado*, II, iii, 19, Benedick says that Claudio (equally from the effects of love) is 'turned Orthography' It is, I think, the abstract for the concrete in both cases,—and, to me, thoroughly Shakespearian —ED]

2 In connection with the modern stage directions, given in the *Text Notes*, see note in IV, iii, 393

4 *dearest*] STEEVENS 'Dear,' in our author's language, had many shades of meaning In the present instance and the next [line 12], it appears to signify,—*best, most powerful*—COLLIER (ed ii) The MS Cor alters this to *clearest*, it is not easy to see how the epithet 'dearest' could be applied to spirits By '*clearest* spirits' the poet means brightest, purest spirits, for the due performance of the important embassy entrusted to the Princess Nothing could be easier than to mistake *cl* for *d*, the *l* in the MS having been placed too near the *c* and thus made *d* DYCE (*Few Notes*, 50) denounces this emendation of Collier's MS Corrector as rashly made 'because during his [the Corrector's] time "dear" had become rather obsolete in the sense it bears here That "dearest" is the true lection, and that Steevens explained it rightly, we have proof (if proof were required) in a line of Dekker, who applies to "spirits" an epithet synonymous with "dearest," "Call vp your lustiest spirits, the lady's come"—*If it be not good, the Duel is in it*, 1612, sig, C 3' [Surely, the mistrust may be deemed pardonable which hints a doubt that *lustiest* and 'dearest' are 'synonymous' But Dyce is right, there is no need of change In a note on Hamlet's 'Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven' (I, ii, 182), CALDECOTT defines 'dearest' as importing 'the excess, the utmost, the superlative of that to which it may be applied,'—a definition that will be found, I think, to include a very large number of the diverse meanings of 'dear' in Shakespeare Thus here, Boyet coun-

Consider who the King your father sends : 5
 To whom he sends, and what's his Embassie.
 Your selfe, held precious in the worlds esteeme,
 To parlee with the sole inheritour
 Of all perfections that a man may owe ,
 Matchlesse *Nauarre*, the plea of no lesse weight 10
 Then *Aquitaine*, a Dowrie for a Queene.
 Be now as prodigall of all deare grace,
 As Nature was in making Graces deare,
 When she did starue the generall world beside ,
 And prodigally gaue them all to you. 15
Queen. Good L. *Boyct*, my beauty though but mean,
 Needs not the painted flourish of your praise :
 Beauty is bought by iudgement of the eye ,
 Not vttered by base sale of chapmens tongues : 19

5	<i>Consider</i>] <i>Cosider</i> Q	10	<i>Matchlesse</i>] <i>Matchlesse</i> F ₂
	<i>who</i>] Q <i>whom</i> Ff, Rowe, +, Coll		<i>Nauarre</i> ,] <i>Nauar</i> , Q <i>Navarre</i>
Wh 1, Ktly		Ff et seq (subs)	
6	<i>what's</i>] <i>what</i> Coll MS ap Cam	16	<i>Queen</i>] Q <i>Prin</i> Ff et seq
8	<i>parlee</i>] QFf <i>parly</i> Rowe 1 <i>par-</i>		<i>L</i>] <i>Lord</i> Rowe
<i>ley</i> Rowe 11			<i>my beauty though</i>] <i>my thought</i> Q ₂
	<i>the sole</i>] <i>thy sole</i> F ₄	17	<i>Needs</i>] <i>Need</i> F ₄ , Rowe
9	<i>perfections</i>] <i>perfection</i> Rowe 1	19	<i>sale</i>] <i>tale</i> Gould

sells the Princess to summon up those intellectual powers which in the very highest degree will be needed to fulfill her embassy MURRAY (*N E D s v dear*, II †7 a) quotes the present line under the definition 'Heartfelt, hearty, hence earnest' This definition is there quoted from 'Schmidt,' but I can find none such in Schmidt's *Lex*, where the meaning of the present phrase is given as 'inmost, vital,' which is, I fear, weak See 'deare guiltinesse,' V, II, 866, 'deare grones,' V, II, 940 —ED]

5 *who*] For examples of 'who' for *whom*, see Shakespeare *passim*, or, if need be, ABBOTT, § 274 Possibly the present example is noteworthy, inasmuch as *who* is correctly inflected in the next line,—for euphony's sake

9 *owe*] That is, own,—see Shakespeare *passim*

10 *the plea*] By a stretch of charity we may here suppose that 'plea' stands for *suit* A 'plea' is a form of pleading and cannot mean the subject of dispute The oversight is venial enough, and would be hardly worth noting were it not that in these latter days a misguided enthusiasm claims a profound lawyer as one of the authors of these plays —ED

12 *prodigall*] Compare, 'A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman, Framed in the prodigality of nature The spacious world cannot again afford.'—*Rich III* I, II, 243

19 *chapmens*] JOHNSON 'Chapman' here seems to signify the *seller*, not, as now commonly, the *buyer* The meaning is, that—the estimation of beauty depends not on the *uttering* or proclamation of the seller, but upon the *eye* of the buyer —

I am leffe proud to heare you tell my worth, 20
 Then you much wiling to be counted wise,
 In spending your wit in the praise of mine.
 But now to taske the tasker, good *Boyet*,
Prin. You are not ignorant all-telling fame
 Doth noyse abroad *Nauar* hath made a vow, 25
 Till painefull studie shall out-weare three yeares,
 No woman may approach his silent Court:
 Therefore to's seemeth it a needfull course,
 Before we enter his forbidden gates,
 To know his pleasure, and in that behalfe 30
 Bold of your worthineffe, we fingle you,

21 *much*] *art* Han
 22 *your wit in the*] *thus your wit in*
Ff, Rowe, +, Cap
 23 *tasker*,] *QqF₂*, *tasker* *F₃F₄*,
 Rowe et seq (subs)
Boyet,] *Boyet* Rowe
 24 *Pnn*] *Q₂*, *Om* *Q₁*, *Ff* et seq

25 *Nauar hath*] *the King has* Rowe 1
 28 *to's seemeth it*] *QqFf*, Rowe 1,
Dyce, *Wh Cam Ktly* *to us seems it*
Pope, +, *Huds* *to us seem'th it* Cap
 (Errata), *Coll Sing* 11 *to us it seems*
Var '73, *Marshall conj* *to us seemeth*
it Rowe 11 et cet

MURRAY (*N E D*) Derived from Old English *chap* barter, business, dealing + *mann* man 1 A man whose business is buying and selling, a merchant, trader, dealer [Its restricted sense of *buyer*, which Dr Johnson seems to regard as its common meaning, Dr Murray places last in his order of definitions and marks it *obsolete or dialectal*, examples of its use in this sense are furnished from the *Ancren Riwele*, 1225, to Southey, 1807 Our familiar *chap* is an abbreviation of 'chapman']

20 *tell*] Here used, I think, in its sense of *numbering, counting*

21 *much*] For examples of 'much' used as an ordinary adjective, see ABBOTT, § 51

22 *your*] The metrical emphasis falls properly on this word, the change introduced by *F₂* is really needless

24 *Prin*] It is not easy to account for this sudden intrusion of the Princess Possibly, the compositor attempted penitently to retrieve his error in giving the preceding lines to a 'Queen' whose entrance had not been marked, or, possibly, a new compositor here begins his stint, unmindful of an unusually emphatic comma left by his predecessor at the end of the preceding line — ED

26 *painefull*] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines this adjective by 'laborious, toilsome,' and includes among his examples the line from the 25th *Sonnet*, 'the painfull warrior famoused for fight' Both here and in the *Sonnet* 'painful' has a wider sense than that given to it by Schmidt It involves, I think, the idea of great pains-taking, of extreme conscientiousness I doubt that Navarre found his study either 'laborious' or 'toilsome' which led him to a 'god like recompense' — ED

28 *to's seemeth*] There seems to be no good reason for deserting the Folio The substitution of the two *s*es, certainly unpleasant, is avoided by the reading of the Variorum of 1773, but this is improving Shakespeare — ED

31 *Bold of*] ABBOTT (§ 168) 'Of,' meaning *from*, passes naturally into the meaning *resulting from, as a consequence of* [Hereupon follow examples]

As our best mouing faire soliciter : 32
 Tell him, the daughter of the King of France,
 On serious businesse crauing quicke dispatch,
 Importunes personall conference with his grace. 35
 Hasten, signifie so much while we attend,
 Like humble visag'd futers his high will.

Boy. Proud of imployment, willingly I goe. *Exit.*

Prin. All pride is willing pride, and yours is so :
 Who are the Votaries my louing Lords, that are vow- 40
 fellows with this vertuous Duke ?

Lor. Longauill is one.

Prin. Know you the man ?

Lady. I know him Madame at a marriage feast, 44

- | | |
|---|--|
| 32 <i>best mouing</i>] <i>best-moving</i> Theob 11 | 11 et seq |
| <i>soliciter</i>] <i>solicitor</i> F ₄ | 41 <i>Duke</i>] <i>King</i> Theob + |
| 35 <i>Importunes</i>] <i>Importunous</i> Q | 42 <i>Lor Longauill</i>] 1 <i>L. Lord Long-</i> |
| 36 <i>Haste</i>] <i>Hast</i> F ₄ | <i>gaville</i> Cap Mal Steev Var Knt, Cam |
| 37 <i>humble visag'd</i>] <i>humble visage</i> Q | Wh 11, Ktly 1 <i>Lord Longaville</i> Coll |
| <i>humbly-visag'd</i> Var '03, '13, '21, Har | Sing 11, Dyce, Sta Wh 1 |
| <i>ness humble-visag'd</i> Pope et cet (subs) | 43 <i>you</i>] <i>ye</i> Warb |
| <i>futers</i>] <i>Sutors</i> Ff | 44 1 <i>Lady</i>] Q 1 <i>Lad Ff Lord</i> |
| 38 <i>Exit</i>] <i>Exit Boy</i> Q (After line | <i>Han Mar Rowe et cet</i> |
| 39) <i>Hal Dyce, Cam</i> | <i>know</i>] <i>knew</i> Ff, Rowe, +, Var |
| 39 <i>yours</i>] <i>your's</i> Ff | '73, '78, '85 |
| <i>so</i>] <i>so</i> Cap et seq | <i>Madame</i>] QFf (<i>Maddame</i> Q) |
| 40 <i>louing</i>] <i>'loving</i> F ₄ | <i>Madam, Rowe, + madam, Cap et</i> |
| 40, 41 <i>that Duke?</i>] One line, Rowe | cet (subs) |

32 *best mouing faire*] That is, our most eloquent and just solicitor 'Faire' is thus still used in 'fair and square'

41 *Duke*] See, in reference to this title, I, 1, 194

42 *Longauill*] STEEVENS For the sake of manners as well as metre, we ought to read *Lord Longaville* [It is easy to perceive the cause that led the compositor to omit *Lord*, if he received his copy by the ear — ED]

44 *I know*] The lack of any punctuation after 'Madame,' and the presence of a period after 'solemnized' in line 46, led the compositor of the Second Folio to change 'know' into *knew*, and Hammer to divide the speech between a *Lord* and *Maria*, making the Lord answer the Princess's question in the first three lines, and Maria add the conclusion, beginning 'In Normandie,' etc CAPELL it was who discerned the true reading and placed a semicolon after 'Madame' and changed the period after 'solemnized' into a comma The Princess's question, 'Know you this man?' was not 'put,' as Capell remarks, 'to this answerer,' Maria 'robs' the Lord of his reply The 'I' should be, therefore, emphatic HUNTER, always a sturdy advocate of the Second Folio, defends its reading here, with, I fear, exaggerated warmth It has, he says (1, 267), 'all the graceful ease we so much admire in Shakespeare, that colloquial flow which is proper to dramatic writing, where we do

Betweene L. *Perigort* and the beaution heire 45
 Of *Iaques Fauconbridge* solemnized.
 In *Normandie* saw I this *Longauill*,
 A man of soueraigne parts he is esteem'd :
 Well fitted in Arts, glorious in Armes .
 Nothing becomes him ill that he would well. 50

45	L] <i>Lord Rowe</i>	Coll Hal Dyce, Sta Wh. Cam
	<i>beaution</i>] <i>bewtious</i> Q <i>beau-</i>	47 <i>Longauill</i> ,] <i>Longaville</i> Cap et
	<i>teous</i> Ff	seq (subs)
46	<i>Fauconbridge</i>] <i>Faulconbridge</i>	48 <i>of soueraigne parts</i>] <i>of soueraigne</i>
F ₃ F ₄		<i>peerleffe</i> Q
	<i>solemnized</i>] <i>solemnized</i> , Cap Var	49 <i>Well Arts</i>] <i>In arts well fitted</i>
	Mal Steev Var Ktly <i>solemnized</i> Ran	Wh conj Ktly <i>Well profited in arts</i>
	Coll Hal Dyce, Sta. Wh Cam	Orger
47	<i>In</i>] <i>Mar In Han</i>	<i>Arts</i>] Q, Coll Hal Sing II, Wh
	<i>Normandie</i>] <i>Normandy</i> , Ran	Cam <i>the Arts</i> Ff et cet

not look for the formal language which befits the orator, historian, or epic poet' I cannot see that all this is lost by a corrected punctuation of the First Folio —ED

45 *beaution*] See note on 'beauteous,' IV, 1, 71

46 *Iaques*] The pronunciation of this name as a monosyllable or as a disyllable is discussed in *As You Like It* (in this edition), both in the notes on the *Dramatis Personæ* and at II, 1, 29 The conclusion there reached is, that as a surname, in Shakespeare's own day and in Warwickshire, it was a monosyllable, with, possibly, a faint suggestion of a second syllable, as in the Scottish surname, *Forbes*, but that in poetry the metre almost always demands a disyllable, as in the present line —ED

46 *solemnized*] Here pronounced with two accents—on the second syllable and on the last It is accented on the second syllable in Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii, 448 (quoted by Walker, *Vers* 195) 'Ev'ning and morn solemniz'd the fifth day' But in *Mes of Ven* the accent was shifted 'Straight shall our nuptial rights be solemniz'd,' II, ix, 9, and also, 'And when your honours mean to solemnize.'—*Ibid* III, ii, 199

48 *soueraigne parts*] Both MALONE and STEEVENS proposed emendations of this line as it appears in the Qto,—a line neither of them adopted in his text, their purpose in thus emending a rejected line is somewhat obscure Malone 'believed the author wrote, "A man of,—sovereign, *peerless*, he's esteemed "' Steevens, not to be outdone, added, 'Perhaps our author wrote "A man, a sovereign *pearl*, he is esteem'd "' Then Steevens's better nature conquered and he concluded, "Sovereign parts," however, is akin to *royalty of nature*, a phrase that occurs in *Macbeth*.'—ED

49 *Well Armes*] To cure what was supposed to be the defective rhythm of this line, the Second Folio added '*the Arts*', and ABBOTT (§ 485) prolonged '*Arts*' into a disyllable,—*Hibernice*, I fear The line, as we have it here, is rhythmical if the pause after '*Arts*' be properly observed —JOHNSON '*Well fitted*' is *well qualified*

50 *would well*] CAPELL That is, that he wishes to do well

The onely soyle of his faire vertues glosse,
 If vertues glosse will staine with any soile,
 Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a Will :
 Whose edge hath power to cut whose will still wills,
 It should none spare that come within his power. 55

Prin. Some merry mocking Lord belike, ist so ?

Lad. 1. They say so most, that most his humors know.

Prin. Such short lu'd wits do wither as they grow.

Who are the rest ?

2. *Lad.* The yong *Dumaine*, a well accomplisht youth, 60
 Of all that Vertue loue, for Vertue loued.
 Most power to doe most harme, least knowing ill :
 For he hath wit to make an ill shape good,
 And shape to win grace though she had no wit.
 I saw him at the Duke *Alanfoes* once, 65

- | | |
|--|--|
| 51 <i>soyle</i>] <i>foul</i> F ₃ F ₄ <i>soil</i> Rowe | 60 2 <i>Lad</i>] QFf Cath Rowe et seq |
| 51, 52 <i>glosse</i> <i>glosse</i>] <i>glose</i> <i>glose</i> Q | (subs) |
| 53 <i>too</i>] <i>two</i> Johns | <i>Dumaine</i>] <i>Damaine</i> F ₂ Line om |
| 54 <i>hath</i>] <i>has</i> Rowe 1 | Gould |
| <i>cut wills,</i>] Q <i>cut, wills,</i> Ff | <i>well accomplisht</i>] <i>well-accom-</i> |
| Rowe 1 <i>cut, wills</i> Rowe 11 et seq | <i>plish'd</i> Pope |
| 55 <i>none spare</i>] <i>spare none</i> Rowe | 62 <i>power to doe most</i>] <i>powerful to do</i> |
| 11, + | Han |
| 56 <i>merry mocking</i>] <i>merry mocking</i> | 64 <i>she</i>] <i>he</i> QFf et seq |
| Rowe, +, Walker (<i>Crit</i> 1, 26) | 65 <i>Alanfoes</i>] Q <i>Alanzoes</i> Ff <i>Alan-</i> |
| <i>belike</i>] Om F ₃ F ₄ | <i>zon's</i> Rowe <i>Alanson's</i> Theob <i>Alen-</i> |
| 57 <i>Lad</i> 1] <i>Lad</i> Q Mar Rowe | <i>son's</i> Johns <i>Alençon's</i> Var '78 et |
| 59 <i>Who rest</i> ?] Om Rowe 1 | seq |

53 *match'd*] JOHNSON That is, combined or joined with

53 *too blunt*] That is, too dull in regard to the feelings of others, in that it is willing to spare none — ED

54 For the correct punctuation of this line, see *Text Notes*

56 *belike*] MURRAY (*N E D*) (? formed on *Be* equivalent to BY *preposition* + LIKE *adjective* or *substantive*, ? 'By what is likely, by what seems') A *adverb* To appearance, likely, in all likelihood

60 The yong *Dumaine*, etc.] THEOBALD, in correspondence with WARBURTON (Nichols, II, 319), complained that 'there is something [in these lines] very cramp and obscure,' and that he could not 'make out the context with any satisfaction' HALLIWEI, after quoting these words of Theobald, thus paraphrases 'Dumaine, a highly accomplished young nobleman, esteemed for his virtue by all who love virtue, one who, by his talent and graceful person, has the utmost power of doing the greatest harm by the ill employment of those qualities, is nevertheless ignorant of evil'

And much too little of that good I saw, 66
Is my report to his great worthinesse.

Roffa. Another of these Students at that time,
Was there with him, as I haue heard a truth.
Berowne they call him, but a merrier man, 70
Within the limit of becomming mirth,
I neuer spent an houres talke withall.

His eye begets occasion for his wit,
For euery obiect that the one doth catch,
The other turnes to a mirth-mouing iest. 75
Which his faire tongue (conceits expofitor)
Deluers in fuch apt and gracious words,
That aged eares play treuant at his tales,
And yonger hearings are quite rauifhed.
So sweet and voluble is his difcource. 80

Prin. God bleffe my Ladies, are they all in loue?
That euery one her owne hath garnifhed,
With fuch bedecking ornaments of praife.

Ma. Heere comes *Boyet*. 84

66 <i>saw</i> ,] <i>saw</i> Coll Dyce, Wh Cam	70 <i>him</i> ,] <i>him</i> , Rowe et seq (subs)
Glo	73 <i>his wit</i> ,] <i>wit</i> , ff Rowe
68 <i>Roffa</i>] 3 Lad Q Rofa ff et	75 <i>u/ß</i>] QF ₂ F ₃ <i>jest</i> , Theob Warb
seq (subs)	Johns Cap Var Mal Steev Ktly <i>jest</i> ,
<i>of these</i>] of the Q ₂	F ₄ et cet
69 <i>as I</i>] <i>if I</i> Q, Cap Mal Steev	78 <i>treuant</i>] <i>Treuant</i> F ₂ F ₃ <i>truant</i>
Var Knt, Coll Hal Dyce, Wh Cam	F ₄
Glo	80 <i>valuble</i>] <i>valuable</i> Rowe 11
<i>a truth</i>] <i>o' truth</i> Johns <i>a youth</i>	84 <i>Ma</i>] Lord Q, Coll 1 L. Cap
Theob conj (Nichols 11, 319)	Mal Dyce, Cam Glo

66, 67 **And much worthinesse**] HEATH (p 127) The construction of this passage, which is very perplexed, is, I suppose, thus 'And my report of that good I saw is much too little, compared to his great worthiness' [For 'to' in the sense of *in comparison with*, compare 'So excellent a king, that was *to* this, Hyperion to a satyr,' *Hamlet*, I, 11, 140 —ED]

69 **as I**] Possibly, the Qto gives here the better reading, equivalent to 'if I have been truly informed'

78 **play treuant**] Aged ears that should be attending to graver matters than mirth-moving jests —ED

82 **her owne**] That is, her own love

84 **Ma.**] I can see no reason for deserting the Folio here, it is a trifling matter at best. R G WHITE may be right in saying that Maria (only he calls her *Margaret*) is 'in haste to change the subject upon which the Princess has begun to rally her ladies' He goes even so far as to assert that it is 'plainly an intentional and authoritative change' from the Qto, and 'not a misprint'

Enter Boyet.

85

Prin. Now, what admittance Lord?

Boyet. *Nauar* had notice of your faire approach ;
 And he and his competitors in oath ,
 Were all addrest to meete you gentle Lady
 Before I came : Marrie thus much I haue learnt,
 He rather meanes to lodge you in the field,
 Like one that comes heere to besiege his Court,
 Then feeke a dispensation for his oath :
 To let you enter his vnpeopled house.

90

Enter Nauar, Longauill, Dumaine, and Berowne.

95

Heere comes *Nauar*.

96

90 *much*] Om Ff, Rowe
I haue] *I've* Pope +, Dyce II, III
 93 *oath*] F₂F₃ *oth* Q *oath*, F₄
 et seq
 94 *vnpeopled*] *unpeeled* Q, Cam I,
 (*unpeopled* Glo) II
 Scene II Pope, +

95 Enter] Enter the King and
 Attendants (after line 96), Rowe et seq
 (subs)
 96 *Heere*] Bo *Heere* Q
 [Ladies mask Cap Mal Steev
 Var Knt, Coll Sing Dyce, Wh Sta
 Hal Kdly

87 *faire*] Is not this word somewhat suspicious? Or is it merely the language of a courtier?—ED

88 *competitors*] STEEVENS That is, *confederates* [I think *associates*, or *partners*, would be better, see Schmidt (*Lex*)—ED]

89 *address*] That is, ready, for other examples, see Schmidt (*Lex*)

94 *vnpeopled*] CAMBRIDGE EDITORS We have retained in this passage the reading of the first Quarto, 'unpeeled,' in preference to the 'unpeopled' of the second Quarto and the Folios, which is evidently only a conjectural emendation, and does not furnish a better sense than many other words which might be proposed [SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines *unpeeled* here by 'stripped, desolate', and *peeled* elsewhere by 'decorticate, to strip off' Hence, according to Schmidt, the essential meaning of both *peeled* and *unpeeled* is the same When Gloucester calls the Bishop o' Winchester (*1 Hen VI* I, III, 30) a 'peel'd priest,' does he not mean a *shaven* priest? had he called him an '*unpeel'd* priest' would he not have meant *unshaven*? Thus, in the present instance, if *peeled* mean *stripped*, *unpeeled* must mean *unstripped*,—a meaning the opposite to that which Boyet intends, I suppose, to convey The adoption of the *unpeeled* of the Qto I cannot but think unhappy Not only is an 'unpeeled house' a harsh metaphor, but the word *unpeeled* does not occur elsewhere in Shakespeare Whereas, 'unpeopled' has the authority of the First Folio, bears a meaning fully appropriate, and is used several times in these plays, notably in Orlando's inscription in *As You Like It*—ED]

96 The stage-direction, 'Ladies mask,' introduced after this line by CAPELL, and adopted, without comment, by all subsequent editors down to, but not including, the *Globe Edition*, is to be construed strictly, it does not include the Princess

Nau. Faire Princesse, welcom to the Court of Nauar. 97

Prin. Faire I giue you backe againe, and welcome I
haue not yet : the rooſe of this Court is too high to bee
yours, and welcome to the wide fields, too baſe to be 100
mine.

Nau. You ſhall be welcome Madam to my Court.

Prin. I wil be welcome then, Conduſt me thither.

Nau. Heare me deare Lady, I haue ſworne an oath.

Prin. Our Lady helpe my Lord, he'll be forſworne. 105

98	<i>Faire</i>] <i>Fair</i> , Theob Warb Johns	100	<i>wide</i>] <i>wild</i> Var '03, '13, '21,
Cap	' <i>Fair</i> ' Dyce, Cam Glo		Harness, Knt
	<i>welcome</i>] ' <i>welcome</i> ' Dyce, Cam	104	<i>Heare</i>] <i>Here</i> F ₄
Glo			

97, 102 *Court*] The meaning of this word presents difficulties, unless we may accept this line, 97, and also 102, as broken off, which is almost unthinkable,—the Princess cannot possibly be so rude nor even so 'sudden bold' as to interrupt the King. Navarre distinctly welcomes the Princess to his 'Court,' which the Princess certainly understands to be his palace, she refers to its 'roof.' In line 102, Navarre is not so downright in his welcome, inasmuch as he refers to the future, but this future cannot be the termination of his year's seclusion, which would be no welcome at all,—it must be the future of courtesy which means the present. A welcome to his court is, therefore, clear and unmistakable, that the Princess declines it, does not affect its sincerity. If we now turn to line 181, we find the King saying, 'You may not come faire Princesse in my gates, But heere without you shall be so received,' etc. This discrepancy is not to be explained by supposing that the King's mood changes after he has learned the purpose, somewhat unfriendly, certainly business like, of the Princess's visit. He knew this purpose unofficially from the very first,—Berowne mentions it in the first Scene of the first Act, line 148, and Boyet again refers to this knowledge in line 89 of the present Scene. Wherefore, there is here presented to us a choice either to acknowledge that we do not understand the meaning of the word 'court,' in that there is some subtle distinction between it and the King's palace, or here is one of those trifling oversights which are never for an instant perceived when the play is heard on the stage, or it is another instance of the confusion of the first version and the second 'newly corrected and augmented' version of the play,—that truly admirable scapegoat wherewith this comedy is happily and most conveniently provided.—ED

98, etc. In this whole scene this is the only speech in prose, and put, of all persons, in the mouth of the Princess. It cannot be but that there is here some sophistication of the compositors.—ED

100 *wide*] It can have been only by an oversight that the compositor's error *wild* in Reed's Variorum of 1803 was permitted to stand through succeeding editions. That Knight, whose pride it was that he followed the Folio, should have overlooked it, ought to make us charitable toward all oversights.

100 *fields, too*] KEIGHTLY here, in this prose speech, printed by him as prose, puts in his text 'fields is too base,' because, as he says in his *Expositor* (p. 102), 'the metre requires a syllable.'

Nau. Not for the world faire Madam, by my will. 106

Prin. Why, will shall breake it will, and nothing els.

Nau. Your Ladiship is ignorant what it is.

Prin. Were my Lord so, his ignorance were wise,

Where now his knowledge must pious ignorance. 110

I heare your grace hath sworne out Houfkeeping :

'Tis deadly sinne to keepe that oath my Lord,

And sinne to breake it :

But pardon me, I am too sodaine bold, 114

107 *breake it will,*] QFf, Rowe 1
break its will, Rowe 11, + *break it,*
will, Cap et cet

111 [*sworne out*] *sworn-out* Var '78,
'85, Ran Mal Steev Var Knt, Hal
Dyce

Houfkeeping] F.

113 *And*] *Not* Han Warb Cap.
Ran Dyce 11, 111 *And 'tis* no Ktly
conj

And it] *And a redemption*
'tis from sin to *break it* Tiessen

113, 114 *And bold*] One line, Q

114 *sodaine hold*] *sudden-bold* Steev.

107 *will will*] R G WHITE (ed 1) It seems quite probable that Shakespeare, whose person and manner fitted him for the part, played the King, and, knowing that he would do so, made here a play upon his name similar to that in his 135 th *Sonnet*, else the asseveration and reply seem somewhat forced There is a tradition that he played royal characters [There seems to be no necessity for seeking any hidden meaning in this repetition of 'will' The Princess knew well enough what the King's oath was, as she proceeds at once to show, and she here means to imply that nothing but the King's own will shall break it, in the breaking he need expect no aid from her White did not repeat this far fetched surmise in his second edition The tradition to which he refers is the vague verses in Davies's *Scourge of Folly*, quoted by him in his vol 1, p lxxx1 —ED]

108 *what it is*] WALKER devotes a chapter (*Vers* 77) to the slurring, or, better, the absorption, of unimportant monosyllables like *his, he, us, they*, etc He quotes the present phrase and says, 'rather, I think, *what 'tis*' Walker's ear was keenly sensitive to the arsis and thesis of rhythm, but it sometimes failed, I think, to respond to a harsh combination of consonants In the present case, by slurring the 'it,' two *ts* are brought together, the two words must be rendered, with no small difficulty, perfectly distinct in pronunciation or else the phrase becomes merely *what is* The 'it' is needed to separate 'what' and 'is' —ED

110 *Where*] STEEVENS 'Where' is here used for *whereas* [For similar instances, see ABBOTT, § 134]

112, 113 'Tis deadly breake it] JOHNSON Hanmer reads '*Not* sin to break it' I believe erroneously The Princess shows an inconvenience very frequently attending rash oaths, which, whether kept or broken, produce guilt —HALLIWELL The Princess merely means to say that the King has placed himself in a dilemma It is a sin to keep the oath, while of course a sin would be committed in breaking this or any oath, in either case, he will commit a sin —CARTWRIGHT (p 9) The Princess says [line 120] 'For you'll prove perjurd if you make me stay,' and Biron says, 'I that hold it sin To break the vow I am engaged in' The whole play turns on this perjury, but what is singular, no allusion is ever made to

To teach a Teacher ill befeemeth me. 115

Vouchsafe to read the purpose of my coming,
And sodainly refolue me in my suite.

Nau. Madam, I will, if sodainly I may.

Prin. You will the sooner that I were away,
For you'll proue perjur'd if you make me stay. 120

Berow. Did not I dance with you in *Brabant* once?

Rofa. Did not I dance with you in *Brabant* once? 122

120 *you'll*] *youle* Q

122 *Rofa.*] *Kather* Q, *Cap* Hal
Kofa F₃

the remarkable words, 'Tis deadly sin to keep that oath' The King takes no notice of them, and at parting says, 'Without breach of honour, You may not come, fair princess, in my gates' Language most offensive, if the princess spoke according to the text Hence, we may infer, 'keep' is a misprint for *take*, caused by the word 'housekeeping' in the preceding line The princess on her arrival says, 'Navarre hath made a vow', and Boyet tells her, 'He rather means to lodge you in the field, Than seek a dispensation for his oath' Under such circumstances it seems highly improbable the princess should instantly absolve him from his vow, rather, like a good diplomatist, she might say, 'Tis sin to *take* that oath, And sin to break it', therefore 'suddenly resolve me in my suit'—DYCE (ed ii) I adopt the reading of Hanmer, which is absolutely required by the context [An interpretation founded on a change of the text should not be preferred to one founded on the text as it stands The old, old rule, which is never stale when dealing with conjectural emendations *Durior lectio preferenda est*, based as it is on wisdom, must be observed Therefore, for me, Dr Johnson's and Halliwell's interpretations suffice —ED]

122 *Rosa*] CAPELL (p 195 b) thus justifies his adoption of *Catharine* of the Qto, the 'pert replier to Biron,' as he calls her —'When the King and his Lords enter, the Ladies mask, and continue masked 'till they go. Biron, while the letter is reading, seeks his mistress, accosts Catharine instead of her, finds his error and leaves her the King's exit gives him an opportunity to make another attempt, and he then lights on the right but without knowing her, makes a third enquiry and is baffled in that too, for he describes Maria and is told she is Catharine Comedy too requires, and indeed reason, that the questions of both his companions should be answered with equal fidelity, being asked of masked ladies, and the person asked their confederate, and therefore "*Rosaline*" [line 205] should be a printer's mistake, and *Catharine* intended, and Catharine the other's lady in "white," who he's told is Maria their description by families, answers to what we see in [lines 44-67, where Maria mentions Faulconbridge, and Catharine mentions Alanson], and the wrong information is made in hopes of producing a wrong courtship' See notes on line 205 HALLIWELL seems to be the only editor on whom Capell's note made any impression (possibly, he is the only one who, down to his day, had ever read it), his note, essentially the same as Capell's, is as follows —'Capell proposes to read *Katharine* in the place of *Rosaline*, a reading which, if adopted, involves a contrary change in the names in a speech that shortly follows The author, however, probably intended there should be this mockery of information by Boyet, who is skilfully teasing Biron, and who afterwards boasts of his readiness and skill in doing

- Ber.* I know you did. 123
Rofa. How needlesse was it then to ask the question?
Ber. You must not be so quicke. 125
Rofa. 'Tis long of you y^e spur me with such questions.
Ber. Your wit's too hot, it speeds too fast, 'twill tire.
Rofa. Not till it leaue the Rider in the mire.
Ber. What time a day?
Rofa. The howre that fooles should aske. 130
Ber. Now faire befall your maske.
Rofa. Faire fall the face it couers. 132

123-125 As two lines, ending *then*
quicke, Cap Var Ran Mal Steev Var
 Knt, Coll Wh 1, Ktly

124-134 *Rofa*] Kath Q, Cap Hal
 126 *long*] 'long Steev Var Coll
 Wh Cam Glo

126 *y^e* that QFI

129 *Ber What*] Biron (Turning to
 Maria) *What* Doubleday ap Cam

129 *a day*] *o'day* Theob Warb et
 seq

132 *fall the*] *falls the* F₃^h, Rowe 1

so Biron, it will be seen, is unfortunate in his enquiries. He first attacks Katharine (according to the Qto), then Rosaline, but without discovering the latter, and, at last, asking after Maria, is told she is Katharine. The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS quote Capell's note, and then dismiss it with the remark, 'In this and in other scenes the characters are so confused in the old copies that they can be determined only by the context, in this play, a very unsafe guide.' Is it not somewhat surprising that a devotion to the Qto which accepts *unpeeled* instead of 'unpeopled' should not prompt a preference for *Catharine*, when that same Qto tells us that it is she who here speaks? I cannot persuade myself that the Folio is right. Merely on dramatic grounds, each of the three heroines should reveal her character in this the first scene where they converse with the Gentlemen. According to the present distribution of speeches, in every edition, except Capell's and Halliwell's, Catharine utters no single word, after the entrance of the King, throughout the scene, while Rosaline has two conversations and Maria one. Clearly one of Rosaline's conversations should belong, I think, to Catharine,—which one is almost a matter of indifference, both had been in Brabant. The Qto distinctly gives the first to Catharine, so be it, let the Qto be followed. Apparently, even the compositors of the Folio perceived the need of a change in the distribution of the speeches, they give the first conversation to *Ros*, but the second, in the innocency of their hearts, to *La Ros*. Whether or not '*Rosalin*,' in line 205, should be changed to *Catharine*, as Capell suggests, will be found discussed at the line in question.—ED

126 *long of*] That is, on account of, because of, still in common use in this country, generally as a half comic expression. WRIGHT (*Eng Dialect Dict*) gives an example of its use in Nottingham of as late as 1895. BRADLEY (*N. E. D.*) gives examples from *circa* 1200 to 1881, and states that etymologically it is aphetic from Middle English *along*, Old English *gelang* ALONG.

131, 132 *faire befall* *Faire fall*] 'Fair' may be an adverb or a substantive. 'The adverb is probably original'—MURRAY (*N. E. D.* s. v. *fair* B sb²). Or see ABBOTT, § 297.

But that it seemes he litle purpofeth,
 For here he doth demand to haue repaie, 150
 An hundred thoufand Crownes, and not demands
 One paiment of a hundred thoufand Crownes,
 To haue his title lue in *Aquitaine*.
 Which we much rather had depart withall,
 And haue the money by our father lent, 155
 Then *Aquitane*, fo guelded as it is.

149	<i>purpofeth</i> ,] <i>purpofeth</i> Q, Cap	152	<i>One</i>] QFf, Rowe, Pope <i>On</i>
150	<i>demand</i>] <i>pemaund</i> Q	Theob	et cet
	<i>repaie</i>] <i>repaide</i> Q <i>repaied</i> Ff	a]	an Q ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +
et seq		155	<i>father</i>] <i>fathers</i> Q ₂
151	<i>An</i>] <i>A</i> Q, Sing Cam Ktly, Glo	156	<i>guelded</i>] <i>gelded</i> Pope
	<i>demands</i>] <i>remembers</i> Rowe		

149 But that] 'That' refers to the restoration of the one half which is unsatisfied

150 repaie] WALKER, in an *Article* (*Crit* II, 61) on the confusion of final *d* and final *e*, gives the present example among very many others. See 'as by the same Cou'nant And carriage of the Article *designe*, His fell to Hamlet'—*Hamlet*, I, I, 94, 'The skies, the fountains, euery region neere *Seeme* all one mutuall cry'—*Mid N D* IV, I, 131, 'Thou art too base To be *acknowledge*'—*Wint Tale*, IV, IV, 468, etc.

151 not demands] For many examples of the omission of *do* before 'not' see, if need be, ABBOT I, § 305

152 One paiment] To THLOBALD we owe the correction '*on payment*'. In his note on the passage he thus explains 'Aquitain was pledged, it seems, to Navarre's father for two hundred thousand crowns. The French King pretends to have paid one moiety of this debt, (which Navarre knows nothing of,) but demands this moiety back again, instead whereof, says Navarre, he should rather pay the remaining moiety, and *demand* to have Aquitain re delivered up to him. This is plain and easy reasoning upon the fact supposed, and Navarre declares, he had rather receive the residue of his debt, than detain the province mortgaged for security of it'—HALIWEEL. The French King claims to have paid one half the money for which Aquitain was mortgaged, and the Princess even offers to produce the vouchers in support of the justice of her father's statement, yet so little attention had the King of Navarre paid to business, he has not even heard of the payment, and treats the claim as invalid, although he is willing to surrender it, provided the French King will pay the remaining moiety.

154 Which depart withall] See MURRAY, *N E D* s v Depart III † 12 To depart with † b, To part with, to give up, surrender. [Possibly, we might regard 'depart' as transitive, meaning *leave*, *quit*, *forsake* (see many examples in *N E D* under 8), and 'withall' not as an emphatic preposition connected with 'depart,' but as an adverb, in the sense of *besides*, *moreover*—ED.]

156 guelded] That is, weakened, enfeebled. The King had already spoken of his surety as being only a part of Aquitaine. See BRADIFY, *N E D* s v Geld, v † 2—HALIWEEL. This expression was common in Shakespeare's time, and was used without any idea of coarseness being attached to it.

Deare Princesse, were not his requests so farre 157
 From reasons yeelding, your faire selfe should make
 A yeelding 'gainst some reason in my brest,
 And goe well satsified to *France* againe. 160

Prin. You doe the King my Father too much wrong,
 And wrong the reputation of your name,
 In so vnseeming to confesse receyt
 Of that which hath so faithfully beene paid.

Kin. I doe protest I neuer heard of it, 165
 And if you proue it, Ile repay it backe,
 Or yeeld vp *Aquitaine*

Prin. We arrest your word :
Boyet, you can produce acquittances
 For such a summe, from speciall Officers, 170
 Of *Charles* his Father.

Kin. Satisfie me so.
Boyet. So please your Grace, the packet is not come
 Where that and other specialties are bound,
 To morrow you shall haue a sight of them. 175

Kin. It shall suffice me ; at which enterview,
 All liberall reason would I yeeld vnto : 177

158 <i>reasons</i>] <i>reason's</i> Rowe	171 <i>Charles</i>] <i>Charls</i> F ₃
163 <i>receyt</i>] <i>receipt</i> Rowe	174 <i>bound</i> ,] F ₂ F ₃ <i>bound</i> QF ₄ et
166 <i>And if</i>] <i>And, if</i> Cap Var Ran	seq (subs)
Mal Steev Var Knt, Coll Hal Sta Wh 1	177 <i>would I</i>] Ff, Rowe, Wh 1 <i>I</i>
170 <i>speciall</i>] <i>spcial</i> Q	<i>will</i> Q, Pope et cet

163 *vnseeming*] ABBOTT (§ 442) Here 'unseeming' means *the reverse of seeming*, more than *not seeming* (like *ὀφ φημι*) 'in thus making as though you would not confess'

166 *And if*] CAPELL, followed by excellent editors, placed a comma after 'And,' whereby the strength of the doubt expressed by 'if' is weakened It certainly renders the reply of the King more courteous Yet the Princess had spoken hotly (as was natural and proper), the charge against the King was serious, and his honor at stake Within becoming bounds, his incredulity as to the payment should be extreme, and this, I think, is expressed, better than by Capell's courteous comma, by the emphatic *an if* See *Mid N D* III, II, 81 (of this ed) and *Ibid* II, II, 159 DELIUS suggests that the text should read '*An if*'

168 *We arrest*] WALKER (*Crit* III, 36) Read *We'rest* (or, possibly, *w' arrest*) [And so also ABBOTT, § 460 Can it be that the pleasure of hearing three syllables uttered in the time of two countervails the pain of listening to such unhandsome slurs as *w' arrest*?—ED.]

177 *would I yeeld*] Some conditional clause is understood, such as 'if you should prove me wrong' The Qto 'I will' is not absolutely necessary —ED

Meane time, receiue such welcome at my hand, 178
 As Honour, without breach of Honour may
 Make tender of, to thy true worthinesse. 180
 You may not come faire Princeesse in my gates,
 But heere without you shall be so receiue'd,
 As you shall deeme your selfe lodg'd in my heart,
 Though so deni'd farther harbour in my house .
 Your owne good thoughts excuse me, and farewell, 185
 To morrow we shall visit you againe.

Prin. Sweet health & faire desires confort your grace.

Kin. Thy own wish with I thee, in euery place. *Exit.*

Boy. Lady, I will commend you to my owne heart. 189

179 <i>without Honour</i>] Ff, Rowe, +,	<i>shall we</i> Q, Cap et cet
Var '73, '85, Glo (<i>without honor</i>)	187 <i>confort</i>] <i>comfort</i> Rowe, Pope,
Q, Cap et cet (subs)	Han
<i>may</i>] <i>may</i> , Cap (corrected in	188 <i>Kin</i>] Na Q Fer Ff King
Errata)	Rowe et seq
180 <i>of, to</i>] Ff Rowe, + <i>of to</i> Q,	<i>Exit</i>] <i>Exeunt</i> King, and his
Cap et seq	Train Cap
181 <i>in</i>] <i>within</i> Q, Coll 1, iii	189, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200 <i>Boy.</i>]
184 <i>farther</i>] Ff, Rowe, Knt ii <i>free</i>	Ff Ber Q, Rowe et seq
Coll ii (MS) <i>faire</i> Q, Pope et	189 <i>my owne</i>] <i>my none</i> Q <i>my</i> Cap
seq	W C Hazlitt <i>mine own</i> Q, Coll
186 <i>we shall</i>] Ff, Rowe, +, Knt	Dyce, Wh Cam Glo

183 *As*] For other examples of 'as,' where, after 'so,' it is equivalent to *that*, see ABBOTT, § 109

184 *farther*] On the supposition that the Folio was set up by compositors to whom the Qto was read aloud, we may perhaps discern the cause of the change from *faire* of the Qto, pronounced almost as a disyllable and with a very broad *a*, to *farther* of the Folio, where the *a* was equally broad, and the *th* almost wholly neglected, or very indistinctly uttered. KNIGHT (ed ii) follows the Folio, because 'the reading *fair* is a weak epithet,' which is true, and he interprets 'farther' as meaning that 'the Princess is to be lodged, according to her rank, without the gates,—although denied a farther advance, lodgment, within the King's house.' If we are to desert both Qto and Folio, *free* of Collier's MS is a good enough substitute for 'fair,' but Collier himself abandoned it in his Third Edition.—ED

185 *excuse*] For other examples of the subjunctive used as an imperative see, if need be, ABBOTT, § 364

187 *consort*] That is, to attend, accompany. The present line is the earliest example of the transitive use of this verb, given by MURRAY (*N E D*), but BOAS detected an earlier example in Kyd's *Spanish Tragedie* (circa 1594) 'the traine, That fained loue had coloured in his lookes, When he in Campe consorted Balthazar'—III, 1, 21.—ED

189 *my owne*] See *Text Notes* for a proof that 'W W' set up the Qto by hearing and not by seeing.—ED

La. Ro. Pray you doe my commendations, 190
 I would be glad to see it.
Boy. I would you heard it grone.
La. Ro. Is the soule sicke?
Boy. Sicke at the heart.
La. Ro. Alacke, let it bloud. 195
Boy. Would that doe it good?
La. Ro. My Phisicke saies I.
Boy. Will you prick't with your eye.
La. Ro. No poynt, with my knife. 199

190 *Pray you commendations,*]

Now, pray you commendations, Cap

Pray] 'Pray Steev Var Knt,

Hal Sta

190, 191 As prose, Q, Mal et
 seq

190, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201 La Ro]

Ff Rof Q

193-202 In margin, Pope, Han

193 *soule*] F₂ *soul* F₃F₄ Rowe

foole Q, Theob et seq

193 *like* ?] *sicke* Q

197 *I]* *ay* Rowe 'ay' Cam Glo

198 *you]* *your* F₂

199 No poynt,] Qff, Rowe, Coll 1,

III, Hal Dyce, Ktly, Huds No, poynt,

Theob Warb Non, poynt, Johns Var

'73 *No*, poynt, Cap Mal Non poynt,

Var '78, '85, Ran *No point*, Cam Glo

Rlfie *No poynt*, Steev et cet

193 *soule*] This is evidently a misprint for *foole* of the Qto WALKER has an Article (*Crit* II, 291) devoted to the confusion of *f* and long *s*, with numerous examples By 'fool,' Rosaline refers to Berowne himself, not to his heart, as Malone suggests, and by it she conveys no disrespect In more than one place in Shakespeare 'fool' is used with tender affection There is Lear's reference to the dead Cordelia, 'And my poor fool is hanged', and Hermione, in *The Winter's Tale*, when she is sent to prison, says to her attendants 'Do not weep, good fools, There is no cause' Walker (*Crit* II, 297) quotes from Sidney's 73rd Sonnet, addressed to Stella 'O heavenly Fool, thy most kiss-worthy face Anger invests with such a heavenly grace,' etc In IV, III, 82, of the present play, Berowne, speaking of his friends, says 'here sit I in the skie, And wretched foolcs secrets heedfully ore eye', where he could hardly have used 'fools' in the modern contemptuous sense BRADLEY (*N E D s v* Fool) observes, 'The word has in modern English a much stronger sense than it had at an earlier period, it has now an implication of insulting contempt which does not in the same degree belong to any of its synonyms, or to the derivative *foolish*'—ED

197 *Phisicke*] HALLIWILL 'For that the diseases of the hart are caused for the most part of bloude and winde, therefore is phlebotomy much better for it then purging, but if the maladie procede of bloud, then must the liver veine be opened on the right side'—*General Practise of Physicke*, 1605

197 *saies I]* MALONE remarks that the 'old spelling of the affirmative particle ['I'] has been retained here for the sake of the rhyme', from which it is to be inferred that in Malone's day the affirmation *ay* was pronounced like the first letter of the alphabet—ED

199 *No poynt]* See V, II, 310—MALONE A negation borrowed from the French '*Punto*, neuer a whit, no iot, no point as the frenchmen say,'—Florio,

Boy. Now God faue thy life.

200

La. Ro. And yours from long luing.

Ber. I cannot stay thank-giuing.

Exit.

Enter Dumane.

Dum. Sir, I pray you a word : What Lady is that same?

Boy. The heire of *Alanfon*, *Rosalin* her name.

205

Dum. A gallant Lady, Mounfier fare you well

Long. I beseech you a word : what is she in the white?

207

202	<i>cannot</i>] <i>can't</i> Johns	206	<i>Lady,</i>] <i>Lady</i> , Rowe <i>Lady</i> '1
	<i>stay</i>] <i>stay</i> , Cap (corrected in		Cap
Errata)			<i>Mounfier</i>] F ₂ F ₃ <i>Mounfir</i> Q
	<i>Exit</i>] retiring Cap		<i>Mounfieur</i> F ₄ <i>Monsieur</i> Rowe
205	<i>Alanfon</i>] <i>Alenfon</i> Cap <i>Alenfon</i>		[<i>Exit</i> QFf <i>Exit</i> Dumain
Var '78			Cap
	<i>Rosalin</i>] <i>Katharine</i> Cap conj		[<i>Enter</i> Longavile Ff
Sing	<i>Dyce</i> , Wh Cam Glo Ktly, Huds	207-215	In margin, Pope, Han.
Rife		207	<i>in the</i>] in Rowe, +

World of Words, 1598 [Examples of the use of this phrase are given by MALONE, WALKER, HALLIWELL, and DYCE, the last gives a single example from *Doctor Dodypoll*, 1600, he might have given many others from that play, on p 123 (ed Bullen) it occurs four times in nine consecutive lines, always, of course, with the meaning of *not*, *not at all*,—equally of course, without any quibble, as Rosaline and Maria use it in the present play —ED]

205, 222 *Rosalin* *Katherine*] STEEVENS It is odd that Shakespeare should make Dumain enquire after Rosaline, who was the mistress of Biron, and neglect Katherine, who was his own Biron behaves in the same manner No advantage would be gained by an exchange of names, because the last speech is determined to Biron by Maria, who gives a character of him after he has made his exit Perhaps *all* the ladies wore masks but the princess [See note on line 96 above] A G B (*Notes & Qu* I, iii, 163, 1851), apparently unconscious that he had been anticipated, repeats in effect Capell's arguments (see line 122) in favour of changing '*Rosalin*' to *Catharine* His strongest point, and I think it decisive, is that if Boyet misled the gentlemen by a mistake in the names of the ladies, the consequence would have been that each lover would afterward 'address his poetical effusion *nominally* to the wrong lady, which does not appear to have been the case ' From Catharine's description of Dumain, from Maria's description of Longavile, and Rosaline's of Berowne, it is to be inferred that each lady described her lover, and from the words and sonnets of the lovers in IV iii, we find the inference to be correct, while the closing scene of all proves it beyond a doubt The lovers must, then, have received from Boyet the exact names, he was their only source of knowledge, and no opportunity is given them to detect and correct any misinformation I am, therefore, quite convinced that '*Rosalin*,' in line 205, should be *Katherine*, and '*Katherine*,' in line 222, should be *Rosalin* SINGER, DYCE, R G WHITE, and HUDSON express their agreement with the Anonymous correspondent of *Notes & Queries* —ED

Boy. A woman somtimes, if you saw her in the light. 208
Long. Perchance light in the light : I desire her name.
Boy. Shee hath but one for her selfe, 210
 To desire that were a shame.
Long. Pray you sir, whose daughter ?
Boy. Her mothers, I haue heard.
Long. Gods blessing a your beard.
Boy. Good sir be not offended, 215
 Shee is an heyre of *Faulconbridge*.
Long. Nay, my choller is ended .
 Shee is a most sweet Lady. *Exit. Long.*
Boy. Not vnlike sir, that may be.

Enter Beroune. 220

Ber. What's her name in the cap.
Boy. *Katherine* by good hap.
Ber. Is she wedded, or no. 223

208 <i>somtimes</i>] <i>sometime</i> Q ₂	217, 218 One line, Q
if you] Ff, Rowe, +, Knt, Sing	217 <i>choller</i>] <i>coller</i> Q <i>choler</i> Cap
and you Q an you Cap et cet	218 Exit] After line 219, Q, F ₄ et seq
209 <i>name</i>] <i>name</i> ? Q	221-243 In margin, Pope, Han
210, 211 One line, Q, Theob et seq	221 <i>cap</i>] <i>capp</i> ? Q ₁ F ₄ et seq
214 <i>a</i>] on Q, Rowe et seq	222 <i>Katherine</i>] <i>Rosaline</i> Sing Dyce,
215, 216 One line, Q	Wh Cam Glo Ktly, Huds Rlfe
216, 218 <i>Shee is</i>] <i>She's</i> Cap (Errata)	223 <i>no</i>] <i>no</i> ? Q, Rowe et seq
217 In margin, Pope, Han	

209 light in the light] That is, light of conduct in the light,—one of the end-
 less puns on 'light,' which must have evoked mirth or they would not have been
 made,—possibly —ED

213, 214 heard beard] ELLIS (p 82) quotes Price, 1688, who says that 'EA
 sounds short e in head, dead, ready Bedstead, beard,' etc 'John Philip Kemble,'
 continues Ellis, 'used to be laughed at for speaking of his *bird*, meaning *beard*, we
 have here old authority for the sound' Again, on p 965, Ellis notes the rhyme
 'herd' and 'beard' in *Sonnet 12*, and adds 'This favours J P Kemble's pronun-
 ciation of *beard* as *bird*' Next he quotes the present lines from *Love's Lab L*
 wherein, although not at the end of lines, 'heard' and 'beard' rhyme 'This,'
 remarks Ellis, 'is not so favourable to Kemble [as the rhyme just mentioned], be-
 cause *heard* was often *hard*' On the whole, J P Kemble was more right than
 wrong I have the impression that it was only on the stage that he spoke of his
bird, just as he spoke of *atches* for 'aches', his was a laudable attempt to reproduce,
 even to a small extent, Shakespearian pronunciation —ED

214 blessing a your beard] JOHNSON That is, may'st thou have sense and
 seriousness more proportionate to thy beard, the length of which suits ill with such
 idle catches of wit

Boy. To her will fir, or fo.
Ber. You are welcome fir, adiew. 225
Boy. Fare well to me fir, and welcome to you. *Exit.*
La.Ma. That laft is *Beroune*, the mery mad-cap Lord.
 Not a word with him, but a ieff.
Boy. And eury ieff but a word.
Pri. It was well done of you to take him at his word. 230
Boy. I was as willing to grapple, as he was to boord.
La.Ma. Two hot Sheepes marie : 232

225 <i>You</i>] <i>O</i> you Q 226 <i>and welcome to you</i>] [to the Ladies Nicholson ap Cam Exit] Exit Bero Q Exit Bi- ron Ladies unmask Cap 227 La Ma] Lady Maria Q Lord] L Q	232, 235, 237, 240 La Ma La] Lady Ka Q, Cap 232 <i>Sheepes marie</i>] <i>Sheepes marie</i> Q <i>Sheepes marry</i> , F ₂ <i>Sheepes Mary</i> , F ₃ <i>Sheepes marry</i> , F ₄ <i>sheepes, marry</i> , Rowe. <i>sheepes, marry!</i> Cap <i>sheepes</i> , <i>marry</i> Theob et cet (subs)
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224 To her will] MASSFY, who identifies Lady Penelope Rich with Rosaline, finds in these words one of what he deems the many proofs of his hypothesis. He thus remarks on them — 'In this personification of *will* or wilfulness, we again meet the rival lady to whose high imperious "*will*" the speaker in *Sonnet* 133 is a prisoner, to the will of her who is personified as "*Will*" in *Sonnet* 135, and it likewise features the wilful Lady Rich, the breakings-out of whose will were perpetual, and dashed with Cleopatra-like audacity' — *Secret Drama of Shakespeare's Sonnets*, p 245, ed 1888

225 *You*] CAMBRIDGE EDITORS. In this line, as well as in III, 1, [156, 158] etc., and in IV, 11, [300] the 'O' [of the Qto] is superfluous and appears to have crept into the text from the last letter of the stage direction 'Bero'. In the first instance in which this occurs the first Qto stands alone, and the error is corrected in the second Qto and in the Folios, and we have therefore ventured to make the same correction in the other cases. [This conjecture is extremely plausible, and, if the use of the interjection 'O' were confined to the speeches by Berowne, it would be almost assured. But this use is not so confined. It is noticeable in the speeches of other characters throughout the play. A cursory enumeration reveals twenty-six lines, here and there, spoken by various characters, which begin with 'O,' in places where there can be no question of stage-directions. R G WHITE, in a note on III, 1, 151, asserts that this frequency of 'O' 'is plainly one of those caricatures of verbal tricks of the time in which this comedy abounds'. Without assuming as much as White assumes (what proof have we that it was 'a verbal trick of the time'?), it seems to me too pronounced a feature to be set down as accidental. In III, 1, 151 *et seq.*, where 'O' begins four consecutive speeches of Berowne, it is conceivable that the interjection is due to the embarrassment of the speaker in having to employ so ignoble a messenger as Costard in sending a love letter. See notes IV, 11, 102, IV, 111, 300 — ED.]

225 *welcome*] CAPELL (1, 196) Biron's words to Boyet when he takes his leave of him, import a seeing he's play'd with, and Bovet's answer imports a '*welcome*' to leave him, to which meaning of *welcome* alludes the Princess's speech in line 230, and the other's reply to it

And wherefore not Ships? (lips. 233
Boy. No Sheepe(fweet Lamb)vnlesse we feed on your
La. You Sheep & I pasture . shall that finish the rest? 235
Boy. So you grant pasture for me.
La Not so gentle beast.
 My lips are no Common, though seuerall they be. 238

233, 234 *And Ships?* *Boy No]* 235 &] *and Booth's Reprint*
 Ff, Rowe 1 *Bo And Shipp's?* *No* 236 [Offering to kiss her Cap
 Q, Rowe 11 et seq 238 *seuerall]* *several* Cap (Errata)

232 *hot Sheepes]* CAPELL (1, 196, a) 'Sheeps' is a delicate pronouncing of *ships*, meaning fire ships, and us'd for the introduction of Boyet's wit [Capell refers merely to the pronunciation, as introducing Boyet's wit, not to the phrase itself, which, as is evident, was suggested by the reference to grappling and boarding In *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* there is a similar play on the pronunciation — 'Twenty to one he is shipp'd already, And I have play'd the sheep in losing him' — I, 1, 72 ELLIS (p 450, footnote 1) says that, 'a Somersetshire farming man once asked me, if I had seen the ship in the fair, which sounded remarkably like a *ship on fire*, but merely meant the sheep in the fair from which I was walking' Dr MURRAY, in seeking (*N & Qu* VIII, xi, 307, 1897) the origin of the proverbial expression 'to lose a ship for a ha'porth of tar,' quotes a 'version of the saying in the *Craven Glossary*, 1828, where it is "Dunnut loaz t' yow for a hawporth o' tar,"' and suggests that 'the intermediate step between the *Craven Glossary* and "dock-yard economy" was "Do not lose the *sheep* for a ha'porth of tar,"' and then adds that 'over a large area of central England *ship* and *sheep* are identical in pronunciation' — ED]

235 &] In Booth's *Reprint* of the First Folio this 'ampersand' is printed in full, 'and' Rather than impute an error to this *Reprint*, almost perfect typographically, I prefer to believe that the copy of the First Folio, from which Booth printed, varied herein from mine It is '&' in Vernor and Hood's *Reprint*, 1807, and also in Staunton's *Photolithograph* — ED

238 *Common, though seuerall]* The antithesis between 'common' and 'several,' in their ordinary signification, is so marked that recourse to their meaning as legal terms seems hardly necessary Nevertheless, almost every editor from CAPELL downward has felt it needful to explain, more or less at length, their legal allusion Dr JOHNSON observed that '*several* is an inclosed field of a private proprietor, so Maria says, her lips are private property' Hereupon there is, in the *Variorum* of 1821, a long note by Dr JAMES (who this Dr James is, I do not know Can it be he of the celebrated 'powder,' whereof, it is supposed, the exhibition contributed to poor Goldsmith's death?) wherein it is stated that 'Dr Johnson has totally mistaken the word In the first place, it should be spelled *severell* This does not signify an enclosed field or private property, but is rather the property of every landholder in the parish' He then goes on to explain that according to the custom of Warwickshire, in the rotation of crops, those fields which lie fallow, and whereon cattle are permitted to graze, are called the *common fields*, and those which are cultivated are called the '*severell*,' whereon the cattle are prevented from grazing MALONE says that, 'besides its ordinary signification of *separate, distinct*, "*several*" likewise signifies, in uninclosed lands, a certain portion of ground appropriated to either corn or meadow adjoining the *common field*', and then adds, 'In

[238 Common, though seuerall]

Minsheu's Dictionary is the following article —“To *Sever* from others Hinc nos pascua et campos seorsim ab aliis separatos *Seuerels* dicimus ”’ SLEEVENS furnishes examples of the use of *severals* or a *several* HUNTER (i, 267) thinks that the true explanation has not been given, which is that ‘*Severals* or *several lands*, are portions of common assigned for a term to a particular proprietor, the other commoners waiving for the time their right of common over them’ According to Hunter, Maria uses ‘*several*’ in the sense of *parted*, but ‘Boyet catches at the other meaning of “*several*” in its relation to “*common*,” as expressing that which is appropriated, and he asks, “Belonging to whom?”’ HALLIWELL, while granting that ‘*severals*’ may be used in the restricted sense given by Hunter, asserts that ‘there can be no doubt but that the meaning was generally accepted that fields which were enclosed were called *severals*, in opposition to *commons*, the former belonging to individuals, the others to the inhabitants generally When commons were enclosed, portions allotted to owners of freeholds, copy holds, and cottages, were fenced in and termed *severals* so Maria says, playing on the word,—my lips are not common, though they are certainly several, once part of the common, or, though my lips are several, a field, they are certainly no common’ R G WHITE believes that ‘we have here another exhibition of Shakespeare’s familiarity with the Law, and that the allusion is to tenancy in common by several (i e divided, distinct) title Thus —“Tenants in Common are they which have Lands or Tenements in Fee-simple, fee taile, or for terme of life, etc, and they have such Lands or Tenements by severall Titles, and not by a joynt Title, and none of them know by this his severall, but they ought by the Law to occupie these Lands or Tenements in common and *pro indiviso*, to take the profits in Common ”—*Coke upon Littleton*, lib III Cap iv Sect 292 Maria’s lips were several as being two, and (as she says in the next line) as belonging in common to her fortunes and to herself, but yet they were no common pasture’ STAUNTON thus overcomes the difficulty ‘If we take both [“*common*” and “*several*”],’ he says, ‘as places devoted to pasture,—the one for general, the other for particular use,—the meaning is easy enough Boyet asks permission to graze on her lips “Not so,” she answers, “my lips, though intended for the purpose, are not for general use ”’ The restriction implied in ‘*several*’ is not, I fear, adequately expressed in the paraphrase ‘intended for the purpose’

In the preceding notes, I think we may quietly disregard whatever is alleged concerning the meaning of ‘*several*’ or ‘*severals*’ as applied to agriculture There is unquestionably such a noun, whereof the general meaning has been duly set forth above But Maria does not use a noun, but an adjective, and I think she uses it in the sense suggested by Hunter, as *parted*, *distinct*, and with no legal meaning, but merely as antithetical to ‘*common*’ Boyet, however, catches up its legal meaning and carries it forward The chiefest, indeed the only, difficulty lies, I think, in ‘*though*’ MALONE was the earliest to notice it ‘To say,’ he remarks, ‘that *though* land is *several*, it is not a *common*, seems as unjustifiable as to assert that *though* a house is a cottage, it is not a palace’ COLLIER (ed 1) says, ‘if Shakespeare had employed *but*, instead of “*though*,” the opposition designed between “*common*” and “*several*” would have been complete’ He then adds a conjecture which he did not repeat in his second edition —‘perhaps we ought to take “*though*” in the sense of *because*’ As a substitute for ‘*though*’ KEIGHTLEY (*Expositor*, 103) proposed *for*, and afterward adopted it in his text BRAE (p 67) believes that the difficulty arises from the incongruity of opposing a noun to an adject-

Bo. Belonging to whom?

La. To my fortunes and me.

240

Prin. Good wits wil be iangling, but gentles agree.

This ciuill warre of wits were much better vsed

On *Nauar* and his bookemen, for heere 'tis abus'd

Bo. If my obseruation(which very seldome lies
By the hearts still rhetoricke, disclofed with eyes)

245

Deceiue me not now, *Nauar* is infected.

Prin. With what?

Bo. With that which we Louers intitule affected.

Prin. Your reason.

Bo. Why all his behaviours doe make their retire,
To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire.

250

241 *but gentles*] *but, gentles*, Theob
et seq

lies *rhetorick, eyes*, Theob et cet
(subs)

244, 245 (*which lies rhetorick,*
eyes)] Ff (*which lyes rhetorick,*
eyes) Q (*which lyes, rhetorick,*
eyes) Rowe. *which lies, rhetorick,*
eyes, Johns Ktly —*which lies,*—
rhetoric eyes, Dyce, Cam Glo (*which*

247-269 In margin, Pope, Han
249 *reason*] *reason*? Rowe.
250 *doe*] Ff, Rowe, Hal *did* Q,
Theob et cet
their] *the Q₂*
251 *thorough*] *through Q₂*

tive, and that the incongruity would vanish if 'no' were changed to *not*. In *Shakespeareana* (vol 1, p 285, 1884) 'SENIOR' quotes *Much Ado*, II, 1, 214, 'the base, though bitter disposition', *Timon*, IV, iii, 308, 'though it look like thee', *Twel Night*, II, v, 136, 'though it be as rank as a fox', *Tro & Cress* II, ii, 33, 'though you bite so sharp,' and five or six other passages, among them the present, wherein, he finds that 'though' can be explained only by 'giving it a causal signification, being as it is, inasmuch as it is, because it is, or simply because'. This, as we have seen, is Collier's suggestion. So complete an inversion of a word's meaning is extremely convenient, but, I fear, a little high-handed. Moreover, several of the passages quoted by 'Senior' are not so desperate, I think, as to be incapable of explanation by some one of the ordinary meanings of 'though'. It is not necessary to suppose that it is Maria's use of 'several' that prompts Boyet to ask 'Belonging to whom?' It is the continuation of his own train of thought, starting in 'so you grant pasture for me'. To grant common of pasture is to grant 'a right of putting beasts [Maria's word] to pasture in another man's soil,'—as Jacobs (*Law Dict* s v *Pasture*), quoting Wood's *Inst* 196, has it. 'Not so,' says Maria,—that is, she will not grant pasture to him. To whom, then, Boyet naturally asks, does the right of pasture belong?—ED

244, 245 (*which . eyes*)] To THEOBALD we owe the restriction of this parenthesis within its proper bounds.

244 *seldome*] Is it not strange that neither Walker nor Keightley has proposed *seld* for '*seldom*,' *ex metri gratia*?—ED

251 *court*] This may be, metaphorically, a court yard, or the tribunal where all love-causes are decided.—FD

His hart like an Agot with your print impressed, 252
 Proud with his forme, in his eie pride expressed.
 His tongue all impatient to speake and not see,
 Did stumble with hafte in his eie-sight to be, 255
 All fences to that fence did make their repaire,
 To feele onely looking on fairest of faire :
 Me thought all his fences were lockt in his eye,
 As Iewels in Chrifall for some Prince to buy. (glaft,
 Who tendring their own worth from whence they were 260
 Did point out to buy them along as you pafte.
 His faces owne margent did coate fuch amazes,
 That all eyes faw his eies enchanted with gazes. 263

252 <i>Agot</i>] <i>agat</i> Rowe ii	<i>agate</i> Mal	Cam Glo
252, 253 <i>impressed expressed</i>] <i>im-</i>		260 <i>glaft</i>] <i>glass'd</i> Cap
<i>press'd express'd</i> Dyce, Cam Glo		261 <i>point out</i>] Ff, Rowe, +, Var
254 <i>tongue</i>] <i>tongue</i> , Theob et seq		Ran Knt, Hal <i>poyn't you</i> Q, Cap et
257 <i>feeles</i>] <i>feed</i> Kinnear		cet
258 <i>lockt</i>] <i>lokt</i> Q <i>lock'd</i> F ₃ F ₄		<i>them</i>] <i>them</i> , Theob et seq
260 <i>Who</i>] <i>Who</i> , Cap et seq		262 <i>faces</i>] <i>face's</i> Theob
<i>from whence</i>] <i>from where</i> Q,		<i>coate</i>] Q ₁ F ₃ <i>coat</i> F ₃ F ₄ Rowe i
Cap Mal. Steev Var Coll Dyce, Sta		<i>cote</i> Hal <i>quote</i> Q ₂ , Rowe ii et cet

253 *his forme*] 'His' refers to 'heart'

254 *His tongue*, etc.] JOHNSON That is,—his tongue being impatiently desirous to see as well as speak —STEEVENS 'Although the expression in the text is extremely odd, I take the sense of it to be that,—his tongue envied the quickness of his eyes, and strove to be as rapid in its utterance, as they in their perception' —*Edinburgh Magazine*, Nov 1786 —DYCE (*Few Notes*, 52) quotes these two notes, and adds —'Now, it would be difficult to say which of these notes is least to the purpose The context distinctly shows that the meaning is—His tongue, *not able to endure* the having merely the power of speaking without that of seeing' [Unquestionably Dyce is right]

257 *To feele onely*] JOHNSON Perhaps we may better read —'To *feed* only by looking' —DYCE (*Few Notes*, 52) There is no necessity for any alteration The meaning is—That they might have no feeling but that of looking

260, 261 *whence* . out] The *where* and the *you* of the Quarto are certainly improvements In regard to 'point you,' KIGHTLEY (*Exp* 103) conjectures 'prompt you' or 'tempt you,' and adds, 'I have adopted the former' But is not this improving Shakespeare?

262, 263 *owne margent his eies*] WHITER (p 109) quotes the noteworthy comparison of a *lover* to a *book* and its *margin* in *Rom & Jul* I, iii, 81–92, beginning, 'Read o'er the volume of young Paris' face,' etc , and then gives, as being in the same vein of imagery, the present passage and also *R of L* 99–102 'But she, that never coped with stranger *eyes*, Could pick no meaning from their parling looks

Writ in the glassy *margents* of such *books*' 'The comments,' he goes on to say, 'on ancient books were printed in the *margin*' Again in IV, ii, 123, of the present play, 'Studie his byas leaues, and makes his *booke* thine *eyes*' [It is not to

Ile giue you *Aquaine*, and all that is his,
And you giue him for my fake, but one louing Kisse. 265

Prin. Come to our Pauillion, *Boyet* is dispoſde.

Bro. But to ſpeak that in words, which his eie hath diſ-
I onelie haue made a mouth of his eie, (clos'd.
By adding a tongue, which I know will not lie.

Lad. Ro. Thou art an old Loue-monger, and ſpeakeſt 270
ſkilfully.

Lad. Ma. He is *Cupids* Grandfather, and learnes news
of him

Lad 2. Then was *Venus* like her mother, for her fa-
ther is but grim. 275

Boy. Do you heare my mad wenches?

La. 1. No

Boy. What then, do you ſee?

Lad. 2. I, our way to be gone.

Boy. You are too hard for me. *Exeunt omnes.* 280

264, 265	As quotation, Hal	Rowe	Mar	Cap
264	<i>Ile</i>] <i>He'll</i> Gould	270	<i>Thou art</i>] <i>Thou'rt</i> Cap	
	<i>and</i>] Om Q ₂		<i>ſpeak'ſt</i>] QFf, Rowe, +, Hal	
265	<i>And</i>] QFf, Rowe	<i>An' Theob</i>	Dyce, Wh	Cam Glo Ktly <i>ſpeak'ſt</i>
11, Warb	Johns	<i>An Theob</i>	1 et cet	Cap et cet
	<i>my</i>] <i>ther</i> Gould	272	Lad Ma] Ff	Lad 2 Q Mar
266	<i>Pauillion,</i>] <i>pauillion</i> Rowe 11	Rowe	Cat	Cap
<i>pauillion,</i>	Theob et seq		<i>Grandfather</i>] <i>Graundfather</i> Q	
	<i>diſpoſde</i>] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Hal	274	Lad 2] Ff	Lad 3 Q Rosa
Dyce, Wh	Cam Ktly <i>diſpoſ'd</i> — Theob	Rowe		
11, et cet			<i>mother,</i>] <i>mother</i>	Cap et seq
267	<i>Bro</i>] F ₁ , Bo Q	277	La 1] Ff	Lad Q Mar Rowe
270	Lad Ro] Ff	Lad Q	Rosa	279
			Lad 2] Ff	Lad Q Rosa Rowe

be ſuppoſed that, in this quotation, Whiter takes the verb 'leaues' to be a noun]
And again in *Mid N Dream*, II, 11, 126 'Reason leades me to your eyes,
where I orelook Love's ſtores written in Love's richeſt booke'

262 coate] See IV, 111, 89

266 diſpoſde] DYCE, in a note in Beaumont & Fletcher's *Wit without Money*,
V, iv, where Lady Heartwell ſays to Valentine, 'You are diſpoſ'd, ſir,' remarks that
this word 'diſpoſed' is 'explained by Weber merry, but it means ſomething more,
viz, wantonly merry, inclined to wanton mirth The word occurs in *Love's Lab*
Lost [in the paſſage before us], which has not been underſtood by the modern
editors of Shakeſpeare, for (in oppoſition to the old eds) they put a break after
'diſpoſ'd,' as if the ſentence were incomplete' Again (*Remarks*, 37) Boyet,
chooſing to underſtand the word ſimply in the ſenſe of *inclined*, immediately adds,
'But to ſpeak,' etc [Dyce alſo adds a number of paſſages from other drama-
tiſts where 'diſpoſed' bears the meaning he juſtly aſcribes to it See *Twelfth*
Night, II, 111, 82, where Sir Andrew uſes it as Dyce interprets it] HALIWELL finds

Actus Tertius. [Scene I.]*Enter Broggart and Boy.*

2

Song.

Bra. Warble childe, make passionate my sence of hearing.

5

Boy. Concolinel.

1 *Actus Tertius*] *Actus Tertia* Ff
Om Q *Act III Scene I* Rowe *Scene*
II Cap

The Park Pope Another Part of
the same Cap The Same Cam

2 *Enter*] *Enter Armado and Moth*
Rowe

Broggart] F,
and] and his Q

3 *Song*] Om Q, Theob et seq
4 and throughout, Bra] Arm Rowe
et seq

6 and throughout, Boy.] Moth Rowe
et seq

Concolinel] Q, Cam Glo *Concolinel* — Ff, Rowe *Concolinel* — Pope
et cet (subs)

[singing Theob et seq (subs)

a guide to the meaning in the punctuation 'The verb *disposed*,' he observes, 'when followed by a comma or any pause, was used in two senses one of which was of a licentious kind, and implied,—inclined to wanton mirth, and, indeed, frequently to something beyond that The other meaning was merely,—disposed or inclined to be merry, and it is used in this latter sense in the present instance, as well as again in V, ii, 519 There is little beyond playful badinage to be discovered in the conclusion of Boyet's address'

1 *Actus Tertius*] Both THEOBALD and CAPELL adopt a division of the Acts different from that of the Folio They here continue the Second Act, and begin the Third at what is the Fourth Act in the Folio There they part company Theobald's Act IV corresponds to Act V of the Folio (misprinted *Actus Quartus*) and continues to V, ii, 346, where his Act V begins Capell's Act IV begins at what is by all other editors, except Theobald, made Act IV, scene iii, and his Act V begins at what is usually marked Act V, scene ii

4 *passionate*] Jessica sighs forth, 'I am never merry when I hear sweet music' Hence, apparently, SCHMIDT concludes that here 'passionate' means *sorrowful* It means more,—it is a lover's luxury of woe 'Ah, c'était le bon temps' exclaims Sophie Arnould, 'j'étais bien malheureuse' A plaintive love-song was of old termed a *passion* In *Greene's Tu Quoque*, after Gartred had lamented the necessity of concealing her love, her sister Joice, who had overheard the conclusion of the plaint, exclaims, 'Faith, sister, 'twas an excellent passion' In Lodge's *Rosalynde* (p 332 in *As You Like It*, of this edition) the love verses which Montanus inscribed in the bark of a tree are, more than once, called a 'passion', and on p 368, Phoebe's Sonnet is 'a replie to Montanus passion' 'The Passionate Pilgrim' conveys the same idea of plaintive love-songs Thus, Armado desires Moth to warble a song that will fill his sense of hearing with despairing love —En

6 *Concolinel*] JOHNSON Here is apparently a song lost [Had Dr Johnson taken the trouble to examine this Act in the Folio, a trouble he never took, it is to be feared, either for this Act or for any other, he would have seen that in line 3 the stage-manager is warned to have in readiness a 'Song,' which

[6 Concolinei]

could not well have been given beforehand, inasmuch as the words and air were left to the choice or the capacity of the singer of the company —ED]—STEEVENS Sometimes yet more [than the song] was left to the discretion of the ancient comedians, as I learn from the following circumstance in Heywood's *Edward IV* Part II —'Jockey is led whipping over the stage, speaking some words, but of no importance' [This stage direction does not appear in the Reprint, by The Shakespeare Society, but instead in V, II, we find merely 'Jockey is led over the stage to be whipt'] Again, in *Greene's Tu Quoque*, 'Here they two talk and rail what they list' [—p 255, ed Hazlitt-Dodsley On the next page we find the following similar stage-direction —'Here they talk,' etc] Not one of the many songs supposed to be sung in Marston's *Antonio's Revenge* is inserted, but instead of them, *Cantant* [In *Twelfth Night*, II, III, 72, we find 'Catch sung']—HUNTER (I, 268) I venture to suggest that this word, if word it is, is a corruption of a stage-direction, *Cantat Ital* for *Cantat Italiane*, meaning that Moth here sings an Italian Song It is quite evident from what Armado says, when the song was ended,—'Sweet air'—that a song of some sort was sung, and one which Shakespeare was pleased with, and meant to praise If Moth's song had been an English song, it would have been found in its place, as the other songs are [This is far from certain Hunter, too, it is to be feared, had not recently examined his Folio —ED]—HALIWELL Probably the burden of some song, in the same way, Pistol quotes the burden of an old Irish song, *Calen o custure me*, in *Henry the Fifth* An anonymous critic thinks that it is some corruption of the old Irish air of *Coolin* Hunter's suggestion is most unlikely, the word not being placed as a stage-direction in any of the early copies When the play was produced, in 1597, Italian music for a single voice, according to the authority of Dr Rimbault, was almost unknown in this country—K. LIGHTLEY (*N & Qu* II, xi, 36, 1861) expressed the opinion that the word is Irish, 'the second and third syllables being the Irish *Colleen*', and that the whole phrase was '*Do'n colleen awhin*, To the lovely girl, the printer giving C for D'—'ERIONNACH' (*Op cit* p 214) accepts Keightley's suggestion of an Irish origin of the word, and furthermore says that 'it would not be difficult to give other Irish words which it might stand for, e g *Can carlin gheal* (pronounce *Con colleen yal*), i e "Sing, maiden fur" or again, *Caoin Cullenaim* (*Keen Cullenan*), i e "Cullenan's Lament," or "Connellan's Lament," if we read *Caoin Connallain*'—KEIGHTLEY replied (*Op cit* p 276) that he was more than ever convinced that the word was Irish, and regarded 'Eirionnach's' first conjecture as better than his own—COLLIER (ed II) Probably a corruption of *Con Colnel*, an Italian air with that commencement, now not known In the MS it is made to appear that the Page was singing a song beginning 'See my love,' when the act commenced, and that he subsequently introduced an Italian air, opening with the words *Amato bene* The practice of different theatres at different times might vary in this respect, when the old corrector saw the play, most likely, two songs were given instead of one,—first an English song, and afterwards an Italian one, the boy being a proficient in music—R G WHITE (ed I) The corruption is probably irremediable, but it has occurred to me that the word might be a distorted direction for musical expression (as almost all such begin with *con*) which had been ignorantly foisted into the text instead of the first words of the song—MARSHALL I would suggest that it is the beginning of some French song, the first words, or, perhaps, the refrain, of which might have been *Quand Colnelle* Moth says immediately afterwards, 'Master, will you win

Brag. Sweete Ayer, go tenderneffe of yeares: take
this Key, giue enlargement to the swaine, bring him fe-
stinatly hither: I must imploy him in a letter to my
Loue. 10

Boy. Will you win your loue with a French braule?

7 *Ayer,*] *Air* ' Theob et seq 11 *Will*] *Ff*, Rowe, Wh 1 *Master*,
8 *enlargement*] *enlargement* *F*, *m*- *will* *Q*, Pope et cet
largement Rowe, + *braule*] *brawl* Pope

your love with a *French brawl*?' [In Clement Robinson's *Handfull of pleasant delites*, 1584, there is (p 33, ed Arber), 'A Sonet of a Louer in the praise of his lady To Calen o Custure me sung at euerie lynes end' This tune, in the form 'calme custure me,' Pistol quotes, in *Henry V*, as Halliwell has remarked, and the words are now accepted as Irish, somewhat distorted In view of the statements, just quoted from *Notes and Queries*, it seems not unlikely that 'Colonel' may be traced to the same source —Ed]

8, 9 *festinatly*] Used only here 'Festinate,' if it be the true reading, is used as an adjective in *Lear*, III, vii, 9 Both words were apparently coined by Shakespeare *Festination*, according to the *N E D*, is found in Elyot's *Image of Governance*, ed 1556 Cotgrave defines the French *Festination* by 'Festination, speed, hast, quicke proceeding' —Ed

11 *French braule*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 2 A kind of French dance resembling a cotillon It is formed on the verb, *Brawl* *v*², which is possibly an adaptation of French *braule*-, to move from side to side —Cotgrave gives, '*Branle m* A totter, swing, or swidge also, a brawl, or daunce, wherein many (men, and women) holding by the hands sometimes in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, moue altogether' —DOUCE (i, 217) With this dance balls were usually opened *Le branle du bouquet* is thus described in *Deux dialogues du nouveau langage François, Italianisé*, etc, Anvers, 1579 —'Un des gentilhommes et une des dames, estans les premiers en la danse, laissent les autres (qui cependant continuent la danse) et se mettons dedans la dicte compagnie, vont baisans par ordre toutes les personnes qui y sont à sçavoir le gentil homme les dames, et la dame les gentils-hommes Puis ayans achevé leurs baisemens, au lieu qu'ils estoient les premiers en la danse, se mettent les derniers Et ceste façon de faire se continue par le gentilhomme et la dame qui sont les plus prochains, jusques à ce qu'on vienne aux derniers,' p 385 [In the foregoing extract the *Italics* are Douce's, who evidently understood the old French 'baisans' as in some way meaning *kisses*, and thereby converted a stately, formal dance, with its deferential obeisances (*baissans* and *baissemens*), into a general and indiscriminate osculation He goes on to say that it is probably to this dance that the Puritan Stubbes alludes in his *Anatomic of Abuses*, p 114, ed. 1595, 'where he says, "what clipping, what culling, what *kissing* and *bussing*, what *smouching* and *slabbering* one of another [*Italics* Douce's] is not practised everywhere in these dauncings?"' He adds two extracts from Northbrooke's *Duings, Dauncing* etc, where 'kissing' and 'bussing' during a dance are referred to It would not have been worth while to notice this mistake of Douce had it not been adopted by more than one subsequent editor Moth specifies the 'French brawl,' which is vague There were possibly as many 'brawls' or *bransles* as there were Provinces in France Probably no popular dance is more ancient, or has had a

Bra. How meanest thou, brauling in French? 12

Boy. No my compleat master, but to ligge off a tune
at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour 14

12 *thou, French?* Ff, Rowe, +. 14 *with the]* Kf, Rowe, Wh : *with*
thou? French Q *thou? French?* *your* Q, Pope et cet
Cap et cet

more enduring life, during six centuries it swayed mankind, and is the parent of the minuet, of the cotillon, and of all our modern dances, hardly excluding the waltz, which, however, is now become so earth bound that the lovely dancers no longer need be jewelled garters. Mlle LAURE FONTA, the able editress of Thoinot Arbeau, believes that the Lorraine dance referred to in *The Romaunt of the Rose*, line 759 et seq, was a bransle. Pepys mentions it, under the name of *Brantle*, on 31 December, 1662, and again as *Bransles* on 15 November, 1666. 'The brawl,' says HALLIWELL, 'continued popular for a very long period, and a new version of it was introduced into one of Playford's works published in 1693.' Possibly, our best authority on all the dances at court, in Shakespeare's time, is the *Orchesographie* of Thoinot Arbeau (an anagram of Jehan Tabourot), published at Lengres, in 1589 (reprinted and edited by Laure Fonta, Paris, 1888). Arbeau's general descriptions are intelligible enough, but when it comes to minute instructions with 'pied gaulche largy' or 'pied en l'air droit,' or 'greue droicte ou pied en l'air,' only those have a clew to the labyrinth who are 'born under the star of a galliard.' 'The bransle is performed,' he says, on p. 27, 'in four beats of the tabor which accompany four modulations of the song played by the pipe, the feet are kept together, and the body gently inclined toward the left for the first modulation, then toward the right, looking modestly at the spectators during this second measure, then again toward the left for the third modulation. And for the fourth modulation toward the right, the while sweetly and discreetly casting furtive glances at your Damoiselle.' This is a 'bransle' introduced as a part of a 'basse danse.' What with the self-conscious, albeit 'modest,' glances at the spectators, and the veiled ocelliades (commanded to be 'furtive') at the Damoiselle, can we wonder at its tenacity of life? On pp. 68, 69, Arbeau expounds the 'double brawl.' 'At a festival, the musicians generally begin the dancing with a double brawl, commonly called the common brawl, next they give the simple brawl, then follows the gay brawl, and conclude with the brawls of Bourgoigne, which some call the brawls of Champagne. The sequence of these four kinds of brawls is adapted to the three stages of dancers. The old folks sedately perform the double and the simple brawls, the young married people dance the gay brawls, and those, younger still, gaily dance the brawls of Bourgoigne. And all acquit themselves as best they can, according to their age, and skill.' Arbeau gives the music and the steps of twenty two different brawls.

13 *ligge off]* MURRAY (*N F D*) *Jig*, the verb, is closely related to *Jig*, the substantive, but not known so early. In some senses it approaches the obsolete French *giquier* (15th c.), to gambol, freak, sport, nasalised *giquier* to leap, kick, wanton (which is apparently not related to old French *gigue*), but this resemblance may be merely accidental, or due to parallel onomatopoeic influence, the large number of words into which *jig* enters indicating that it has been felt to be a natural expression of a jerking or alternating motion.

14 *tongues end]* This shows that whatever may be the French brawl that Moth

it with turning vp your eie : figh a note and fign a note, 15
 sometime through the throate . if you fwallowed loue
 with finging, loue sometime through : nofe as if you
 fnuft vp loue by fmelling loue with your hat penthouse- 18

15 *eie*] Ff, Rowe, Wh 1, Rife *eyes*,
 Dyce 11, 111, Huds *eylids*, Q, Pope et
 cet

16 *sometime*] *something* Rowe 1.
sometimes Rowe 11, +

throate] *throat*, Theob et seq.

if] *as if* Theob et seq

17 *finging, loue*] Ff, Rowe, Pope
finging loue Q *singing loue*, Theob

et seq (subs)

17 *sometime*] *sometimes* Theob

Warb Johns

through nofe] Q *through the
 nose*, Ff et seq

18 *fnuft*] Ff *fnufft* Q *snuffe*

Griggs's Facsimile

loue with] Q *love, with* Ff,
 Rowe, Pope *love, with* Theob et seq

had in mind, it was one which was accompanied by a song, as were so many ancient dances —ED

14 **canarie**] MURRAY (*N E D*) To dance the canary, which was a lively Spanish dance, the idea of which is said to have been derived from the aborigines of the Canary Islands [Arbeau (p 95, *verso*) inclines to believe that 'the name was derived from some ballet composed for a masquerade where the dancers were dressed like Kings and Queens of Mauritania, or else as savages with plumage of divers colours' It is danced in the following manner —A young man leads out a Damselle, and, dancing together to the music of an appropriate air, conducts her to the end of the hall and there leaves her He then returns to the place where he began, all the while gazing at his Damselle, he then advances to rejoin her, making certain steps, and then retreats as before Next, the Damselle advances executing the same steps, before him, and thereupon retires to her place And thus these alternate advances and retreats continue as long as their resources in steps afford opportunity, observe that these steps are very lively and yet strange, bizarre, and strongly suggestive of savages You may learn them of those who can teach them, and can yourself invent new ones, I will give you merely the air of this dance, and a few of the steps which dancers generally make, and spectators take pleasure in seeing' One of these steps appears to be to 'lift up the leg very high and then bringing it to the ground scrape the foot backward as though treading out spittle or killing a spider' —ED]

15 **eie**] R G WHITE (ed 1) The Qto has *eye-lids*, but it is the eye and not the eye-lid that affected people raise, and the eye-lid, when raised, is lifted, not turned-up, yet in spite of this and the authority of the Folio, every editor hitherto has silently followed the Qto [Just as R G White himself followed it in his second edition I cannot see that the Qto gives us here an improvement If any change be needed, Dyce's plural form, *eyes*, seems sufficient —ED]

16 **if**] It is to THEOBALD that we are indebted for properly changing 'if' into 'as if,' and for correcting the perverse punctuation in the three following lines

18 **penthouse-**] HALLIWELL An open shed or projection over a door or shop, forming a protection against the weather The house in which Shakespeare was born had a penthouse along a portion of it [Its pronunciation may be gathered from Holbyband's *Dictionarie*, 1593 — *Auuent* an arbour, a shadowing place *m Se pourmener sous les Auuens*, to walke vnder pentices' See *Much Ado*, III, 11, 102, of this edition]

like ore the shop of your eies, with your armes croft on
 your thinbellie doublet, like a Rabbet on a spit, or your hands in your pocket, like a man after the old painting,
 and keepe not too long in one tune, but a snip and away :
 these are complements, these are humours, these betraie
 nice wenches that would be betrayed without these, and
 make them men of note : do you note men that most are
 affected to these ?

20 *thinbellie doublet*] F₃F₄, Rowe,
 Pope *thinbelly doublet* F₂, *thinbellies*
doublet Q *thin belly-doublet* Var '78,
 '85, Ran Mal Steev Var Knt, Sing
 Ktly *thin belly's doublet* Coll 1, II,
 Dyce 1 *thin belly doublet* Wh 1 *thin-*
belly doublet Theob et cet
Rabbit] rabbit Var '73
 23 *complements*] *complishments* Han
 ' *complishments* Warb
 24 *these,*] *these*, Cap et seq (subs)
 25 *them men of note* do you note

men that] QFI, Rowe 1, Pope 1 *them*
men of note do you note, *men that* Rowe
 II *the men of note* do you note *men*
that Pope II *the men of note* do you
note men, that Theob Johns *the men*
of note, (do you note men ?) *that* Var
 '73, '78, '85, Ran *them men of note,*
(do you note, men ?) *that* Mal Steev Var
 Coll Sing Sta Wh *them men of note,*
do you note, men that Hal *them men*
of note, (do you note me ?) *that* Han et
 cet

19 *crost*] HALIWEILL furnishes many quotations to show that this was 'a very usual fashion with fantastic lovers'

20 *thinbellie*] STAUNTON Modern editors, except Capell, have 'thin belly-doublet', but surely *thin-belly*, 'like a rabbit on a spit,' is more humorous *Belly-doublet* is, in fact, nonsense The doublets were made some without stuffing,—thin bellied,—and some bombasted out —'Certaine I am, there neuer was any kinde of apparell euer inuented that could more disproportion the body of man then these Dublets with great bellies hanging down and stuffed with foure, fise or six pound of Bombast at the least'—Stubbes, *Anatomic of Abuse* [p 55, New Sh Soc Reprint The *Text Notes* show that Staunton not only overlooked the First Folio, but also Theobald, whom Capell followed]

21 *the old painting*] STEEVENS It was a common trick among some of the most indolent of the ancient masters, to place the hands in the bosom or the pockets, or conceal them in some other part of the drapery, to avoid the labour of representing them, or to disguise their own want of skill to employ them with grace and propriety [Is the curiosity unpardonable that would fain know the names of some of these 'indolent' or incompetent 'ancient masters' ? Does not the definite article '*the old painting*,' somewhat weaken Steevens's remark?—ED]

23 *complements*] See I, 1, 180

23 *humours*] WHALFAY (Note on *Every Man out of his Humour*, After the Second Sounding, p 16, ed Gifford) What was usually called the *manners* in a play or poem, began now to be called the *humours* The word was new, the use, or rather, the abuse of it was excessive It was applied upon all occasions, with as little judgement as wit Every coxcomb had it always in his mouth, and every particularity that he affected was denominated by the name of *humour*

25 *them men of note*, etc.] THEOBALD (*Sh Rest* p 172) The poet's mean-

Brag. How haft thou purchas'd this experience? 27

Boy. By my penne of obseruation.

28 *penne*] Q₁F₂, *pen* Q₂F₃F₄, Rowe, + *pain* or *ken* Theob conj *sum* Joicey
penny Han. et cet

ing is, I conceive, that [the men in love] not only inveigle the young girls, but make the men taken notice of, who affect them. Correct therefore 'make the men men of note, Do you note men,' etc, or 'make the men of Note,' etc [This latter conjecture Theobald adopted in his edition]—MONCK MASON (*Additional Comments*, etc, p 16) I think the reading, [Hanmer's] 'do you note me' instead of *men*, a happy amendment, or, we may read, with equal propriety, '(do you note, man)'—HALLIWELL. The old text may be retained with the punctuation here adopted [merely a comma after note'] the construction being consistent with sense, though somewhat harsh. The words *them* and *men* were frequently printed for each other in early works, a circumstance which in itself suggests other modes of fashioning the passage, *e g*,—'and make men, men of note, do you note, men that most are affected to these',—'and make them men of note, do you note them, that most,' etc. The former of the two readings last mentioned may be considered by many readers exactly in consonance with the character of the language of Moth, who is fond of jingling, verbal repetitions, but the only safe rule to be followed in cases like the present, is the preservation of the original text when a fair sense can be derived from it [Halliwell's reading is, I think, much to be preferred, it involves merely a change of punctuation, which throughout this speech is more than usually defective—FD.]

28 *penne*] FARMER. The allusion is to the famous old piece, called, *A Pennyworth of Wit*—HALLIWELL. In the tale, 'Here foloweth how a marchande dyd his wyfe betray,' MS Cantab Ff 11, 38, the wife gives her husband a penny on his departure from home 'Ye schalle have a peny here, As ye ar my trewe fere, Bye ye me a penyworthe of wytt' This story was generally called the *Pennyworth of Wit*. It was printed more than once in the Sixteenth Century, and is mentioned in Laneham's *Letter*, 1575, as 'the Chapman of a Peneworth of Wit'—COLLIER (ed 11) The MS Cor alters it to '*paime* of observation,' [anticipated by Theobald, Nichols, *Illust* 11, 320,] as if Moth meant that he had purchased experience by the pains he took to observe. The allusion may be, as Hanmer suggested, to the often reprinted tract called 'A Pennyworth of Wit' [Any allusion to this tract in Hanmer has escaped me. Collier, having said in his *Notes and Emendations*, etc, p 85, that what 'most militated against this alteration [to *pain*] is the figurative use of the word "purchased" for *obtained*, by Armado,' DYCE (*Few Notes*, p 52) fulminates 'Instead of "What most militates against this alteration," Mr Collier ought to have said, "What utterly annihilates this alteration"'. Possibly, Armado uses the stately word 'purchase' instead of the humble *bought*, not so much in a 'figurative' sense, as in an ill defined legal sense, in law, real estate, howsoever acquired other than by descent, is by 'purchase'—ED.]—STAUNTON. 'Penny' in days of yore was used metaphorically to signify money, or means generally. In the *Roxburgh Collection of Ballads*, 1, 400, is an old ballad, 'There's nothing to be had without Money', the burden of which is 'But God a mercy penny'. It is much too long to quote in full, but a few of the stanzas may be amusing to those who are not familiar with the quaint old lays which solaced and delighted our forefathers—

Brag. But O, but O.

Boy. The Hobbie-horse is forgot.

30

29. *But O, but O*] *But O, but O—* 30 *The. forgot*] As a quotation, Han
Rowe 11, + *But, o, but, o,—* Cap et Cam Glo
seq (subs) *The*] —the Cap

'1 You gallants and you swaggering blades,
Give ear unto my ditty,
I am a boon companion known,
In country, town, or city,
I always lov'd to wear good clothes,
And ever scorn'd to take blows
I am belov'd of all me know,
But God a mercy penny

'8. Bear garden, when I do frequent,
Or the Globe on the Bankside,
They afford to me most rare content
As I full oft have tried
The best pastime that they can make
They instantly will undertake,
For my delight and pleasure sake,
But God a mercy penny'

30 *Hobbie-horse is forgot*] In Fletcher's *Women Pleas'd*, IV, 1, a Morris-dance is represented, to which Bomby enters 'dressed as the Hobby horse,' which was composed of a wicker frame, buckled about the performer's waist, or suspended from the shoulders, and to this frame was attached a pasteboard imitation of a horse, the whole thing is a common enough toy for children now a-days. It seems to have been an extremely popular feature of the May day games, and excited, therefore, the severe opposition of the Puritans, under the plea that it was a remnant of Popery. Even in the midst of his performance repentance strikes Bomby, the cobbler and Puritan, and at last he breaks out —'Surely I will dance no more, 'tis most ridiculous. The [hobby horse] is an unseemly and a lewd beast, And got at Rome by the pope's coach horses, His mother was the mare of Ignorance. This profane riding, This unedified ambling hath brought a scourge upon us,

I renounce it, And put the beast off thus, the beast polluted [*Throws off the hobby horse*] And now no more shall Hope on high Bomby Follow the painted pipes of worldly pleasures, And, with the wicked, dance the devil's measures. Away thou pampered jade of vanity! *Farmer* Will you dance no more, neigh bour? *Bomby* Surely no. Carry the beast to his crib, I have renounc'd him. And all his works. *Soto* Shall the Hobby horse be forgot, then?' The phrase 'But, O,' or 'For, O' as it appears in *Hamlet*, III, 11, 126, seems to have been a line from a ballad, and Moth merely adds what he mischievously considers the conclusion of Armado's speech. See notes on *Hamlet*, III, 11, 126, and *Much Ado*, III, 11, 67. See also Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* (p 463, ed Gifford, quoted by Theobald) '*Leatherhead* What do you lack, gentlemen? what is't you buy? rattles, drums, babies— *Zeal-of-the land Busy* Peace, with thy apocryphal wares, thou profane publican, thy bells, thy dragons, and thy Tobie's dogs. Thy hobby-horse is an idol, a very idol, a fierce and rank idol, and thou, the Nebuchadnezzar, the proud

Bra. Cal'tt thou my loue Hobbi-horfe.

31

Boy. No Master, the Hobbie-horfe is but a Colt, and
and your Loue perhaps, a Hacknie :
But haue you forgot your Loue ?

Brag. Almost I had.

35

Boy. Neghgent student, learne her by heart.

Brag. By heart, and in heart Boy.

Boy. And out of heart Master : all those three I will
proue.

Brag. What wilt thou proue ?

40

Boy. A man, if I lue (and this) by, in, and without, vp-
on the instant : by heart you loue her, because your heart
cannot come by her . in heart you loue her, because your
heart is in loue with her and out of heart you loue her,
being out of heart that you cannot enioy her.

45

Brag. I am all these three.

Boy. And three times as much more, and yet nothing
at all.

Brag. Fetch hither the Swaine, he must carrie mee a
letter.

50

Boy. A message well simpathis'd, a Horfe to be em-
bassadour for an Affe

52

31 *Hobbi horfe*] a hobby-horse Han
32, 33 *and and*] F,
33 *and Hacknie*] Aside Nicholson
ap Cam

33, 34 Lines run on, Pope et seq
41 *lue (and this)*] QFf, Rowe
lue (And this) Pope *lue and this*
Theob + *lue, and this*, Cap et seq
(subs)

41 *without,*] *out of*, Pope, +
42, 43 *by heart by her*] Om
Rowe
47, 48 *And all*] Aside Nicholson
ap Cam
49 *Brag*] Boy Q₂
51 *message*] *messenger* Sing *messen-*
ger Coll n, m (MS), Ktly
51, 52 [*Aside* Han

Nebuchadnezzar of the Fair, that sett'st it up, for children to fall down to, and
worship" —Ed

32 *Colt*] JOHNSON A 'colt' is a hot, mad-brained, unbroken young fellow,
or sometimes an old fellow with youthful desires [See *Mer of Ven* I, n, 39,
'I that's a colt indeede']

33 *Hacknie*] A slang term applied to a woman of low character See Cotgrave
'*Gaultherie* f A punke, drab, queane, gill, flirt, cockatrice, made wench, common hack-
ney, good one' For a possible explanation of these two short lines, see IV, i, 27-33

41 *without*] Pope's trifling change, *out*, is possibly correct —Ed

51 *message*] COLLIER (ed n) The MS has *messenger*, and so the text ought
to run Costard was to be a *messenger*, not a 'message' Singer, without the
smallest note that he has taken an unwarrantable liberty, prints *messenger*, a word

Brag. Ha, ha, What faiest thou? 53
Boy. Marrie sir, you must send the Ass vpon the Horse
 for he is verie flow gated : but I goe. 55
Brag. The way is but short, away.
Boy. As swift as Lead sir.
Brag. Thy meaning prettie ingenious, is not Lead a
 mettall heauie, dull, and flow?
Boy. Minnime honest Master, or rather Master no. 60
Brad. I say Lead is flow.

53 <i>faiest</i>] <i>say'st</i> Rowe, +	58 <i>ingenious</i>] <i>ingenuous</i> Q ₂
53 <i>thou?</i>] <i>thou</i> Q ₁ , ap Cam Griggs's	58, 59 <i>is not flow?</i>] Separate line,
Facsimile <i>thou?</i> Ashbee's Facsimile	Pope et seq
55 <i>flow gated</i>] Hyphenated by	60 Minnime] Q Minime Ff <i>Mi-</i>
Theob et seq	<i>nime</i> Rowe u
58 <i>Thy</i>] <i>the</i> Q, Cap Cam Glo	60 <i>or rather</i>] <i>or rather</i> , Theob et seq
58 <i>meaning</i>] <i>meaning</i> , Rowe	61 Brad] F ₁

Shakespeare never used —ANON (*Blackwood's Maga* Aug 1853) Collier's MS does not perceive that his change destroys the point, and meaning, and pertinency of Moth's remark, which means a mission well concocted, an embassy consistent with itself, which, says Moth, this one is, inasmuch as it is a case of horse (Costard) representing an ass—(to wit, yourself, master mine) —BRAE (p 69), whose bitter opposition to Collier and his MS Corrector was extreme, thus vindicates the text 'What does Moth say?—"A horse to be ambassador for an ass" Does not this mean that the more swift and intelligent animal, to wit, Moth himself, is about to be sent to fetch an ass, by which he means Costard, for the purpose of the latter receiving charge of a letter, or message, which himself the horse, would have conveyed at once, with so much more tact, speed, and certainty? Therefore, Master Moth, whose vanity is piqued, and whose love of fun is balked by being excluded from the delicate mission to Jaquenetta, vents a little spite by saying that the silly love-message is well sympathised or matched, by the equally silly selection of a messenger' [Brae's interpretation of 'sympathised' as *well matched* seems better than the *well concocted* of Blackwood's 'Anon', who is said to have been Lettsum, but I cannot accept his interpretation of the 'horse' and the 'ass' —ED]

53 *Ha, ha,*] It is doubtful that this is meant to represent laughter Armado could hardly have laughed at a remark and then asked what the remark was I think it should, in a modern edition, be printed 'Hey? hey?' It is the same interrogation that ends Shylock's question, 'What saies that foole of Ilagars off-spring? ha' (II, v, 46) Also Hamner's stage direction, '*Aside*' should be retained It was the last, unpleasant word, 'Ass,' half muttered, which caught Armado's ear, and he asks sharply what Moth is saying —ED

58 *ingenious*] For the spelling, see I, ii, 28, IV, ii, 92

60 *rather*] STAUNTON This is always punctuated, 'or, rather, master' But, from the context, which is a play on *swift* and *slow*, I apprehend Moth to mean by '*rather* master,' *hasty* master, '*rather*,' of old, meaning *quick*, *eager*, *hasty*, etc [Very doubtful —ED]

- Boy.* You are too swift fir to say so. 62
 Is that Lead slow which is fir'd from a Gunne?
Brag. Sweete smoke of Rhetorike,
 He reputes me a Cannon, and the Bullet that's he: 65
 I shoote thee at the Swaine.
Boy. Thump then, and I flee.
Bra. A most acute Iuuenall, voluble and free of grace,
 By thy fauour sweet Welkin, I must sigh in thy face.
 Most rude melancholie, Valour giues thee place. 70
- 62 *You are]* *You're* Cap (Errata) 68 *Iuuenall]* *juvenile* Rowe II, +.
so] *slow* Sta conj *voluble]* *volable* Q, Cam Glo
 63 *fir'd]* *fiend* Q *free]* *fair* Coll MS
 67 *flee]* *fly* Rowe, + 70 *giues thee]* *gives the* F₃F₄, Rowe 1.
 [Exit Ff et seq

62 *say so*] JOHNSON How is he too swift for saying that lead is slow? I fancy we should read, as well to supply rhyme as the sense, 'to say so *so soon*'—MONCK MASON That is, 'you are too hasty in saying that, you have not sufficiently considered it'—STEEVENS 'Swift,' however, means ready at replies, so, in Marston's *Malcontent*, 1604, 'I have eaten but two spoonefulls, and me thinks I could discourse most swiftly and wittily alreadie' [II, iv Undoubtedly, at times, 'swift' may mean *ready*, *quick*, or possibly even *rash*, as SCHMIDT here interprets it, yet the idea of swiftness in movement predominates, I think, in the sentence before us, where it is certainly present as an antithesis to 'slow'

When Dr Johnson suggests that *soon* will supply a rhyme to 'gun,' we must charitably suppose that in pronouncing the latter word he retained the Staffordshire sound of *u*, which, ELLIS says (p 292), is in general the sound of the received *u* in *full* Boswell records (Book II, p 297) that, when he and Dr Johnson were in Lichfield together, Dr Johnson expatiated in praise of the town and its inhabitants, saying that they 'spoke the purest English' 'I doubted as to the last article of this eulogy,' adds Boswell, 'for they had several provincial sounds, as *there* pronounced like *fear*, instead of like *fair*, *once* pronounced *woonse*, instead of *wunse*, or *wonse* Johnson himself never got entirely free of those provincial accents Garrick sometimes used to take him off, squeezing a lemon into a punch-bowl, with uncouth gesticulations, looking round the company, and calling out, "Who's for *poonsh*?"'—ED]

67 *Thump]* HALLIWELL *Thumping* was a technical term in shooting, applied to the stroke of the bullet or arrow See, 'thou hast thumpt him with thy Birdbolt' IV, III, 24

68 *voluble]* CAMBRIDGE EDITORS We have followed the first Quarto in reading *volable*, as it has direct reference to Moth's last words, and is in better keeping with the Euphuistic language of the speaker [But as far as we know, Armado has not yet had a proof of Moth's *volability* Is it not premature to pronounce him *volable* before his return?—ED]

69 *Welkin]* JOHNSON 'Welkin' is the sky, to which Armado, with the false dignity of a Spaniard, ['with a mixture of the highest affectation and false dignity'—ap HALLIWELL] makes an apology for sighing in its face

70 *Most rude]* COLLIER (ed II) The MS gives the appropriate compound

My Herald is return'd.

71

Enter Page and Clowne.

Pag. A wonder Master, here's a *Coflard* broken in a shin.

Ar. Some enigma, some riddle, come, thy *Lenuoy* 75
begin.

Clo No egma, no riddle, no *lenuoy*, no falue, in thee male fir. Or fir, Plantan, a plaine Plantan : no *lenuoy*, no *lenuoy*, no Salue fir, but a Plantan.

79

72-134 In margin, Pope, Han
Scene II Pope, +
72 Enter] Enter Moth and Costard
Rowe Re-enter Moth, with Costard
limping Cap
73 Pag] Moth Rowe
75 come, thy] no Ff, Rowe
75, 76 Lenuoy begin] *Lenuoy*, begin
Rowe *l'envoy* begin Theob *l'envoy*,
begin Cap et seq (subs)
77 Clo] Cost Rowe
lenuoy, no *salue*,] *l'envoy*, no
salve Theob et seq

77, 78 in thee male] Q in the male
Ff, Rowe, Theob Warb Johns Var.
Ran Coll 1, Sta in the matter Cap
in them all Tyrwhitt, Knt, Coll 11, 111
(MS), Sing Dyce 11, Wh Ktly, Rlse.
in the gall Perring in thy male Brae,
Huds in these all Marshall in the
world Tiessen in the mail Mal et cet
78 Or] O QF₃F₄ et seq
plaine] pline Q
78, 79 Plantan] plantain Var '73
79 no] or Ff, Rowe, +
a] Om Rowe, +

epithet *most-eyed*, the old reading was an easy misprint, especially when we bear in mind that *eyed* was, at that date, sometimes spelt *crede*, the emendation preserves what we are confident Shakespeare must have written In what way had melancholy shown itself *most rude*? it was proverbially *most-eyed* [Collier adopted this substitution in his Second Edition, but abandoned it in his Third]—DYCE (ed 11) Mr Collier's MS substitutes *most-eyed*, not understanding the passage,—nor, indeed, does Mr Collier, to whose question, 'In what way had melancholy shown itself *most rude*?' the answer is pat—'By sighing in the face of the welkin,'—for which Armado is offering an apology

73 Costard] That is, a head, as in *Lear* See *Dram Pers* 12

73 broken] MURRAY (*N E D* s v *Break*, I 5 l) To crack or rupture (the skin), to graze, bruise, wound

73 in] Where we should now use *on* See, if need be, ABBOTT, § 160

75 Lenuoy] Cotgrave *Envoy* A message, or sending, also, th'Enuoy, or conclusion of a Ballet, or Sonnet in a short stanza by it selfe, and serving, oftentimes, as a dedication of the whole —COLLIER (ed 11) Armado means, 'Come to thy conclusion by beginning'

77 egma] WALKER (*Vers* 173) If Shakespeare pronounced the word *enigma*, the *e* as in *end*, this would make Costard's blunder more natural

77, 78 in thee male] JOHNSON What this can mean, is not easily discovered, if *mail* for a *packet* or *bag* was a word then in use, 'no salve in the mail' may mean, no salve in the mountebank's budget Or shall we read, in *the vale* The matter is not great, but one would wish for some meaning or other —CAPELL's con-

[77, 78 in thee male]

fidence in the excellence of his own emendation is extreme 'Study will never help an enquirer,' he remarks, 'to make any sense at all of this passage, alteration must do it, and no fitter term offers, nor will offer hereafter, than "in the *matter*" Armado is told by it,—that, in the *matter* or case of this shin, the speaker wanted none of his "l'envoys, no salve," his only want was a plantain-leaf"—TYRWHITT Perhaps we should read, 'no salve in *them all*'—HALLIWELL Costard means to say, after mentioning the terms cited by Armado,—'there's no salve in the whole budget of them, sir' He is desirous of extolling the virtues of the plantain, the excellency of which is again mentioned in *Rom & Jul* Dr Sherwen suggests the possibility of there being in the word 'male' an allusion to the name of Costard, also signifying an apple (*malum*), the ingenuity of this supposition rendering it, at all events, deserving of a notice —BRAE (p 72) Costard enters with his broken shin, and hears Armado ordering (as he thinks) Moth to bring 'some enigma, some riddle, come, thy l'envoy,' and these words, strange to him, sound like outlandish remedies in which he has not half so much faith as in some homely application of his own Therefore he hastens to decline them, exclaiming,—'No salve in thy male, sir —O, sir, plantain—a plain plantain, No l'envoy, no l'envoy,—no salve, sir, but a plantain' This mode of pointing the last few words is much more intelligible than that found in some editions, whereby Costard is made to reject all salves, as if *plantain* itself were not a salve He only rejects (half in awe, half in distrust) the abstruse preparations which he imagines Armado is about to try upon him, and, therefore, 'no salve in *thy* male, sir,' is addressed to Armado This is a very different tone of rejection from the Clown's taking upon himself to pronounce magisterially 'no salve in them all, sir' How should he say that, of names he knows nothing about?—ULRICI (*Footnote*, Hertzberg's *Trans* p 384) I venture the conjecture that the compositor has transposed the two letters *m* and *l*, and instead of *lame* set up the meaningless 'male' Read therefore 'no salve on' or 'to (for) the lame' and the sense is, it seems to me, tolerably clear Costard replies that 'to the lame no salve is helpful only plantain'—DANIEL (p 25) It should be, I think, *on* or *of them all* Tyrwhitt's conjecture makes Costard reject the 'egma,' etc, because there is no salve in them, whereas he rejects them because he supposes they are all salves —B NICHOLSON (*Shakespeareana*, i, 157, 1884) objects to Brae's change of 'thee' to *thy*, because 'Armado could not have so demeaned himself as to carry a wallet Neither was he likely to permit his page to carry one But such rustics as Costard did, as a rule, carry one, and when he answers, he shows by "the male" he meant "*my* male," by looking at it and clapping or touching it It should be remembered that our old plays were intended to be gestured as well as spoken Shakespeare in several passages shows that he wrote intending a particular gesture to be used, as in the "ware pensils ho," of Rosaline, and in Malvolio's "or my—some rich jewel'" [Had Dr Johnson consulted Cotgrave he would have found, '*Male* f A Male, or Budget', again '*Valise* f A Male, Clokebag, Budget, wallet' The word is found in Chaucer and elsewhere (Halliwell gives ten or a dozen ante-Shakespearian quotations wherein it bears the same meaning), but it is only needful to show that the word was in use in Shakespeare's own time, this may be shown by the quotation from Cotgrave The interpretation is not forced which here finds an allusion to such a 'sow-skin budget' as we know Autolycus carried, wherein unguents and salves might as reasonably find a place as court-plaster finds in many a modern pocket-book —ED]

Ar. By vertue thou inforcest laughter, thy fille 80
thought, my spleene, the heauing of my lunges prouokes
me to ridiculous smyling: O pardon me my stars, doth
the inconsiderate take *salue* for *lenuoy*, and the word *len-*
uoy for a *salue*?

Pag. Doe the wise thinke them other, is not *lenuoy* a 85

80 By] <i>By my Walker</i> (<i>Crit</i> 11, 263)	81 <i>my lunges</i>] <i>thylungs</i> Cam Edd conj
<i>laughter,</i>] <i>Theob et seq</i>	82 <i>stars,</i>] <i>stars</i> ! Theob et seq
81 <i>thought, my spleene,</i>] <i>thought, my</i>	83 <i>word</i>] <i>world</i> Ff
<i>spleen,</i> Theob et seq	85 <i>other,</i>] <i>other?</i> Theob et seq

81 spleene] Here used for excessive mirth, as in *Twelfth Night*, where Maria says, 'If you desire the spleene, and will laughe yourselves into stitches,' III, 11, 68 See, also, 'spleene ridiculous,' V, 11, 123, post 'By the Splene we are moued to laugh,' says Batman *uppon Bartholome*, lib Quintus, Cap 41 —ED

85, 86 *lenuoy* a *salue*] FARMER I can scarcely think that Shakespeare had so far forgotten his little school learning, as to suppose the Latin *salvè* and the English substantive, *salve*, had the same pronunciation, and yet without this the quibble cannot be preserved —STEVENS The same quibble occurs in *Aristippus, or The Journal Philosopher*, 1630 —'Medico Salve, Master Simplicius *Simp* Salve me? 'tis but a surgeon's complement' —M MASON As the *l'envoy* was always in the concluding part of a play or poem, it was probably in the *l'envoy* that the poet or reciter took leave of the audience Now the usual salutation among the Romans at parting, as well as at meeting, was the word *salvè* Moth, therefore, considers the *l'envoy* as a salutation or *salvè*, and then quibbling on this last word, asks if it be not a *salve* —R G WHITE (ed 1) In Shakespeare's day the *l* was pronounced in 'salve,' as it was in 'calf' and 'half,' and as many other letters were which were silent on English lips when Farmer wrote He should have looked forward a few pages, and taken a lesson from Holofernes, or have come to America, and he would have learned that the English 'salve' and the Latin '*salve*' were enough alike in sound to justify Moth's pun —BRAE (p 76) Surely, Moth is not dreaming of the Latin word *salve*, he is thinking of salve, an emollient, which, with wit far above the pitch of Dr Farmer, he likens to *l'envoy*, a propitiatory address Just as flattery, at the present day, is vulgarly likened to *butter*, or as Dumain, further on in this play, calls upon Biron for 'some *flattery* for the evil, some *salve* for the perjury' Moreover, it is proved that the Latin salutation *salve* was pronounced in one syllable by an undoubted scholar, engaged at the time in translating a Latin author —'Take him asyde, and salve him fayre' —Drant's *Horace*, 1566, Sat 11, 5 [It is exceedingly doubtful that the word 'salve,' used by Drant, is the Latin salutation, it corresponds to no word or phrase in the original Drant persistently amplifies his author, and from the general tenour of his version, in the present passage, I think he uses the English word *salve*, and means to *capote*, to *flatter* —ED] —CROSBY (*Shakespeareana*, 1, 89, Jan 1884): We have seen before in this play that Moth has an acute ear for a pun, but his eye,—mental eye,—is no less acute and he *sees* the English *salve* and the Latin *salve* as one Now, how does he get over the pronunciation? Why, as I believe, by spelling the word, letter by letter, thus 'Is not *l'envoy* a S-A-L-V-E?' [As far as the *l* in the Latin and in the English word is concerned, it is possibly capable of proof that, in Shakespeare's day,

salve?

(plaine, 86

Ar. No *Page*, it is an epilogue or discourse to make
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore bin *faine*.

* I will example it.

* The Fox, the Ape, and the Humble-Bee, 90

* Were full at oddes being but three.

* Ther's the morrall. Now the *lenuoy*.

* *Pag.* I will adde the *lenuoy*, fay the morrall againe.

* *Ar.* The Foxe, the Ape, and the Humble-Bee,

* Were full at oddes, being but three. 95

* *Pag.* Vntill the Goose came out of doore,

* And staed the oddes by adding foure.

Now will I begin your morrall, and do you follow with
my *lenuoy*.

The Foxe, the Ape, and the Humble-Bee, 100

Were full at oddes, being but three.

Arm Vntill the Goose came out of doore,

Staying the oddes by adding foure. 103

87 *Page*] *Moth* Rowe

88 *bin*] *been* Ff

faine] F₂ Q₁ (Ashbee) *fain* F₃ F₄,

Rowe *faine* Q₁ ap Cam Griggs (pos-
sibly) *sain* Pope et seq

89-97 * *I will foure*] Q₁ Om F₁ Q₂
Ff, Rowe

89 *example it*] Lines 98, 99 here in-
serted, Pope, +, Var '73

97 *staed*] *stay'd* Pope et seq

97, 103 *adding*] *making* Coll li
(MS), Sing

100-103 Om Theob Warb Johns

102 *Arm*] Q *Pag* Ff

the two words were pronounced alike I can find, however, nothing in regard to it in Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation* As late as 1780, Sheridan, in his *Dictionary*, marks the *l* in *salve* as sounded (Ellis, *op. cit* p 1080) To me, however, the discussion seems needless, inasmuch as I can detect no proof whatever that either Armado or Moth uses the Latin word, no one supposes that Costard uses it, and Moth's present question is asked for the purpose of showing that Costard's English word 'salve' was justified by the opinion of the wise It would hav' been no justification of Costard's 'salve' to prove that the wise think it a Latin word This question of Moth is merely a sprnge wherein to catch Armado, and, as we see, Armado, by his pompous definition, is at once caught The meaning which Moth attaches to 'salve' as an equivalent to 'l'envoy' is, I think, what Brae suggests unctuous flattery —ED]

87, 88 it is bin *faine*] WALKER (*Crit* III, 36) Is this a quotation from some old treatise on the art of composition,—old in Shakespeare's time?

88 *faine*] In this word the *f* is as clear in Ashbee's *Facsimile* as it is in the Folio; in Griggs's *Facsimile* it is so heavy faced that it may pass either for *f* or *f*. See *Text Notes*

88-97 Asternsks indicate that lines so marked are found only in the First Quarto

Pag. A good *Lenuoy*, ending in the Goofe : would you
desire more ? 105

Clo. The Boy hath fold him a bargaine, a Goofe, that's
flat

Sir, your penny-worth is good, and your Goofe be fat.
To sell a bargaine well is as cunning as fast and loofe :
Let me see a fat *Lenuoy*, I that's a fat Goofe.

Ar. Come hither, come hither : 110
How did this argument begin ?

Boy. By saying that a *Costard* was broken in a shin.
Then cal'd you for the *Lenuoy*.

Clo. True, and I for a Plantan :
Thus came your argument in . 115
Then the Boyes fat *Lenuoy*, the Goofe that you bought,

104 *Pag*] Om Ff, Rowe Arm
Coll MS

A good Lenuoy] Continued to
Arm Coll 11 (MS), Sing

107 *and*] QFf, Rowe *an'* Theob
11, + *an* Theob 1 et cet

109 *see* *Lenuoy*,] *see* *l'envoy*,
Theob +, Cap Var Mal Steev Var
Hal Sta *see*, *l'envoy*, Coll *see*—
l'envoy, Dyce *see*, *l'envoy*, Cam
Glo

ay, Cap et seq

110, 111 *Come* *begin* ?] One line,

Q₁, Cap et seq

111 *begin* ?] Q₁ (Ashbee) *begin*

Q₁ ap Cam Griggs

112, 118 *Costard*] *costard* Glo

113 *the*] a F₃F₄, Rowe, +

114, 115 One line, Q₁ Cap et seq

116 *bought*,] QFf, Rowe 11, Theob

Coll *bought* Rowe 1, Knt *bought*,

Cap et seq (subs)

] I, Theob Warb Om Johns

*97, 103 *adding*] COLLIER, in his second edition, but not in his third, followed his MS in reading *making*, for the reason, as he says, 'that "*adding* four" would clearly "not stay the odds"'. DYCE (ed 11) believes that 'the author (however improperly) wrote "by adding four," i. e. by adding himself to the others so as to make the number four' [Unquestionably Dyce is right. The goose stayed the odds by adding a fourth.—ED.]

106 *sold him a bargaine*] CAPELL (107) 'Selling a bargain' consisted in drawing a person in by some stratagem to proclaim himself fool with his own lips, and is a species of making what is called at this time—an April fool. Into this scrape is Armado archly drawn by his page, taking handle of his stupid 'example', of which he gives us only the 'moral,' the page following with a 'l'envoy' which suits the moral exactly, this *moral* should mean—a moral enigma [Cotgrave (s. v. *Beau*) '*Il luy l'a baillé belle* He hath sold him a bargaine, he hath guen him the boots, a gleeke, or gudgeon']

108 *fast and loose*] See I, 11, 150

111 *begin* ?] Possibly, we have here another example of a difference between copies of the same date. The CAM ED notes 'begin' as the reading of Q₁, it is likewise the reading of Griggs's *Facsimile*. Ashbee's *Facsimile* gives the interrogation mark as in the Folio, so also does Q₂, which, as a rule, follows F₁.

And he ended the market.

117

Ar. But tell me : How was there a *Coflard* broken in a shin ?

Pag. I will tell you sencibly

120

Clow. Thou haft no feeling of it *Moth*,
I will speake that *Lenuoy*

I *Coflard* running out, that was safely within,
Fell ouer the threshold, and broke my shin.

Arm. We will talke no more of this matter.

125

Clow. Till there be more matter in the shin.

Arm. Sirra *Coflard*, I will infranchise thee.

127

121, 122 One line, Q, Cap et seq

(Revised), Hal Sta Rlfe, Huds

123 I] Om Warb

rah Costard, marry Col II, III (MS),

127 Sirra Costard,] *Sirrah, Costard,*

Sing Ktly

Rowe, + *Marry, Costard,* Knt II

117 market] GREY (I, 142) The English Proverb, three women and a goose make a market This is the Italian one, Tre donne & un occa fan un mercato — Ray's *Proverbial Observations referring to Love*

120 sencibly] Costard takes this in the sense of *feelingly*

127 Sirra] I from Costard's reply it has been inferred either that this 'Sirra' should be *marry*, which KNIGHT suggested, or that *marry* should be added after 'Costard,' which is a marginal correction in Collier's MS DYCE opines that 'surely, the word "enfranchise" is quite enough to suggest the answer of Costard, without the *marry*, which, by the by, is a term of asseveration much too common for the mouth of Armado' BRAE (p 76), Collier's bitterest opponent, pronounces *marry* 'a tasteless and unwarrantable interference with the text,' and goes on to say that 'according to the old pronunciation of *one*, "one Frances" becomes *on* Frances, a palpable imitation, by the clown, of the sound of "enfranchise" as affectedly pronounced by Armado' FLEAY (*Anglia*, VII, 230) here finds an allusion to Essex's marriage to Frances Sidney, which had greatly provoked the anger of the Queen 'No commentator has suggested a reason,' he says, 'why Costard should "smell goose" in a marriage with Frances rather than with Tib or Joan' [It seems to me that those who assert it to be beneath Armado's dignity to use the word *marry*, should show us that it is not above Costard's intelligence to suspect a marriage-plot when there has been not the faintest allusion to it In view of the imperfect condition of the text of this play in general, and of the present scene in particular, I think it is better to cast the responsibility of a pointless remark on a compositor rather than on Shakespeare, and boldly supply a word which the compositor possibly omitted I prefer the reading of Collier's MS It merely adds a word, removing none 'Sirrah' should not have a comma after it, it is pompously given as a title by Armado to Costard — ED]

127 infranchise] MINTO (p 375). The word 'franchise' has a curious history in Shakespeare's early plays This fine sounding word and its compounds, which Dryden thought worthy of his 'majestic march and energy divine,' was not by any means common among the Elizabethan writers, Spenser does not use it in the first

Clow. O, marrie me to one *Francis*, I smell some *Len- uoy*, some Goose in this. 128

Arm. By my sweete soule, I meane, setting thee at libertie. Enfreedoming thy person · thou wert emured, refrained, captiuated, bound. 130

Clow. True, true, and now you will be my purgation, and let me loofe.

Arm I giue thee thy libertie, set thee from durance, and in lieu thereof, impose on thee nothing but this: 135

128 Francis] <i>Frances</i> Cap et seq	134 loofe] <i>be loose</i> Coll MS
129 Goose] <i>goose</i> , Cap Mal Steev	135 set] <i>free</i> Sing
130 meane,] <i>mean</i> Rowe et seq	from] <i>free from</i> Walker (<i>Crit</i>
131 emured] <i>immur'd</i> Rowe, + <i>Im-</i>	ii, 260), Dyce ii, iii, Coll iii (MS),
<i>murred</i> Ff et cet (subs)	Kily
134, 135 let me set thee] <i>set me</i>	136 lieu] <i>lewe</i> Q
let thee Brae, Huds	

three books of his *Faery Queen*, though he has plenty of opportunities But it was a very favourite word with Shakespeare in his early days He uses 'enfranchise' in the sense of setting at liberty in *Tit And*, in *The Two Gent*, in *Rich III*, twice in *Rich II*, and in *Ven and Ad*,—all written, according to Malone, before 1593 He seems then to have felt that he had rather overdone the figure, for in *Love's Lab Lost* (supposed to be his next play), he puts it into the mouth of Armado,—and having thus, with characteristic self-irony, laughed at his own fine-sounding term, he thenceforth uses it more in a political and technical sense, as in *Coriolanus* and in *Ant and Cleop*

128 O,] I think this should be pronounced *Oho* and, possibly, so printed in a modernised text —ED

131 emured] MURRAY (*N E D* s v *Immure*, of which *emure* is a variant) 2 To shut up, or enclose within walls, to imprison [as in the present instance] Compare the French *emmurer*, which may be the immediate source [See IV, iii, 347, where, according to Murray, 'emured' is used in a transferred and figurative sense The noun is found in the text of F, in *The Prologue to Tro & Cress*, 'Troy, within whose strong emures, The raush'd Helen sleeps,' line 8]

132 captiuated] Cotgrave has '*Captiuuer* To captivate, take in, imprison by, warre, also, to restraine of libertie' MURRAY (*N F D*) gives an instance of its use here in America as late as 1825 '*Bro Jonathan*, III, 86 The British captured or captivated four successive patrolles'

135 set thee from] COLLIER (ed ii) The MS has 'set thee free from,' but free is needless to the sense and is in no old copy [Collier adopted *free* in his ed iii]—LEFEBVRE (*ap* Dyce ed ii) As Mr Collier has rejected this correction [i e *free*], I may observe that the same error occurs in Donne's *Sermons*, ed 1640, p 235 'So then Calvin is *from* any singularity in that,' etc, where nobody can doubt that 'is free from' is the true reading [Is it really impossible to 'doubt' that Donne's text needs alteration? See ABBOTT, § 158, where are given many examples of 'from' meaning *apart from*, *away from*, without a verb of motion. —ED]

Beare this significant to the countrey Maide *Iaquenetta* : 137
there is remuneration, for the best ward of mine honours
is rewarding my dependants. *Moth*, follow.

Pag. Like the sequell I. 140
Signeur Costard adew. *Exit.*

Clow. My sweete ounce of mans flesh, my in-conie 142

137 *significant*] *significant* [Giving
a letter] Coll (Monovolume)

138 *remuneration*] [Giving him
something] Johns [Giving him money
Steev

honours] *honour* Q, Cap et seq

139 *follow*] *follow* — *Exit* Ff

140 *sequell*] *sequele* Warb

140, 141 One line, Q, Pope et seq.

141 *Exit*] Om F₃F₄

142 *ounce*] *once* Q

in-conie] Q *in-cony* Ff, Rowe,

+ *ink-horn* Han *incony* Cap et
seq

137 *significant*] DYCE (*Gloss*) Affectedly used by Armado in the sense of
letter

138 *best ward*] That is, the best guard

140 *sequell*] WARBURTON *Sequele*, in French, signifies a great man's train
The joke is, that a single page was all his train — SKEFFENS I believe this joke
exists only in the apprehension of the commentator *Sequelle*, by the French, is
never employed but in a derogatory sense They use it to express the *gang* of a
highwayman, not the *train* of a lord, [See Cotgrave, below] the followers of a
rebel, and not the attendants on a general Thus Holinshed, p 639 [vol iii, ed
1587] — 'to the intent that by the extinction of him and his sequeale, all ciuill
warre and inward diuision might cease,' etc *Moth* uses 'sequel' only in the
literary acceptation [It is to be feared that the extract from Holinshed is one of
Steevens's unfair quotations Had he given the whole passage, it would have been
found that 'sequeale' refers only to the Duke of York's children, to his posterity, as
thus — 'the duke of Sommerset . incessantlie exhorted the counsell, that the
duke of Yorke might suffer execution, and his children be taken as aduersaries
to their natue countrie, to the intent,' etc, as in Steevens The matter is of trifling
importance and would not have been noticed had not subsequent editors been misled
by it Cotgrave has, '*Sequele* f A sequele, following, or consequence, the issue
or successe of a thing, also, a great man's trayne or followers' HEATH (p 128)
thinks that *Moth* means, 'I follow you as closely as the sequel doth the premises',
and M MASON (p 60) that he alludes to the sequel, which follows a preceding
part of any story Of this latter sensible interpretation Schmidt's *Lexicon* furnishes
many confirmations, if any be needed — ED]

142 *in-conie*] MURRAY (*N E D s v Incony*) Also *inconie*, *in-conie*, *in
come*, *inconey*, *in conye* (A cant word, prevalent about 1600, of unascertained
origin It appears to have rmed with *money* Suggestions as to its derivation
are that it represents French *inconnu*, or Italian *incognito*, unknown, that it is
a variation of *uncanny*, *unconny*, *incautious*, etc, that it is connected with *unco*,
unknown, strange, etc, but none of these is free from difficulty) ? Rare, fine,
delicate, pretty, 'nice' [The present passage is quoted, also IV, i, 168, Mar-
lowe, *Jew of Malta*, IV, vii, Porter, *Angrv Women of Abingdon*, Hlj, Middleton,
Blurt, Master-Constable, II, ii, and Ben Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, IV, i, where it

Jew : Now will I looke to his remuneration. 143
 Remuneration, O, that's the Latine word for three-far-
 things: Three-farthings remuneration, What's the price 145

143	<i>Jew</i>] <i>adieu</i> Han	<i>jewel</i> Warb	<i>farthings</i> Rowe
	[<i>Exeunt</i> Moth and Armado		145 <i>Three farthings</i>] <i>Three far-</i>
Cap			<i>things</i> , Han <i>Three farthings</i> — Cap
	After <i>Jew</i> , lines IV, 1, 168—		Var Mal Dyce, Cam Glo
176,	inserted by Hud's Rlf		<i>remuneration</i> ,] QF, <i>remunera-</i>
143, 144	Lines run on, Pope et seq		<i>tion</i> , Q ₂ Ff <i>remuneration</i> Rowe u et
144	<i>Remuneration</i> ,] <i>Remuneration</i> ' seq		
Theob et seq			145, 146 <i>What's remuneration</i>]
144, 145	<i>three farthings</i>] QFf <i>three</i>		As a quotation, Cap

rhymes with *money*, and is the latest in date, 1633 It is found in *Dr Dodypoll*, also, p 117, ed Bullen]

143 *Jew*] CAPELL (p 198) calls attention to this word as 'a flattering appellation, addressed often in old plays to persons who were no Jews', and Dr JOHNSON remarks that 'Jew, in our author's time, was, for whatever reason, apparently a word of endearment So in *Mid N Dream*, "Most brisky Iuuenall, and eke most louely Jew," III, 1, 97' But as RITSON justly observes, 'Dr Johnson's quotation by no means proves "Jew" to have been a word of endearment'

HUDSON here inserts, unwisely, I think, seven lines (168-176) from IV, 1 DYCF questioned the appropriateness of these lines to their context, and STAUNTON suggested that they should be transposed to the present place, HUDSON adopted the suggestion Having just called Moth 'my *incony* Jew,' it is hardly likely that in the very next line Costard should say 'O' my troth most sweet jests' most *incony* vulgar wit' 'Incony' is too uncommon a word (these are the only places where it is found in all Shakespeare) to occur in two successive lines, unless for some special reason, and none is here apparent Moreover, in the preceding talk there have been no 'most sweet jests,' no 'vulgar wit' beyond 'selling a bar gain,' whereas, in the Folio, this line follows a conversation between Boyet, Rosa line, and Maria, where jest is huddled on jest, of so coarse a quality that, as Maria says, their lips grow foul Surely this line should never have been removed from its context And so of the others, if they are not conspicuously appropriate where they stand in the original, still less appropriate are they in the new setting suggested by Staunton We have no knowledge that Costard had ever seen Armado in company with ladies, kissing his hand, bearing their fans, etc This objection applies with greater force in a Third Act, which is earlier in the story, than in a Fourth Until, then, a place for these lines is found more befitting than the present, I think they had better remain undisturbed See notes, IV, 1, 168 —ED

145 *remuneration*] Vernor and Hood's *Reprint* and Staunton's *Photolithograph* here agree with the present Editor's copy of the First Folio in this reading On the other hand, Booth's *Reprint* has *remuneration*, and so, too, apparently reads the First Folio used by the Cambridge Editors, they record *remuneration* as a distinctive reading of the Qto It is probable that here is one of the many instances which go to prove that sheets were corrected while passing through the press, with the result that copies bearing the same date are found to differ —ED

of this yncle? i.d.no, Ile giue you a remuneration : Why? 146
It carries it remuneration : Why? It is a fairer name then
a French-Crowne. I will neuer buy and fell out of this
word.

Enter Berowne.

150

Ber. O my good knaue *Costard*, exceedingly well met.

Clow. Pray you sir, How much Carnation Ribbon
may a man buy for a remuneration?

Ber. What is a remuneration?

Cost. Marrie sir, halfe pennie farthing. 155

Ber. O, Why then threefarthings wo rth of Silke.

Cost. I thanke your worship, God be wy you.

Ber. O stay slaue, I must employ thee :
As thou wilt win my fauour, good my knaue,
Doe one thing for me that I shall intreate. 160

Clow When would you haue it done sir?

Ber. O this after-noone

Clo. Well, I will doe it sir . Fare you well. 163

146 yncle] incle Rowe	150 Scene III Pope, +.
2 d] 1 de F ₃ H ₄ five farthings	154 What] O what Q
Rowe 1 a penny Rowe 11 et seq	155 halfe pennie] halfe penny Q
no.] No Rowe 11 No, Pope, +	half-penny Rowe
No, Cap	156 threefarthings worth] three far-
146, 147 Why? it remuneration]	thing worth Q three-farthing worth
Why? it's remuneration F ₃ H ₄ , Rowe,	Cam Glo three-farthing-worth Cap
Pope why, it Remuneration! Theob	et cet
et seq	157 wy you] with you Rowe, +. wi'
148 a French-Crowne] Ff, Rowe, +,	you Cap et seq (subs)
Hal Sing Ktly French-Crowne Q, Cap	159 win] Om Q ₂
et cet (subs)	good my] my good Rowe, +

146 yncle] MURRAY (*N E D S v Inkle*) (Derivation not ascertained Dutch *enkel*, formerly *enchel*, *inckel*, 'single,' is suggested by the sound, and it is quite conceivable that this might be applied to a 'narrow' or 'inferior' tape, but historical evidence is wanting Identity of origin with *ingle* (as conjectured by some) is out of the question) A kind of linen tape, formerly much used for various purposes [See *Wint Tale*, IV, iv, 238, of this ed]

147 It carries it] HALLIWELL In other words,—it beats everything The phrase is a vernacular one

148 French-Crowne] A common name for the baldness produced by disease, and here used with a quibble

151, 156, 158, 162, 164 O] See II, 1, 225

159 good my knaue] For the construction, see 'sweet my childe,' I, ii, 64.

Ber. O thou knowest not what it is.

Clo. I shall know sir, when I haue done it. 165

Ber. Why villaine thou must know first.

Clo. I wil come to your worship to morrow morning.

Ber. It must be done this after-noone,

Harke flauie, it is but this .

The Princeesse comes to hunt here in the Parke, 170

And in her traine there is a gentle Ladie :

When tongues speak sweetly, then they name her name,

And *Rosaline* they call her, aske for her :

And to her white hand see thou do commend

This seal'd-vp counsaile. Ther's thy guerdon : goe. 175

Clo. Gardon, O sweete gardon, better then remuneration, a leuence-pence-farthing better . most sweete gar- 177

166	<i>know</i>] <i>know it</i> F ₃ F ₄	V _{ir} '73, Hal Cam Glo
168, 169	Line runs on, Cap et seq	176, 177, 178 <i>Gardon</i>] Q, Knt, Hal
(subs)		Dyce, Wh Cam Glo <i>Guerdon</i> Ff et cet
170	<i>Princeesse</i>] <i>Princes</i> Q ₂	177 <i>a leuence-pence</i>] Q ₁ , <i>a leuence-pence</i>
173	<i>call her,</i>] <i>call her,</i> Rowe	F ₃ F ₄ , <i>a leuence-pence</i> Cam Glo <i>eleven</i>
175	[gives him a shilling] Johns	<i>pence</i> Rowe et cet

176, 177 remuneration] WALKER (*Crit* III, 36) I imagine that Shakespeare only meant to censure the affected use of the word in conversation He himself employs it in *Tro and Cress* III, III, 170 — 'Let not virtue seek Remuneration for the thing it was' [I can detect no more 'censure' in the present use of this word than 'characteristic self-irony' in 'enfranchise'—ED]

177 a leuen] In *Winter's Tale*, IV, III, 35, the Clown says '*euery Leauen*', in *Mer of Ven* II, II, 155, Gobbo says, with Costard, 'a leuen' HALLIWELL (*A chaotic Dict*) gives *Aleuen* as a distinct word, and refers to Maitland's *Early Printed Books at Lambeth*, p 322, Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p 80 [where it is spelled *aleuyn*], Minshew, *in v*, and the following quotations, 'He trips about with sincopace, He capers very quicke, Full trimly there of seven aleuen, He sheweth a pretty tricke'—*Galfrido and Bernardo*, 1570, 'I have had therto lechys aleuen, And they gave me medysins alle'—MS Cantab Ff 1, 6, f 46 MURRAY (*N E D s v Leuen*) gives it as a clipped form of *Eleven*—ED]

177 better] STEEVENS gives a 'parallel passage,' pointed out to him by Dr Farmer, from a book entitled *A Health to the gentlemanly Professors of Serving-Men*, by J M, with the date 1578, which, as Steevens observes, renders it certain that Shakespeare was indebted 'to this performance for his present vein of jocularly' MAIONE doubted the date, and on applying to REED, received the assurance that Steevens had 'committed an error' COLLIER gives the date as 1598, the year in which the First Qto was printed,—this renders it possible that the story was taken from some early performance of *Love's Labour's Lost* The extract, here taken from Collier, is as follows — 'There was, sayth he, a man (but of what estate, degree, or calling, I will not name least thereby I might incurre displeasure of any) that coming to his friend's house, who was a gentleman of good reckoning, and being there

don. I will doe it fir in print : gardon, remuneration. 178

Exit.

Ber. O, and I forsooth in loue, 180

I that haue beene loues whip ?

A verie Beadle to a humerous fish : A Criticke, 182

178 *gardon, remuneration*] *gardon remuneration* Q *Guerdon—Remuneration* Cap *Gardon! Remuneration!* Cam

180 O,] O Q O' Ff et seq

180, 181 One line, Q, Cap et seq

180, 181 *forsooth whip ?*] One line, Han

182, 183 One line, Q

182 *Beadle*] *Bedell* Q

a humerous] QF₂F₃ *an amorous* Theob conj (Nichols, II, 320)

Han *a humerous* F₄ et cet

Criticke] *Cretick* Q

182, 183 *A Criticke, Constable*] One line, Pope et seq

182, 184 *Criticke, Constable* Boy,] F₂F₃ *Critick, Constable*.

kindly entertayned and well used, as well of his friende, the gentleman, as of his servantes, one of the sayd servantes doing him some extraordinarie pleasure during his abode there, at his departure he comes unto the sayd servant, and saith unto him, Holde thee, heere is a remuneration for thy paynes, which the servant receyving, gave him utterly for it (besides his paynes) thanks, for it was but a three-farthinges piece. and I holde thanks for the same a small price, howsoever the market goes Now, another comming to the sayd gentleman's house, it was the foresayd servant's good hap to be neare him at his going away, who calling the servant unto him, sayd, Holde thee, here is a guerdon for thy desartes Now, the servant payde no deerer for the guerdon than he did for the remuneration, though the guerdon was xj d farthing better, for it was a shilling, and the other but a three-farthinges'—HALLIWELL It is, indeed, possible that Shakespeare had seen this in manuscript, for it is a well known fact that works were frequently handed round amongst an author's friends sometimes for years before their publication On the other hand, the author of the prose work may merely have constructed the anecdote from what he remembered of Costard's jokes when they were introduced on the public stage [Halliwell's latter supposition seems preferable The printed date of *Love's Lab Lost* is 1598, but it may have been performed several years earlier The style of the anecdote does not seem to be that of a story told at first-hand The unwillingness to divulge the gentleman's name looks suspiciously like pretence, furthermore, in the attempt to avoid a repetition of Shakespeare's words, which would have betrayed the origin of the story, the point of the joke is so dulled that it hardly provokes a smile—ED]

178 in print] STEEVENS That is, exactly, with the utmost nicety It has been proposed to me to read '*in point*,' but, I think, without necessity, the former expression being still in use [Steevens, hereupon, gives examples from *Blurt, Master Constable*, Decker's *Woman is a Weather-cock*, Halliwell adds others, but Shakespeare is his own best expositor Touchstone, in *As You Like It*, V, iv, 92, says, 'O sir, we quarrel in print, by the booke', and Speed in *Two Gent* II, I, 175, uses the phrase both figuratively and literally, 'All this I speak in print, for in print I found it'—ED]

182 *humerous*] HALLIWELL remarks, with truth, that this word 'was used in several senses in Shakespeare's time' THEOBALD conjectured *amorous* as a substitution for 'humorous', although it is quite needless to make any change, this con

Nay, a night-watch Constable. 183
 A domineering pedant ore the Boy,
 Then whom no mortall so magnificent. 185
 This wimpled, whyning, purblinde waivard Boy,
 This signior Iunios gyant drawfe, don Cupid, 187

boy, F., Rowe *critick*, *constable*,
 boy, Pope, Theob 1 *critic*, *constable*,
 boy, Coll 1, 11, Wh 1, Kdly *critic*, *con-*
stable, boy, Dyce, Coll 111 *critic*,
constable, boy, Sta *Critic*, *Consta-*
ble, boy, Glo Cam Wh 11 *Critick*,
Constable, boy, Theob 11 et cet
 184, 185 One line, Q
 185 *fo*] more Rowe *moe* Kdly, conj
 186 *wimpled*] *whimpled* Rowe, +
whimp'ring Han

187 *signior* Iunios] QqF, *signior*
 Junios F, *signior* Junio's F, Rowe 1,
 Theob Warb Johns Cap Var Ran
 Mal *Signior Juno's* Rowe 11 *Signior*
 Junio, Pope *Senior junior*, Anon ap
 Theob Han et cet
gyant drawfe] *giant dwarf*
 Theob et seq
drawfe] F,
don] Hf, Rowe *dan* Q, Cap
Dan Pope et cet

jecture points conclusively, I think, to the meaning of the text It is the office of a beadle to whip wanton women See *Lear*, IV, vi, 158 'Love's whip' suggested the beadle's lash Berowne reflected that he had been a very beadle merely to sighs that had been amorous —ED

182, 184 A Criticke Boy,] Of all the bewildering punctuations recorded in the *Text Notes*, that of Collier's First and Second Editions seems to me the best, even this I would modify by putting a semi colon after 'Boy' Berowne does not, I think, call himself a *critic* pure and simple, nor a *constable* pure and simple, but he is both of these, and a domineering pedant to boot, in relation to Cupid And I suggest the semi-colon after 'Boy' (following Staunton's lead in this alone) because the next line refers, I think, to Berowne himself,—it is not the whining Cupid who is so magnificent, but Berowne —ED

185 magnificent] M MASON That is, glorying, boasting —STEELENS Terence also uses *magnifica verba*, for vaunting, vain glorious words —'Usque adeo [ego] illius ferre possum ineptiam et magnifica verba'—*Eunuchus*, IV, vi, [3] [I prefer to paraphrase it, *exultant, triumphant* See I, 1, 204 —FD]

186 wimpled] HALLIWELL The wimple was properly a kind of tape or tippet covering the neck and shoulders, but was also applied to a kind of veil or hood, and muffler, from which latter sense the verb here used is formed, in the simple meaning of masked, veiled, concealed, or hood winked Wimples are mentioned in *Isaiah*, iii, 22 The term was certainly used, in Shakespeare's time, in a sense different from that which obtained in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

186 purblinde] SKAT (*Concise Etym Dict*) Originally *pure blind*, i e wholly blind It afterwards came to mean partly blind Similarly *parboil*, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially

187 signior Iunios] THEOBALD It was some time ago ingeniously hinted to me (and I readily came into the opinion,) that as there was a contrast of terms in 'giant dwarf,' so, probably, there should be in the word immediately preceding them, and therefore we should restore *senior junior*, i e this old young man And there is, indeed, afterwards, in this play [V, ii, 12] a description of Cupid which sorts very aptly with such an emendation 'That was the way to make his godhead wax,

Regent of Loue-rimes, Lord of folded armes,

188

For he hath been five thousand years a boy' [Theobald proceeds to say that, although this conjecture is 'exquisitely imagined,' he does not disturb the text because of the bare possibility that 'Junio' may refer to the character 'Junius' in Beaumont & Fletcher's *Bonduca*. Modern editors have accepted this *senior junior* as an *emendatio certissima*, and it has been adopted in the text of every edition since Malone's in 1790. Warburton understood *Junio's* as meaning 'youth in general,' but in what way this meaning is obtained from the word he does not divulge. Upton (ed. ii, 231) suggested that Shakespeare 'intended to compliment Signior Julio Romano, Raphael's most renowned scholar, who drew Cupid in the character of a giant dwarf,' and he, therefore, proposed to read, 'This *Signior Julio's* giant-dwarf.' The idea of a painting, also, hovered in Capell's imagination, he had (i, 199) 'some imperfect collection of an emblematical painting of Love by some great master, in which he is seen attired in vast armour and bearing gigantic weapons, himself a boy, peeping through apertures in it, we have in *The Winter's Tale* [V, ii, 106] mention of indeed a great master, [Julio Romano] his name approaching to *Junio*.' Hereupon Capell repeats Upton's suggestion, *signior Julio's*. The Rev. Dr Walfesley accepts 'Signior Julio,' albeit he does not refer to Upton, and (p. 12) at once recognises 'in this burlesque simile an allusion to the well known portrait of the dwarf Gradasso introduced into the foreground of the *Allo cuzione*, one of the frescoes of Julio Romano, in the hall of Constantine in the Vatican, wherein the Emperor is represented pointing out to his troops the apparition of the Cross in the heavens. This portrait is truly a "giant dwarf" of pigmy stature but Herculean muscular development, and is spoken of by Vasari as a very artistic production. Shakespeare may have heard of it from some traveller, or he may have seen the Vatican series in tapestry on the walls of some of our great Elizabethan mansions. To have been painted by Giulio Romano, sung by Berni, and immortalised by Shakespeare as the type of Cupid is indeed to be a "giant dwarf".' Dyce, after quoting briefly this note of Walfesley, excellently says (ed. iii) 'For my own part, I think it extremely improbable that Shakespeare, who wrote *Love's Labour's Lost* shortly after he commenced his career as a dramatist, should have been acquainted with a certain figure in one of the frescoes of Julio Romano, and equally improbable that, even supposing he had been acquainted with the figure of Gradasso, he would have hazarded an allusion which must have been unintelligible to nearly all, if not to all, his audience. Besides, the words, "This *Signior Julio's* giant dwarf, Dan Cupid," can convey no other idea than that "the giant dwarf depicted by Julio Romano was a representation of Cupid,"—which we have just seen was assuredly not the case.' Boswell notes that the whole of this passage has been imitated by Heywood in his *Love's Mistress*, 1636.—FD.]

187 don] MURRAY (*N E D*) The adopted form of Spanish *don*, the extant representative of Latin *dominus* master, lord. † b An obsolete extension of the Spanish title, often humorous [as in the present line, and in *Much Ado*, V, ii, 86, 'Don Worm, his conscience'. The Quarto form, 'dan,' Dr Murray defines as 'an honorable title, equivalent to Master, Sir. a used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders, b applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc., its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's "Dan Chaucer"']

188 Lord of folded armes] In one of the panels of the engraved title-page of

Th'annointed foueraigne of fighes and groanes :
 Liedge of all loyterers and malecontents : 190
 Dread Prince of Placcats, King of Codpeeces.
 Sole Emperor and great generall
 Of trotting Parrators (O my little heart.)
 And I to be a Corporall of his field, 194

189 <i>Tk'</i>] QFf, Rowe, +, Coll Hal	192 <i>Emperor</i>] <i>Imperator</i> Rowe II
Dyce, Ktly <i>The Cap</i> et cet	et seq
<i>groanes</i>] <i>groones</i> Q	193 <i>Parrators</i>] QF ₂ F ₃ <i>Parators</i>
190 <i>Liedge</i>] <i>Liege</i> Rowe I <i>Leige</i>	F ₄ , Rowe, +, Cap <i>'paritors</i> Cam Glo
Rowe II, Theob. Warb Johns	<i>paritors</i> Johns et cet
191 <i>Placcats</i>] Q <i>Plackets</i> Ff	194 <i>field</i>] <i>file</i> Theob., +, Cap

Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* there is the figure of a man, his hat pulled over his eyes, and his arms folded, underneath is written 'Inamorato,' and on the opposite page we have the following description of this panel or 'square' — 'I th' under Columne there doth stand *Inamorato* with folded hand, Down hangs his head, terse and polite, Some dittie sure he doth indite His lute and books about him lie, As symptoms of his vanity If this do not enough disclose, To paint him, take thyself by th' nose' There appears to be more 'Anatomy' in these lines than 'Melancholy' — ED

191 *Placcats*] DYCE (*Gloss*) Whether or not 'placket' had originally an delicate meaning is more than I can determine It has been variously explained,— a petticoat, an under-petticoat, a pocket attached to a petticoat, the slit or opening in a petticoat, and a stomacher, and it certainly was occasionally used to signify a female, as *petticoat* is now — HALLIWELL The term 'placket' is still in use, in England and America, for a petticoat, and, in some of the provinces, for a shift, a slit in the petticoat, a pocket, etc Words of this description are subject to changes in their application, and, in all cases, the modern use of provincial words should always be received with caution when employed for the illustration of an author who wrote more than two centuries ago [See notes, *Lear*, III, iv, 94, *Winter's Tale*, IV, iv, 273, of this ed An ample discussion of the unsavory meanings of the word is to be found in R G WHITE'S *Studies in Shakespeare*, pp 342-350, whereof the sum is tersely expressed in HALLIWELL'S *Archaic Dict s v*]

191 *Codpeeces*] MURRAY (*N E D*) A bagged appendage to the front of the close fitting hose or breeches worn by men from the 15th to the 17th century, often conspicuous and ornamental

193 *Parrators*] JOHNSON An *apparitor*, or *paritor*, is an officer of the Bishop's court, who carries out citations, as citations are most frequently issued for fornication, the 'paritor' is put under Cupid's government

194 *Corporall of his field*] MURRAY (*N E D s v Corporal sb²*) † 2 *Corporal of the field* a superior officer of the army in the 16th and 17th century, who acted as an assistant or a kind of aide de camp to the sergeant major 'The next great officers are the Foure Corporals of the Field, who haue their dependance only vpon the Serieant Maior and are called his Coadiutors or assistants who for their election ought to bee Gentlemen of great Dexteritie such as haue at least been Captaines in other times It is meet that all these foure Corporals of the Field bee exceeding well mounted' — F Markham, *Bk War* IV ix 153-5, 1622

And weare his colours like a Tumblers hoopes. 195

What? I loue, I sue, I seeke a wife,

A woman that is like a Germane Cloake, 197

195 *Tumblers hoopes*] *tumbler, stoop* /
Theob Warb

196 *What? sue,*] Q *What? I*
loue! I sue! Ff, Rowe, Theob Warb

Coll Hal Dyce 1, Sta Wh Cam 1, 11

What! I love! I sue! what! Han

What? what? I love! I sue! Johns

Cap Var '73, '78, '85, Dyce 11, 111,
Huds *What? I! I love! I sue!*

Tyrwhitt, Ran Mal. Steev Var Knt,
Glo Ktly, Rlfe

197 *Germane Cloake*] *Iermane*

Cloake Q₁ Germane Cloake Q₂ Ger-

mane Clock F₁F₃ German Clock F₁ et seq

195 *his colours*] In Jonson's *Cynthia's Revels*, V, 11, p 327, ed Gifford, Amor-phus says to Asotus, 'it is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him copy [*i.e.* abundance] and variety of colours, to be presently answerable to any hourly or half hourly change in his mistress's revolution' On this passage GIFFORD remarks, 'The gallants of the court (and perhaps of the city) carried about with them different coloured ribbands, that they might be prepared to place in their hats, or on their arms, the colour in which their respective mistresses dressed for the day' From the same scene STEVENS quotes the following, 'Your rivals lying in his bed, meditating how to observe his mistress, despatcheth his lacquey to the chamber early, to know what her colours are for the day, with purpose to apply his wear that day accordingly' He also quotes from Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*, liv, 'Because I breathe not loue to euery one, Nor doe not vse sette colours for to weare'—ED

195 *Tumblers hoopes*] JOHNSON The notion is not that the *hoops wear colours*, but that the colours are worn as a *tumbler* carries his *hoop*, hanging on one shoulder and falling under the opposite arm —STEVENS I am informed by a lady, who remembers morris dancing, that the character who tumbled always carried his hoop dressed out with ribbons, and in the position described by Dr Johnson —HARRIS Tumbler's hoops are to this day bound round with ribbons of various colours [I doubt that there was any uniform fashion among tumblers in the way of wearing their hoops, Halliwell reproduces a wood cut of the year 1565, where a demon in the dress of a mountebank wears his hoop about his leg Had there been any prevailing custom thereant, is it not likely that Benedick would have mentioned it when he asks Claudio how he will wear his willow garland, 'about your neck like an vsurers chain? or vnder your arme like a Lieutenants'scarfe?'—*Asch Ado*, II, 1, 183] In fact, with all deference, I think the present phrase means 'exactly what Dr Johnson says it does not mean the colours, to be worn are to be as flaunting and conspicuous as those on a tumbler's hoop —ED]

196 *What? I loue, etc*] The *Text Notes* give the emendations that have been proposed in order to supply the syllable lacking in this line BAILEY (1, 145) adds another, namely, *to*, 'What I *to* love! I sue! I seek,' etc His reason therefor is that there is the same construction both before and after this line, 'I *to* be a corporal,' etc 'Nay *to* be perjured', '*to* love the worst of all', 'I *to* sigh for her, *to* watch for her,' '*To* pray for her' DYCE (ed 11) quotes Bailey, and adds, 'But, if the line in question is to be made to correspond with the lines just cited, we must insert the particle *to*, not only before "love," but also before "sue" and before "seek"'

197 *Germane Cloake*] STEVENS and MALONE, followed by other editors, here

Still a repairing · euer out of frame, 198
 And neuer going a right, being a Watch :
 But being watcht, that it may full goe right. 200
 Nay, to be periuurde, which is worst of all :
 And among three, to loue the worst of all,
 A whitly wanton, with a veluct brow. 203

198 <i>a repairing</i>] <i>a-repairing</i> Dyce,	203 <i>whitly</i>] QqF ₂ , <i>witty</i> Coll II
Sta Cam	(MS), Wh I <i>wightly</i> Cam I, Glo
199 <i>a right</i>] QF ₂ , <i>right</i> Cap Dyce	Huds Rife <i>whiteless</i> Porson ap Cam
II, III <i>aright</i> F ₃ F ₄ et cet	<i>witless</i> S Neil (N & Qu III, v, 230)
<i>a</i>] but a Ff, Rowe	<i>wittol</i> Anon <i>whitely</i> F ₃ F ₄ et cet

expatiate on the quality and intricacy of early German clocks. It is sufficient to note that clocks were 'made in Germany' and thence introduced into England, the text itself supplies the depressing information that they were ever out of frame. So apt is the simile that it is not surprising to find it frequently adopted by Shakespeare's successors. Steevens refers to Jonson's *Silent Woman*, where (IV, 1) Otter is denouncing his wife — 'She takes herself asunder still when she goes to bed, into some twenty boxes, and about next day noon is put together again, like a great German clock.' Again, in Middleton's *Mad World, my Masters*, IV, 1, Penitent Brothel says, 'Being ready, [*i.e.* dressed] she consists of hundred pieces, Much like your German clock, and near ally'd. Both are so nice, they cannot go for pride.' Again, in Webster's *Westward Ho*, I, 1, Mistress Birdlime says, 'No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever, requires so much reparation as a woman's face' [p. 10, ed Dyce]. These quotations led STAUNTON to infer that Shakespeare's present simile referred to 'the elaboration of a woman's toilet.' I doubt, from the phrases 'still a repairing' and 'euer out of frame' I think there is a more probable reference to a woman's uncertain health. 'Cloake' has been uniformly considered a misprint. Again it may be doubted, it is probably phonetic, and that it is so, is strengthened by a recurrence in the 1608 Qto of the same spelling in the foregoing quotation from Middleton, as quoted by Halliwell — Fr.

199 *a right*] The presence of 'go right' in the next line led Capell, followed by Dyce, to adopt 'right' here, and, it seems to me, with propriety. Moreover, a supersensitive ear might object to 'going a right, being a watch' — ED

200 *But being watcht*] That is, but by being watched

203 *whitly*] COLLIER (ed II) Rosaline's complexion was, as we are told in several places, dark [see IV, III, 264-294], so that *whitely*, if there were such a word (Richardson in his *Diet* can point out no other instance of the use of it), would be just the opposite of the truth. Rosaline was not 'a whitely winton,' but 'a witty wanton,' as she has all along proved herself, and such is the change in the MS. 'Whitly' of the Folio is a mere misprint for *witty*, the *h* having been accidentally inserted — BRAE (p. 78). Compare 'But instantly, turn'd to a whitely stone' — Sylvester's *Du Bartas* [*The Vocation*, ad fin, line 1392, ed Grosart]. Referring to the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was transformed. And there is another instance in Colgrave, where *whitely* is one of the meanings to *blanchast*.

If it were necessary to change the original word, a far more appropriate substitute [than *witly*] would be presented in *wit*, — not only as being in much better accordance with the spirit of Biron's speech, but more easily deduced from the

[203 A whitly wanton]

original,—all the letters necessary to it being already in the existing word—BAILEY (i, 147) The speaker is engaged in decrying her exterior personal gifts, so that an epithet characterising her mental qualities would be out of place I have little doubt that the poet wrote 'A *whilleather* wanton' The word *whilleather*, it is true, does not occur at all in Shakespeare, and hence, if it were not found in contemporary writings, we might at once reject it, unless, indeed, the felicity of the amendment should be deemed great enough to over-ride all rule ['O, what men dare do! what men may do! not knowing what they do!']—*Much Ado*, IV, 1—ED]—WALKER (*Crit* ii, 349) In North's *Plutarch*, *Life of Brutus*, Cassius and Brutus are called by Cæsar 'lean and whitely-faced fellows' [According to ARROWSMITH (p. 4), Walker 'picked up this epithet in a note of Malone's on *Mer of Ven* II, ix, 28, without any suspicion by that critic that it would ever be wanted to support the authentic reading in *Love's Lab Lost*']—LETTSOM (Walker, *Crit* iii, 191, footnote) 'Whitely' seems to mean merely *pale, sallow, colourless*—STAUNTON 'Whitly' is, perhaps, a misprint for *witty* *Whitely* is not a suitable epithet to apply to a dark beauty—CAMBRIDGE EDITION (ed. 1) As *wightly*, in the sense of *numble*, has no etymological connection with *white*, we have thought it best to retain the spelling which is least likely to mislead—INDEM (ed. ii) Rosaline was a brunette, and the epithet 'whitely' or pale faced seems inappropriate, but I have restored the original reading and left the inconsistency—ARROWSMITH (p. 4) quotes Dyce's remark that 'whitely' has been 'by some critics considered a questionable reading,' and then continues, 'critics, by superlative euphemism thus named, so devoid of all judgment as to deem "whitely" akin to fair, although if common observation may be our guide, whiteness, whether by contrast or not, is a peculiar attribute of dark features Mr Dyce is evidently not aware that this adjective "whitely" occurs in Cant. 5, St. 74, of the *Troja Britannica* [of Heywood]—"That hath a whitely face, and a long nose, And for them both I wonderous well esteeme her" Which lines do not merely furnish an instance of the epithet "whitely," but in such company as parallels Shakespeare's coupling of it with "a wanton" If the pertinency of this argument be lost upon "some critics," it only adds further proof, where none is needed, that they have no pretensions to that name, nor the faintest calling to interfere with Shakespeare's text for their enlightenment, however, it may be stated that though "whitely" and "fair" be not near allied, "wantonnness" and "a long nose" are, at least in our early dramatic writers, from whom principally old readings must be made good That Mr Collier should turn "whitely" into *witty* discloses more puerility of artifice than defect of knowledge'—MASSLY (p. 244) I now see that as *Wight* or *White* is the name for a Witch, the epithet means a witching or bewitching wanton like that 'lascivious Grace' [The banter, or 'chat,' as the King calls it, in IV, iii, which supplies the argument that Rosaline is a dark brunette, should not be taken literally, it is not to be supposed that Rosaline was as black as 'ebony' or a 'chimney-sweeper' or blacker than a 'collier' or an 'Ethiop', these comparisons are, of course, mere jocose exaggeration, it is sufficient if, beneath the exaggeration, we can detect such features as Rosalind attributes to Phebe, the inky brows and the black silk hair, the bugle eyeballs and the cheek of cream—a complete picture of a brunette Surely a 'cheek of cream' will make good the epithet 'whitely' And since so many examples of the use of this word 'whitely' have now been found, there seems to be no good reason for deserting the text—ED]

With two pitch bals stucke in her face for eyes.
 I, and by heauen, one that will doe the deede, 205
 Though *Argus* were her Eunuch and her garde.
 And I to sigh for her, to watch for her,
 To pray for her, go to . it is a plague
 That *Cupid* will impofe for my neglect,
 Of his almighty dreadfull little might. 210
 Well, I will loue, write, sigh, pray, shue, grone,
 Some men muft loue my Lady, and fome Ione. 212

Actus Quartus. [Scene I]

*Enter the Princeffe, a Forrefter, her Ladies, and
 her Lords* 2

Qu. Was that the King that fpu'd his horfe fo hard,
 Againft rhe fteepe vprising of the hill? 5

Boy. I know not, but I thinke it was not he.

Qu. Who ere a was, a shew'd a mounting minde: 7

207 <i>her, her,]</i> <i>her'</i> <i>her'</i> Ff	Palace Pope Another Part of the
208 <i>her,]</i> <i>her'</i> Rowe et seq	same Cap The same Cam
to] too Rowe, Pope	2 Enter] Enter the Princess,
210 <i>almighty might]</i> <i>almighty,</i>	Rosaline, Maria, Catherine, Lords, At-
<i>dreadful, little Might Rowe almighty,</i>	tendants, and a Forester Rowe
<i>dreadful, little, might Pope, +</i>	4 Qu] Prin Ff et seq
211 <i>write]</i> <i>will write</i> Ktly	<i>fpu'd]</i> <i>fpu'd</i> Ff
<i>shue, grone]</i> Q ₁ , Coll 1, Hal	5 <i>vprising]</i> <i>vp rising</i> Q <i>unrising</i>
Dyce 1, Sta Wh Ktly <i>sue grone</i> Q ₂	Ff, Rowe 1
<i>sue, watch, groan</i> Lettsom ap Dyce 11	6 Boy] Forr Q Boyet Rowe et
<i>sue, and groan</i> Ff (<i>grone</i> F ₂) et cet	seq
1 Actus Quartus] Act III Theob	7 <i>a a shew'd]</i> Ff <i>a a showed</i> Q
Cap	<i>a' a' showed</i> Coll. Cam Glo Ktly
A Pavilion in the Park near the	<i>he he shew'd</i> Rowe et cet

203 *veluet]* TIESSEN (*Eng Studien*, II, 187, 1878) thinks that this epithet does not refer to smoothness, but to colour, and that it indicates a forehead with eyebrows sufficiently broad and black to justify a comparison to a velvet mask

211 *shue]* See, for the pronunciation, notes on 'shooter,' IV, 1, 122

211 *shue, grone]* COLLIER The reading of the Folios *sue, and groan*, is evidently an injury to the force of the line, in which the time is made up by the emphasis given by the speaker to the monosyllables of which it is composed

7 *a was, a shew'd]* This use of 'a' for *he* by the Princess shows that Shakespeare (or his printer) did not consider it as an infallible sign of low breeding

7 *mounting minde]* DYCE I may notice that this expression occurs in Peele's *Edward I* [1593] 'Sweet Nell, thou shouldst not be thyself, did not with thy

Well Lords, to day we shall haue our dispatch, 8
 On Saturday we will returne to *France*.
 Then *Forrester* my friend, Where is the Bush 10
 That we must stand and play the murtherer in?
For. Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice,
 A Stand where you may make the fairest shoote. 13

9 *On*] *Ore Q* Hal Dyce, Cam Glo *Heereby Q*
Saterday] *Saturday F* *Hard by Han Here by Theob et*
 11 *murtherer*] *murderer* Johns cet
 12 *Hereby*] *Ff, Rowe, Pope, Coll* 13-44 In margin, Pope, Han

mounting mind thy gift surmount the rest'—*Works*, p 379, ed Dyce [THEOBALD quotes this line in support of his excellent emendation of *mounting* for 'mountain' in *Hen V* 'Whiles that his *mountain* sire, on mountain standing,' etc., II, iv, 57,—an emendation which has never received the full applause that it merits—ED]

9 *Saterday*] Did Shakespeare select this day on account of the rhythm? The other days of the week are disyllables, except Wednesday, which is, however, disyllabic in pronunciation Thursday appears to have been his favourite —ED

11 *the murtherer*] STIFFENS How familiar this amusement once was to ladies of quality may be known from a letter addressed by lord Wharton to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated from Alnewik, 1555 'I besiche yo^r Lordeshipp to tayke some sporte of my litell grounde there My ladye may shote wth her crosbowe,' etc — Lodge's *Illust of Brit Hist* etc., i, 203 Again, in a letter from Sir Francis Leake to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1b, iii, 295 'Yo^r Lordeshype hath sent me a verie greatte and fatte stagge, the welcomer beyng stryken by yo^r ryght honourable Ladie's hande howbeit I knoe her Ladishipp takes pite of my buckes, sence the last tyme y^e pleased her to take the travell to shote att them'—Dated, July, 1605

12 *Coppice*] WALKER (*Crit* iii, 37) The double ending breaks in upon the characteristic flow of the blank verse in this play Qu *copse*?

13 *A Stand*, etc.] HUNTER (i, 268) Little has ever been said in praise of the scene at the Stand in the Park of the King of Navarre, or of the peculiar humour of the part which the Princess sustains in the dialogue, which may excuse a note of some extent The ladies are represented as having resorted to the park for the purpose of shooting at the deer with the cross bow This was a favourite amusement of ladies of rank in the time of Shakespeare, and buildings with flat roofs called stands, or standings, were erected in many parks, as in that of Sheffield, and in that of Pilkington, near Manchester, expressly for the purpose of this diversion They were often made ornamental, as we may conclude from the following passage in Goldingham's poem, called *The Garden Plot*, when speaking of a bower, he compares it with one of these stands —'To term it Heaven I think were little sin, Or Paradise, for so it did appear, So far it passed the bowers that men do banquet in, Or standing made to shoot at stately deer' The Princess proposes at first to shoot concealed in a bush, but the forester conducts her to one of these stands, which would no doubt form a pleasing scene on the stage 'Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice, [Is] a stand where you may make the fairest shoot' In a sportive humour,

Qu. I thanke my beautie, I am faire that shoote,
And thereupon thou speak'st the fairest shoote. 15

For. Pardon me Madam, for I meant not so.

Qu. What, what? First praise me, & then again say no.
O short luv'd pride. Not faire? alacke for woe.

For. Yes Madam faire.

Qu. Nay, neuer paint me now, 20
Where faire is not, praise cannot mend the brow.
Here (good my glasse) take this for telling true:
Faire payment for foule words, is more then due.

For. Nothing but faire is that which you inherit. 24

16 <i>Madam</i>] Om F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe	18 <i>short luv'd</i>] <i>shore luv'd</i> F ₂ , <i>short-</i>
17 <i>& then</i>] <i>then</i> Ff, Rowe, +, Var	<i>-luv'd</i> F ₄
Ran Coll u, Sing Ktly and Q, Cap	22 [Giving him money Johns
et cet	23 <i>due</i>] <i>dew</i> Q
no] no? Theob et seq	

the Princess chooses to understand this as if the forester had intended to pay a compliment to her fair complexion, when the poor confused countryman, unable to ex-
tricate himself by any happy turn, only plunges deeper by assuring the Princess that
he meant no such compliment, nothing that would have implied so unbecoming a
liberty The Princess will amuse herself again with his simplicity, and she again
affects to misunderstand him, as if by retracting the compliment he had insinuated
that which was at variance with his former compliment 'Not fair? alack for woe!'
The perplexed rustic, not aware of the turn which his words admitted, humbly
replies, 'Yes, madam, fair' Still the Princess will amuse her companions more
with the confusion of the Forester, 'Nay, never paint me now, Where fair is not,
praise cannot mend the brow, Here, good my glass, take this for telling true, Fair
payment for foul words is more than due' While saying this she slips money into
his hand The abashed forester, who had meant nothing less than to have become
the lady's looking-glass to reflect anything but what was agreeable, repeats his
assurance that he had the most exalted opinion of her perfections, 'Nothing but fair
is that which you inherit' When the Princess affects again to misunderstand him,
and she now attributes the compliment paid to her to the gratuity she had just
bestowed upon him, as if it were purchased by her, 'See, see, my beauty will be
saved by merit' where 'merit' is used in its theological sense, as acts of charity
were by some spoken of as meritorious, efficacious to salvation

22 *good my glasse*] For this transposition of 'good' see, if necessary, AB-
BOTT, § 13

22 *glasse*] JOHNSON interpreted this as a reference to the hand-mirrors which
fine ladies wore suspended from the girdle, but STEEVENS observes more justly,
'She had no occasion to have recourse to any other looking-glass than the Forester,
whom she rewards for having shown her to herself as in a mirror'

24 *inherit*] This is sometimes used without any reference to heirship, simply as
possession, thus, 'even such delight shal you this night Inherent at my house,'—
Rom and Jul 1, ii, 30, or again, 'But to the girdle do the gods inherit,'—*Lear*,

Qu. See, fee, my beautie will be fau'd by merit.
O heresie in faire, fit for these dayes,

25

26. in faire] in faith Coll MS

IV, vi, 125 Possibly, however, in the present instance, there may be, by the use of 'inherit,' a faint suggestion that the Princess's beauty is hers by right of birth This starts the Princess on perverting the speech into an assertion that her beauty can be saved only by 'imputed righteousness'—ED

26 heresie in faire] COLLIER (*Notes*, etc, p 87) tells us that the MS changed 'faire' to *faith*, and adds, 'which is probably right, although Shakespeare, like many other poets of his time, uses "fair" for *fairness* or *beauty*' In his monovolume of Shakespeare Collier inserted *faith* in the text In his ed 11 he simply noted the emendation and remarked that, 'it is, perhaps, one of those doubtful cases where it is certainly safer to adhere to the old reading' In the mean time, however, between Collier's monovolume and his ed 11, there appeared DYCE's *Few Notes*, etc, wherein (p 54) Dyce says, 'Surely the context proves the Manuscript Corrector to be altogether wrong Here "fair" is, of course, equivalent to—beauty, in which sense Milton (though his editors do not notice it) uses the word in *Paradise Lost* "no fair to thine Equivalent or second"—Bk 1x, 608' In a footnote Dyce gives an additional example 'Causing her to sit in a rich easie chaire, Himselfe, at ease, views and reviews her faire'—' [the original having *ses diuines beautez*] —Sylvester's *Du Bartas, Bethulah's Rescue*, p 502, ed 1641' In the same year with the appearance of Dyce's *Few Notes*, the Reverend JOSEPH HUNTER, whose words are always entitled to respect, put forth *A Few Words*, etc, wherein (p 12) we read in reference to the present passage 'I took some pains with it in my *New Illustrations* [see Hunter's note on line 13 above], but I must honestly confess that there was one line in it which I could not introduce into any consecutive exposition of the passage, or, in other words, which I did not understand And I now, having spoken in two instances in disparagement of the corrections so called, in Mr Collier's folio, am happy to express my thanks to Mr Collier and to the unknown corrector for having relieved me of all difficulty and brought this line to conform itself to what now appears evidently to be the scope of the passage I regard this [change of "fair" to *faith*] as one of the most decisive and most valuable of the suggestions of the old corrector Here we have a reading which gives out a just and very appropriate sense The saving by merit rather than by belief being the heresy alluded to, instanced in the praise given by the affrighted forester to the princess's beauty, when she slipped the money into his hand Mr Collier need not have expressed himself with so much reserve, and I submit to Mr Dyce whether on consideration he will pronounce the corrector "altogether wrong" If he retain that opinion, I would gladly know how he would interpret "O, heresy in *fau*," granting him what he requires, that 'fair' shall be read as a substantive' Dyce published three editions of Shakespeare after the date of this challenge by his friend, but never replied to it, confining himself to a repetition of the same note in all three, as follows —["Fair"] altered very improperly to *faith* by Mr Collier's MS Corrector, who perhaps did not know that here "fair" is a substantive and means *beauty*' The text of Collier's Third Edition adheres to the folio, and the emendation *faith* is not even alluded to —ANON (*Blackwood*, August, 1853, p 194) asserts that the substitution of *faith* 'spoil[s] the passage,' and then paraphrases the passage thus 'He

A giuing hand, though foule, shall haue faire praise. 27
 But come, the Bow : Now Mercie goes to kill,
 And shooting well, is then accounted ill :
 Thus will I faue my credit in the shoote, 30
 Not wounding, pittie would not let me do't :
 If wounding, then it was to shew my skill,
 That more for praise, then purpose meant to kill.
 And out of question, so it is sometimes :
 Glory growes guiltie of detested crimes, 35

27 *faire*] the F₃F₄, Rowe 1
 31 *do't*] *doot* Q

33 *purpose*] *purpose*, Cap *purchase*
 Ktly, conj
 34 *And*] *And*, Cap

calls me an angel of light because I have given him half-a-crown O heresy in regard to beauty ! None but the really beautiful ought to be so complimented Those who like me are plain (as this man thinks me in his heart) and have "foul hands" ought not to obtain *fair* praise,—ought not to be praised as fair, however "giving" or liberal those hands may be The heresy here playfully alluded to is the error of supposing that people can be *beautified* by their gifts as well as by their appearance, just as a religious heresy consists in the idea that a person can be justified by his works as well as by his faith.—HALIUTWELL says that 'the heresy consists in the actual change of the attribution of beauty on the receipt of money, not in the belief of its being saved by merit'—SFAUNTON, on the other hand, says that 'the heresy is, that merit should be esteemed equivalent to beauty' [When Dyce was casting about for examples where 'fair' is equivalent to *beauty*, is it not strange that he never looked five lines backward and read 'Where fair is not, praise cannot,' etc ? Or that he did not recall the line, mnemonic in this connection, in *Mid N Dream*, 'Demetrius loves your [Qq] faire O happie faire' I, 1, 194 ? The difficulty in the present passage appears to lie in specifying wherein the heresy consists As we have seen, no two critics exactly agree The cause of this disagreement lies, I think, in the unfortunate exclamation mark which Theobald placed at the end of the line, after 'dayes,' and adopted by every subsequent editor The result is that all have looked for heresy in the preceding line, wherein there is really very small heresy, on the contrary, the line expresses genuine orthodoxy it is merely a paraphrase of 'handsome is that handsome does,' which is generally accepted, I believe, as sound doctrine Remove the exclamation mark, restore the venerable comma of the Folio, and we have the heresy revealed in the line following Is it not, indeed, heresy worthy of the faggot, to manifest such a disbelief in the worship of absolute beauty as to bestow the praise of fairness on a foul hand merely because the hand is liberal ?—ED]

28 *Mercie*] HUNTER (1, 270) 'Mercy' is here a kind of personification [Which is true, and, possibly, is therefore printed in the Folio with a capital,—a fact, however, whereon no reliance can be placed 'Bow' in this same line has a capital—ED]

29 *shooting well*] That is, mercifully missing the shots

When for Fames fake, for praise an outward part, 36
 We bend to that, the working of the hart.
 As I for praise alone now seeke to spill
 The poore Deeres blood, that my heart meanes no ill.
Boy. Do not curst wiues hold that selfe-soueraigntie 40

36 for *praise*] to *praise* FI, Rowe
 for *praise*, Theob et seq

Deers F₃F₄ *Deer's* Rowe 1. *Deer's*
 Rowe 11

39 *Deeres*] *Deers* Q *Deere* F.

36, 37 **When hart**] WARBURTON. The harmony of the measure, the easiness of the expression, and the good sense of the thought, all concur to recommend these two lines to the reader's notice — CAPELL (p 199) If [Warburton] meant to include the two that precede them (as he must, the sense of these being imperfect without them), we allow his first article the other two we demur upon, with respect to harmony,—the lines have their equals in most pages, and 'tis fear'd, was he call'd upon to put this well expressed sense into other words, he would meet with some difficulty In the first place, 'same' and 'raise' coming between, we don't immediately see that 'glory' is the antecedent to 'that' next, the words 'outward part' have no certain and definite meaning, being capable of many, what belongs to them here is—a part or thing foreign to man's real concern, 'part' coming in for the rime and lastly, Do we necessarily understand by 'the heart's working'—the naturally good working of the heart? and yet we should understand it, when we read of *bending* it's working, *etc* changing its bent, turning it to any ill purpose that serves the purchase of 'glory'

36 **outward part**] HALLIWELL. That is, an external consideration, as opposed to the spiritual, for these outward considerations,—glory, fame, and praise,—we turn to those the natural sympathies of our hearts, which would otherwise tend to purer objects [The punctuation is defective and was corrected by Theobald, 'an outward part' is in apposition to 'Fame,' and an antithesis to 'working of the hart' In the phrase 'We bend to that,' 'that' refers to 'Glory,' as Capell says in the preceding note, which, crabb'd though its English be, contains good sense Dr Johnson, speaking of Capell, said, 'had he come to me I would have endowed his purposes with words' And Lettson, speaking of Capell's style, said that it might be fairly described by parodying Johnson's panegyric on Addison 'Whoever wishes to attain an English style uncouth without simplicity, obscure without conciseness, and slovenly without ease, must give his nights and days to the Notes of Capell' —ED.]

39 **that**] For instances where 'that' supplies the place of 'a relative preceded by a preposition,' see SCHMIDT, *Lex s v That*, conj 6 Compare 'Vpon the next occasion that we meete,'—V, II, 149 WARBURTON conjectured, or, rather, asserted, that we should read *tho'*, and yet did not adopt it in his text

40 **curst**] That is, *shrewish* when applied to women,—in Shakespeare *passim*

40 **selfe-soueraigntie**] CAPELL 'Self' is no clear expression, for to make it suit with the context, we must add another word to it, and read self assumed, or self acquired, copies join it by a hyphen to 'sovereignty', but the sense of that compound, after our language's idiom is—sovereignty over themselves or their passions, which does not suit with 'curst wives'—MAIONE Not a sovereignty *over*, but *in*,

Onely for praife sake, when they strive to be 41
Lords ore their Lords?

Qu. Onely for praife, and praife we may afford,
To any Lady that subdewes a Lord.

Enter Clowne 45

Boy. Here comes a member of the common-wealth.

Clo God dig-you-den all, pray you which is the head
Lady?

Qu. Thou shalt know her fellow, by the rest that haue
no heads. 50

43 *for praise]* *for praise*, Theob

44 *a]* *her* Rowe, +

45. *Clowne]* Costard Rowe

47-57 *In margin*, Pope, Han

47 *God dig-]* *God-dig-* Cap *Good*
dig- Var '73

all,] *all*, Theob *all!* Cap

49 *her]* *her*, F₄

themselves So, *self-sufficiency*, *self-consequence*, etc [This note of Malone has been adopted as the correct interpretation by KNIGHT, HALLIWELL, DYCE, and others But the interpretation of DELIUS seems to me the true one 'Self' is here used as equivalent to *same*, as in 'that self mould that fashioned thee,' *Rich II* I, ii, 23, 'to shoot another arrow that self way which you did shoot the first,' *Mer of Ven* I, i, 148 Other examples are to be found in SCHMIDT'S *Lex*, where Schmidt also follows Delius It is the unfortunate hyphen in the text which has proved beguiling —ED]

41 *praise sake]* For instances where the possessive cases of nouns ending with a sibilant sound are found without the genitive inflection, see WALKER, *Vers* p 243, or ABBOTT, § 471

46 *Boy]* By an oversight in JOHNSON'S edition this speech is given to the Princess, and the error has been followed by every editor, except CAPELLI, down to, but not including, KNIGHT It then re appears in COLLIER'S First and Second Editions, in both of SINGER'S editions, in WHITE'S First Edition, and is last seen in KEIGHTLEY'S

46 *member of the common-wealth]* JOHNSON Here, I believe, is a kind of jest intended, a member of the *common-wealth* is put for one of the *common* people, one of the meanest —M MASON Costard is thus called, because he is considered as one of the attendants on the King and his associates in their *new-modelled society*, it was part of their original plan that Costard and Armado should be *members* of it

47 *God dig-you-den]* This abbreviated form of pronouncing *God give you good even* is thus variously spelled by the compositors of the Folio —'Godgigoden' —*Rom & Jul* I, ii, 58, 'God ye gooden' —*Ibid* II, iv, 116, 'Godigoden' —*Ibid* III, v, 173 *Good even* is spelled 'Godden' in *Coriol* II, i, 103, *Rom & Jul* I, ii, 58, 'Gooden' *Coriol* IV, vi, 20, 23 (three times), *Rom & Jul* II, iv, 117, and 'good den,' *Tit And* IV, iv, 44, *Much Ado*, III, ii, 75 Another much abbreviated phrase is 'much good do it you,' which ELLIS (p 165) quotes Cotgrave as writing *muskidutti* and translating *much good may doe unto you* —ED

Clo. Which is the greatest Lady, the highest? 51

Qu. The thickest, and the tallest.

Clo. The thickest, & the tallest : it is so, truth is truth.
And your waste Mistress, were as slender as my wit,
One of these Maides girdles for your waste should be fit. 55
Are not you the chiefe womā? You are the thickest here?

Qu. What's your will fir? What's your will?

Clo. I haue a Letter from Monsier *Berowne*,
To one Lady *Rosaline*.
Qu. O thy letter, thy letter : He's a good friend of mine. 60

Stand a side good bearer

Boyet, you can carue,
Breake vp this Capon 63

54 *And*] *An'* Theob u, + *An*
Pope, Theob 1, Cap et seq
waste] Ff, Rowe, +, Cap
Mistress] *Mistrs* Q

55 *a these*] QFf, Rowe *of these*
Var '78, '85, Ran Mal Steev Var
Knt, Sing Ktly *o' these* Theob et cet

56 *here?*] *here* Rowe

58, 59 One line, Pope et seq

58 *I haue*] *I've* Cap (Errata)

61, 62 One line, Q, Pope et seq

62 *Boyet, you*] F, F₃ *Boyet you* Q
Boyet You F₄

54, 55 *And your waste should be fit*] WARBURTON And was not one of her maids' girdles fit for her? It is plain that 'my' and 'your' have all the way changed places, and that the lines should be read 'An' MY waste, mistress was as slender as YOUR wit, One of these maids' girdles for MY waste should be fit' [Thus Warburton's text]—JOHNSON This conjecture is ingenious enough, but not well considered It is plain that the Ladies' girdles would not fit the princess For when she has referred the Clown to the 'thickest and the tallest,' he turns immediately to her with the blunt apology, 'truth is truth', and again tells her 'you are the thickest here' If any alteration is to be made, I should propose —'An' your waist, mistress, were as slender as *your* wit' This would point the reply, but perhaps he mentions the slenderness of his own wit to excuse his bluntness [Surely there is no possible need of change —ED]

57 *What's will?*] In these words of the Princess may there not be detected an impatient eagerness to cut short Costard's rather uncomplimental references to her figure?—ED]

63 *Breake vp*] This is, as is well known, a technical phrase in carving, possibly, it was an exact description of the art before the invention of forks, when the carver was exhorted never to set 'on fysshe, flesshe, beest, ne fowle more than two fyngers and a thombe' (—*The Boke of Keruynge*, in *The Babees Book*, p 271), and yet, thus handicapped, the unlucky carver was required so to split up a fowl and 'laye hym in the plater as he sholde flee,' which would demand not a little breaking up It would appear, from Dame Juliana Berners, that, in early times, while 'a Dere was brokenne,' 'a Goose rerede,' 'a Checon frushed,' 'a Cony unlacedde,'—a Capon was 'sawsede'—(See 'the dew termys to speke of breekyng or dressyng of dyuerse beestis and fowlis'—*Blades Reprint*) Evidently the phrase

Boyet. I am bound to serue.

This Letter is mistooke : it importeth none here : 65

It is writ to *Jaquenetta*.

Qu. We will reade it, I fweare.

Breake the necke of the Waxe, and euery one giue eare.

Boyet reads.

69

66 *writ*] *write* F.

to *break up* was not long restricted to deer, but was applied to the carving of meats in general, and at last to the breaking, as in line 68, of the hard wax wherewith letters were sealed. See *Wint Tale*, III, ii, 140, where Leontes cries, 'Breake vp the Seales'—ED

63 *Capon*] THEOBALD That is, *letter*, 'capon' is here used like the French *poulet*—FARMER Henry IV, consulting with Sully about his marriage, says 'my niece of Guise would please me best, notwithstanding the malicious reports that she loves *poulets* in paper better than in a *fricasee*' [LITRÉ gives as the fourth definition of *Poulet* *Billet de galanterie, missive d'amour*, and remarks that there are several explanations of this use of the word, but that he is inclined to accept as the most likely that which attributes it to the custom of folding love letters in such a fashion that 'there are two points which represent the wings of a chicken'—ED]

64 I am bound to *serue*] According to CAPELI, this is addressed to Rosaline, who 'shews signs of opposing the *breaking up*'

64 *serue*] This rhymes with 'carue', but it is not easy to decide whether 'serve' should be *sarve* or 'carve' should be *kerue* ELLIS (p 954) gives a list of similar rhymes, such as desert, part, heart, convert, departest, convertest, art, convert, etc, and remarks that 'it is very possible that the rhymes in this series were rendered perfect occasionally by the pronunciation of *er* as *ar*' From the time of Chaucer, at least, the confusion prevailed, and it became strongly marked in the XVIIth century' From this it would seem that Ellis inclines to think that 'serve' was pronounced *sarve*, and it is in his favour that this pronunciation is a well-known vulgarnism at this day On the other hand, the oldest spelling of 'carving' is almost uniformly *keruing*, as in Wynkyn de Worde's *Boke of Keruynge*, and in Dame Juliana Berners's *Boke of St Albans* Wherefore, I am inclined to think that 'carve' should yield to our present pronunciation of 'serve' and be pronounced *kerue*—ED

66 HUNTER (i, 271) opines that this should be printed 'It is writ to—Jaquenetta'

67 *sweare*] Here we find 'swear' rhyming with 'here,' and, possibly, with 'eare' Again, we have 'What will Berowne say when that he shall *heare* Faith infringed, which such zeal did *sweare*,' IV, iii, 150, and 'O you haue lū'd in desolation *heere*, Vnseene, vnusited, much to our shame Not so my lord, it is not so I *sweare*,' etc, V, ii, 397 'Here' rhymes with 'eare' and 'appeare' in IV, iii,

43 These examples are purposely taken from the present play alone, a list from all the plays would be, of course, much larger It is, however, sufficient to determine the probable present pronunciation of 'swear' as *sweer*—ED

68 *Breake the necke*] JOHNSON Still alluding to the 'capon'

BY heauen, that thou art faire, is most infallible : true 70
 that thou art beauteous, truth it selfe that thou art
 louely : more fairer then faire, beautifull then beautious, 72

71, 72 *beauteous, . beautious,*] F₂ F₄
beautious, beautious, Q beateous 72. *more fairer beautifull]* *fairer.*
beautious, F₃ beauteous, beautious, *more beautifull* Tyrwhitt

70, etc HALLIWELL Wilson, in his *Arte of Rhetorique*, 1584, p 165, has ridiculed affected epistolary writing in a curious letter which begins as follows. — ‘ Pondering, expending, and reuolutyng with myself, your ingent affability, and ingenious capacity for mundane affaires I cannot but selebrate, and extol your magnifical dexteritie aboue all other ’ [The chapter in Wilson from which this extract is taken is an earnest plea for the use of our ‘ mothers langage,’ and an exhortation ‘ neuer to affect any straunge ynkehorne termes ’ When denouncing those who use these terms, Wilson says, strangely enough, ‘ the fine courtier wil talke nothing but Chaucer ’ He then proceeds — ‘ The mysticall wisemen and Poeticall Clerkes, will speake nothing but quainte Prouerbes, and blinde Allegones, delightyng muche in their owne darckenesse, especially, when none can tell what thei doe saie The vnlearned or foolish phantasticall, that smelles but of learnyng (suche fellowes as haue seen learned men in their daies) wil so Latin their tongues, that the simple can not but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely thei speake by some reuelation I know them that thinke *Rhetorique* to stande wholie vpon darke woordes, and he that can catche an ynke horne terme by the taile, him thei coumpt to bee a fine Englisheman, and a good *Rhetorician* And the rather to sette out this folie I will adde suche a letter as William Sommer himself [Henry the Eighth’s Court Fool] could not make a better for that purpose Some will thinke and sweare it too, that there was neuer any suche thyng written well, I will not force any man to beleue it, but I will saie thus muche, and abide by it too, the like haue been made heretofore, and praised aboue the Moone ’ Hereupon follows ‘ A letter deuised by a Lincolneshire man, for a voide benefice, to a gentleman that then waited vppon the Lord Chauncellour, for the tyme beyng,’ of which Halliwell has given above the first few lines. The letter then continues — ‘ For how could you haue adepted suche illustrate prorogatiue, and domistical superioritie, if the fecunditie of your ingentie had not been so fertile and wonderfull pregnant Now therfore beeyng accersited to such splendente renoume, and dignitie splendidious I doubte not but you will adiuate suche poore adnichilate orphanes, as whilome ware condisciples with you, and of antique familiaritie in Lincolneshire Emong whom I beyng a Scholasticall panion, [?] obtestate your sublimitie, to extoll mine infirmitie There is a Sacerdotal dignitie in my natue Countrey contiguate to me, where I now contemplate whiche your worshipfull benignitie could sone impetrate for me, if it would like you to extend your sedules, and collaude me in them to the right honourable lord Chaunceller, or rather Archgrammacion of Englande You know my literature, you knowe the pastoral promotion I obtestate your clemencie, to inuigilate thus muche for me, accordyng to my confidence, and as you knowe my condigne merites for suche a compendious luyng But now a relinguishe to fatigate your inteligence, with any more fruolous verbotisie, and therfore he that rules the climates, be euermore your beautreur, your fortresse, and your bulwarke Amen Dated at my Dome, or rather Mansion place

truer then truth it selfe: haue comiseration on thy hero- 73
call Vassall. The magnanimous and most illustrate King
Cophetua set eie vpon the pernicious and indubitate Beg- 75
ger *Zenelophon*: and he it was that might rightly say, *Ve-*
m, vidi, vici: Which to annothamize in the vulgar, O
base and obscure vulgar; *videliset*, He came, See, and o- 78

74 <i>illustrate</i>] <i>illustrious</i> Q ₂	<i>ize</i> Perring <i>Anatomize</i> Ff et cet.
76 <i>Zenelophon</i>] <i>Penelophon</i> Ran	77, 78 <i>O vulgar</i> ,] (<i>O vulgar</i>)
conj Coll Hal Dyce II, III, Wh I, II,	Pope et seq (subs)
Huds	78 <i>videliset</i>] Q <i>videlicet</i> Ff <i>is</i>
77 <i>annothamize</i>] Q, Knt II, Hal	Cap Ran
White, Sta Cam Glo Rife <i>anothing</i> -	See] Q <i>Saw</i> Ff et seq

in Lincolneshire, the penulte of the monethe Sextile *Anno Milimo, quillimo, irillimo* *Per me* Ioannes Octo '—p 165, ed 1584 —ED]

71, 72 *beauteous* . . . *beautious*] There is a noticeable tendency on the part of Shakespeare's compositors to insert an additional syllable in such words as *jealous*, *dexterous*, *stupendous*, etc., which they spell *jealious*, *dexterious*, *stupendious* (See note in *Twelfth Night*, IV, III, 30, of this edition) This has been generally considered a corruption, but I incline to think that it was an allowable pronunciation, sometimes even available for rhythm's sake This preference for the form *ious* is found in words where the simpler form does not exist, such as *prolixious*, *robustious*, *superbious*, *splendidious* (see the foregoing extract from Wilson's *Rhetorique*), and cannot be attributed solely to the compositors, we have it now-a-days in the vulgar *mischievous* Possibly such words as *tudious*, *gracious*, *delicious*, may be responsible for this tendency It is noteworthy that here, within two consecutive lines, we find 'beauteous' and 'beautious,'—albeit that the change of *e* to *i* does not necessarily indicate a changed pronunciation, and it is also possible that just after setting up 'beautifull' the compositor readily lapsed into 'beautious' See 'beautious,' II, I, 45 In the note on *Twelfth Night*, IV, III, 30, cited above, are gathered examples of this termination in *-ious* To them add from Milton. 'All with incredible, stupendious force'—*Samson Agonistes*, line 1628 —ED

74 *Vassall*] See I, I, 259

74 *illustrate*] STEEVENS This is often used by Chapman in his translation of Homer Thus, in the eleventh Iliad 'Jove will not let me meet Illustrate Hector,' [line 243 According to Bartlett's *Concordance*, Shakespeare uses this word only here and in V, I, 117 Again, see the foregoing extract from Wilson's *Rhetorique*]

75 *Cophetua*] See I, II, 103

75 *indubitate*] According to Bartlett's *Concordance*, used only here by Shakespeare

76 *Zenelophon*] PERCY The beggar's name was Penelophon, here corrupted Penelophon sounds more like the name of a woman than Zenelophon —DYCE (ed 1) Perhaps so, yet both names sound oddly enough [It is impossible to decide whether this is a mistake of Armado or of the compositor Armado's remembrance of the ballad, when he asked Moth about it, seemed quite vague Where there is no impossible nonsense, is it ever worth while to correct the language of ridiculous characters?—ED]

77. *annothamize*] KNIGHT (ed II) This is evidently a pedantic form of *annotate*,—

uercame: hee came one; fee, two; couercame three:
 Who came? the King. Why did he come? to fee. Why 80
 did he fee? to ouercome. To whom came he? to the
 Begger. What saw he? the Begger. Who ouercame
 he? the Begger. The conclusion is victorie: On whose
 side? the King: the captiue is inricht: On whose side?
 the Beggers. The catastrophe is a Nuptiall: on whose 85
 side? the Kings: no, on both in one, or one in both. I am
 the King (for so stands the comparison) thou the Beg-
 ger, for so witnesseth thy lowliness. Shall I command
 thy loue? I may. Shall I enforce thy loue? I could.
 Shall I entreate thy loue? I will. What, shalt thou ex- 90
 change for ragges, roabes: for tittles titles, for thy selfe
 mee. Thus expecting thy reply, I prophane my lips on 92

79 *see*] QFf *saw* Rowe et seq
couercame] Q1, *ouercame* F₃F₄
 82, 83 *Who ouercame he?*] *Who*
ouercame him? Rowe 1. *Whom over-*
came he? Han Johns, Var Ran
 Coll
 84 *King*] Q₁ *Kings* Q₂F₃F₄
King's Rowe

84 *captiue*] *captiuitie* Q₂
inricht] *inrich'd* F₃F₄
 86 *the Kings*] *the king's?* Rowe, +,
 Mal Steev Coll
 90 *What,*] *What* F₄ et seq
 91, 92 *ragges mee*] *raggs?* *roabs*
for tittles? *titles* *for thy selfe?* *me*
 F₃F₄ et seq

a coined word —DYCK (ed 1) Mr Knight may rest assured that he is mistaken, and that 'annothanize' is merely a misprint for *annothamize* or *anotamize*, an old incorrect spelling of *anatomize*, compare *The Tragedie of Claudius Tiberius Nero*, 1607 'Anotamize this sepulchre of shame'—Sig N2 (In *As You Like It*, I, 1, the folio has, 'but should I anathomize him to thee,' etc, and in *All's Well*, IV, iii, 'I would gladly have him see his *company* *anathomiz'd*,' etc)—R G WHITE. Considering that the Latin phrase is explained and commented upon, I am quite sure that 'annothuize' is an Armado-ism for *annotate*, which was in use in Shakespeare's time [Whole volumes in folio of examples of *annothamize* or *anotamize* would not suffice to prove that either of them should be substituted for Armado's word —ED]

78 *videliset*] CAPELL reads *it*. After quoting 'videlicet,' 'Excellent grammar!' he exclaims, 'It was not hard to see that this *videlicet* sprung out of *is*, mistaken for *viz*, and that enlarged by a printer' [This emendation would be plausible enough, were we not dealing with Armado's words. Moreover, it assumes that the compositors composed by sight, it is more likely that they composed by ear —ED]

82 *Who*] 'Who' for *whom* is so common as hardly to be worthy of notice. It is noticeable here, because one would suppose that mere ease in speaking would prompt the use of an *m* between two *o*'s. Cf II, 1, 5, 6, where 'who' and 'whom' are found in two consecutive lines. See ABBOTT, § 274 —ED

90, 91 *exchange for ragges,*] For a parallel use of this unusual idiom, if it be one, WAIKER (*Crit* iii, 37) quotes Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, VII, vi, 61-65. 'Ne shee the lawes of Nature onely brake, But eke of Iustice, and of Policie, And

thy foote, my eyes on thy picture, and my heart on thy euerie part. 93

Thune in the dearest designe of industrie, 95

Don Adriana de Armatho.

Thus dost thou heare the Nemean Lion roare,
Gainst thee thou Lambe, that standest as his pray :
Submissiue fall his princely feete before,
And he from forrage will incline to play. 100

96 *Adriana*] Q₁Ff. *Adriano* Q₂, 96 *Armatho*] *Armado* Ff et seq
Theob 98 *pray*] *prey*? Pope

wrong of right and bad of good did make, And death for life exchanged foolishlie 'I know not,' says Walker, 'whether this was a native English idiom, or borrowed from the Latin' Possibly, in the *Faerie Queene*, it occurs by a species of logical attraction,—'wrong' having preceded 'right,' and 'bad' having preceded 'good,' the worse preceding the better, in the final clause, where the better should precede the worse, the mind is so influenced by the former clauses that it retains their order of terms In Armado's letter—well, it is Armado's In the *N E D*, under the definition (marked obsolete) 'To obtain (something) in exchange for,' the present passage and that from the *Faerie Queene* are the only examples given —ED

91 *tittles*] HALLIWEIL Any minute articles, very trifles The term is usually applied to full stops, or any diminutive marks 'The little black tittle in the dice whereby the chaunce is knowne, syse, sinke, cater, trey, dewse'—Withals' *Dictionary*, 1608, p 263 [See *New Testament*, *Matthew* v, 18, *Luke* xvi, 17]

97-102 WARBURTON These six lines appear to be a quotation from some ridiculous poem of that time—COLLIER This stanza has been given, in modern editions, as if spoken by Boyet after he has read Armado's letter, but it is evidently a sort of conclusion to it in verse The verse is quite consistent with the prose by which it is preceded, and Armado has already told us that he should 'turn sonneteer' [?] This is to be taken as a specimen of the 'whole volumes in folio' he promised to pen—HUNTER (1, 271) Scarcely any instance of misjudgement can be found in any of the editions of Shakespeare greater than that which represents what is really a postscript to Armado's letter as if it were a comment of Boyet's upon the letter It is evident, first, that it is in the Armado vein, and next that it refers to what he had written in the body of the letter 'Shall I command thy love? I may Shall I enforce thy love? I could' [Since Collier's edition these lines have been generally and properly printed as a part of Armado's letter]

97 *Nemean*] In placing the accent on the first syllable, both here and in *Hamlet*, I, iv, 84, Shakespeare followed the scholastic pronunciation of his day, which was that of Reuchlin, wherein the Greek and not the Latin accent was retained The same is true of Barabbas in *The Mer of Ven* Thus, Marlowe, *Faustus*, 'Or why is this immortal that thou hast? Ah, Pythagoras' metempsychosis, were that true,' etc, p 81, ed Dyce, where the Greek accent requires 'Pythagōras'—ED

But if thou strue (poore foule) what art thou then? 101
 Foode for his rage, repaſture for his den.

Qu. What plume of feathers is hee that indited this
 Letter? What veine? What Wethercocke? Did you
 euer heare better? 105

Boy. I am much deceiued, but I remember the ſtile.

Qu. Elſe your memorie is bad, going ore it erewhile.

Boy. This *Armado* is a *Spaniard* that keeps here in court
 A Phantaſme, a Monarcho, and one that makes ſport 109

103, 104 *What Letter?*] As one Var '85, Coll Dyce
 line, Theob et seq 109 *Phantaſme*] Q, Cam Glo Rife
 103 *feathers*] *feather* Ff, Rowe *phantasma* Cap (notes, 200), Ran
 104 *veine*] *vaine* QF, *vain* F₃F₄ *Phantaſme* Ff et cet
vane Rowe et seq *Monarcho*] *Monorcho* Q, *mam-*
 106 *deceiued*] *deceiv'd* Cap (Errata), *muccio* Han

103 *plume of feathers*] We ſtill uſe the term, *featherheaded*, according to the
N E D Carlyle introduced the noun *feather-head*, and Mrs Carlyle ſpeaks of
 Browning as a 'ſtuff of feathers'—Ed

107 *going ore it*] For the ſame pun on 'ſtile,' ſee I, 1, 212

109 *Phantaſme*] So alſo in V, 1, 21, uſed by Shakeſpeare in only theſe two
 places, and, poſſibly, the only places where the word is found It is not in the
Century Dictionary It is eaſy to ſay that it is the ſame as *phantasm* and to
 define it as *fantastic* But Shakeſpeare may have had in mind the Greek mean-
 ing of *making a ſhow or parade* HALLIWELL ſays that perſons diſtinguiſhed by
 'their fantaſticke change' are termed 'Phantaſmas' in Guilpin's *Skeletheia*, 1598
 It would have been, poſſibly, more correct had he ſaid that ſuch perſons were
 termed 'butterflies,' as the lines themſelves will ſhow — 'When theſe & ſuch like
 doe themſelves eſtrange, I neuer muſe at their fantaſtic change, Becauſe they are
 Phantaſmas butterflies'—*Satyre iii*, p 46, ed Grosart—Ed

109 *Monarcho*] FARMER The alluſion is to a fantaſtical character of the
 time — 'As a *Chamalion* is fed with none other nourishment than with the ayre, and
 therefore ſhee is alwayes gaping ſo popular applauſe doth nourish ſome, neither do
 they gape after any other thinge but vaine prayſe and glory As in times paſt *Horo-*
ſtratus and *Manlius Capitolinus* did, and in our age *Peter Shakerly* of Pauls, *Mon-*
archo that liued about the Court'—Meres [*Wits Common Wealth*, Part 2, p 390,
 1634, in an Article on 'Braggers']—STEEVENS. In Naſhe's *Haue With You to*
Saffron-Walden, 1596, I meet with the ſame alluſion — 'but now he was an inſult-
 ing Monarch, aboue *Monarcho* [*sic*, *Monarcha*, ed Grosart] the Italian, that ware
 crownes on his ſhooes and quite renouſt his naturall English accents and geſtures,
 & wreſted himſelfe wholly to the Italian *puntios*' [ed Grosart, p 112 It is doubt-
 ful that the alluſion to the 'Monarcho' extends beyond the word 'ſhooes', the
 reſt refers, I think, to Gabriell Harvey —Ed] But one of the epitaphs written
 by Thomas Churchyard, and printed in a collection called his *Chance*, 1580, will
 afford the moſt ample account of this extraordinary character I do not therefore
 apologise for the length of the following extract.

[109 Monarcho]

'The Phantasticall *Monarkes* Epitaphe
 'Though Dant be dedde, and Marrot lies in graue,
 And Petrarks sprite bee mounted past our vewe,
 Yet some doe liue (that poets humours haue)
 To keepe old course with vains of verses newe
 Whose penne are prest to paint out people plaine,
 That els a sleepe in silence should remaine
 Come poore old man that boare the *Monarkes* name,
 Thyne Epitaphe shall here set forthe thy fame
 Thy clymyng mynde aspiers beyonde the starres,
 Thy loftie stile no yearthly titell bore
 Thy witts would seem to see through peace and warrs,
 Thy taunting tong was pleasant sharpe and sore
 And though thy pride and pompe was somewhat vaine,
 The *Monarke* had a deepe discoursyng braine,
 Alone with freend he could of wonders treat,
 In publicke place pronounce a sentence greate
 No matche for fooles, if wisemen were in place,
 No mate at meale to sit with common sort
 Both graue of looks and fatherlike of face,
 Of iudgement quicke, of comely forme and port
 Moste bent to words on hye and solempne daies,
 Of diet fine, and daintie diuerse waies
 And well disposde, if Prince did pleasure take,
 At any mirth that he poore man could make
 On gallant robes his greatest glorie stood,
 Yet garments bare could neuer daunt his minde
 He feard no state, nor caerd for worldly good,
 Held eche thyng light as fethers in the winde
 And still he saied, the strong thrusts weake to wall,
 When sword bore swaie, the *Monarke* should haue all
 The man of might at length shall *Monarke* bee,
 And greatest strength shall make the feeble flee
 When straungers came in presence any wheare,
 Straunge was the talke the *Monarke* uttered than
 He had a voice could thonder through the eare,
 And speake mutche like a merry Christmas man
 But sure small mirth his matter harped on
 His forme of life who lists to look upon,
 Did shewe some witte, though follie fedde his will
 The man is dedde, yet *Monarkes* liueth still '

[Steevens would offer no apology for the length of this quotation, I offer one, and plead that as the quotation has been given by more than one subsequent editor, it must needs find a place here —ED.]—DOUCE (i, 227) Another trait of this person's character is preserved in Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, 1584, p 54 —
 'Thrasibulus, otherwise called *Thrasillus*, being sore oppressed with this melancholike humor, imagined, that all the ships, which arrived at port *Pyræus*, were his. insomuch as he would number them, and command the mariners to lanch, &c .

To the Prince and his Booke-mates.

110

Qu. Thou fellow, a word.

Who gaue thee this Letter?

Clow. I told you, my Lord.

Qu. To whom should'st thou giue it?

Clo. From my Lord to my Lady.

115

Qu. From which Lord, to which Lady?

Clo. From my Lord *Berowne*, a good master of mine,
To a Lady of *France*, that he call'd *Rosaline*.

Qu. Thou hast mistaken his letter. Come Lords away.
Here sweete, put vp this, 'twill be thine another day.

120

Exeunt.

113 *you, my*] *you my* Qq *you, my*
Theob et seq

119 *Thou hast*] *thou'st* Cap (Er-
rata)

120 *sweete*] *sweet*, [to Ros] Cap
this] *this*, Theob et seq

121 *Exeunt*] Om Q Exit Princess
attended Theob

The *Italian*, whom we called here in *England*, the Monarch, was possessed with the like spirit or concept' [Hereupon Dr Nicholson, the admirable editor of *Scot's Discoverie*, remarks that 'the "Monarcho" of *Love's Lab Lost* appears from this to have been a madman']

119 *Lords*] JOHNSON Perhaps the princess said, rather 'Come, *Ladies*, away' The rest of the scene deserves no care [It is put in the margin by POPE and HANMER, CAPELL says that all or the most part of it is, 'in truth, below anything else in this play, the poet seems to think so himself, when in the person of Costard, he calls them "most sweet jests" most incony vulgar wit']

120 *Here sweete*,] This, of course, is addressed to Rosaline, as the Princess hands her the letter, and is so indicated in CAPELL's text

120 *thine another day*] P A DANIEL (*Athenæum*, 13 Oct 1883) No commentator or editor affords us a word of explanation of 'twill be thine another day' It is the only instance of Shakespeare's use of the expression, and is now, I believe, entirely obsolete From instances in the writings of his contemporaries I interpret it, *It will be of use to you, you will find the benefit of it hereafter* Two or three instances, selected from a number I have noted, will, I think, bear me out in this interpretation Ben Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, II, 1 — 'Let 'un mend his manners then, and know his betters, It's all I ask 'un and 'twill be his own, And's master's too, another day' Middleton, *The Witch*, II, iii — 'The boy will do well certain, give him grace To have a quick hand and convey things cleanly, 'Twill be his own another day' (ooke, *Green's Tu Quoque*, p 272, vol xi, Dodsley, ed Hazlitt — 'Gertrude We'll be instructed by you Will Rash Well, if you be, it will be your own another day' Wentworth Smith, *Comwell*, III, 1 — 'Hodge Have I not many a time and often said, "Tom, or Master Thomas, learn to make a horseshoe, it will be your own another day?"' In all these cases, it seems to me that no other interpretation than that I have given above is possible, and we may conclude, therefore, that this also is the meaning in the present passage What use the Princess intended Rosaline to make of the letter must be left to the reader's im

Boy. Who is the shooter? Who is the shooter?

122

122-177 In margin, Pope, Han 122 *shooter*] *sutor* or *sutor* Farmer,
 122 *Who is Who is Who's Who's* Var '85, Steev et seq (except Knt
 Cap (Errata) u)

agination, she may have presented it jestingly as a model of love-letter writing, or she may have intended her to dispose of it as Maria, in Fletcher's play, *The Coxcomb*, disposed of hers (see last scene) 'They are for women's matters,' says she, 'and so I use them' Probably for curl-papers

122 *shooter*] At the suggestion of FARMER, who found here 'a quibble,' STEEVENS changed this to *sutor*, and remarked that '*sutor* was anciently pronounced *shooter* So, in *The Puritan*, 1607 "*Frailty* Forsooth, madam, there are two or three Archers at door would very gladly speak with your Ladiship Widow Archers? *Sir Godfrey* Your Husbands Fletcher I warrant Widow Oh, Let them come near [*Enter the Sutors Sir Andrew Tipstaffe, Sir Oliver Muck-hill, and Penni-dub*] Widow Villain, which be those Archers? *Frailty* Why, do you not see 'em before you? are not these Archers, what do you call 'em Shooters Shooters and Archers are all one I hope"—[p 60, col b in Third Folio]—MALONE quotes from *Essays and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners*, by C M, 1618 'The King's guard are counted the strongest archers, but here are better suitors' Malone also quotes, as a case in point, 'a grief that *sutes* My very heart at root' (*Ant & Cleop* V, 11, 104), where '*sutes*' is used, as he thinks, instead of *shoots*, but the best modern editors believe it is rightly corrected by Capell to *smites* Malone adds, 'In Ireland, where, I believe, much of the pronunciation of Queen Elizabeth's age is yet retained, the word *sutor* is at this day pronounced by the vulgar as if it were written *shooter*' That a 'quibble' was intended, MONCK MASON (*Additional Comments*, p 17) denies, and thinks that Steevens injudiciously admitted *sutor* into his text 'Boyet,' he remarks, 'could not intend to ask, in consequence of the letter, who the Sutor was, as he knew Armado perfectly, and had just given the Ladies a description of him, the word "Shooter," therefore, appears to me to be used in its usual sense The Princess, and her train, were going on a sporting party, and the Princess, at the beginning of the scene, asks the Forester, "where was the bush at which they were to take their stand?" but, before they reached it, they were interrupted by Costard's arrival, when that business was over, they return to their intended amusement, and Boyet asks which of them was to use the bow' Among later editors, KNIGHT appears to be the only one with whom Monck Mason's plea seems to have had any weight 'We cannot understand,' he says in his Second Edition, 'what the question of Boyet has to do with a *sutor* He wants to know which of the ladies is going to shoot, and instead of a plain answer has an evasive one He has heard that the letter is from Biron, and needs no information on that point We restore the old spelling'—HALIWELL observes that 'the tenor of the dialogue would be scarcely intelligible to modern readers' without the change to *sutor*, and adds the following instances where *s* and *sh* appear to be interchangeable —'Though Enue sute [*shoot*] her seven times poynsed darts'—Drayton, *Shepherd's Garland* [Fifth Eclog, p 29, Collier's *Reprints*], 'Well, sir, then my shute [*suit*] is void'—*Merry Wives*, 1602 [III, v, 85, Qto. Again in the same Qto, we find, unnoticed by Halliwell, 'Hast thou no shute against my knight,' II, 1, 110, while, on the other hand, in II, 11, 96, we find, 'I have an earnest sute to you'—ED], 'He hath spoyl'd me a peach-colour satun shute'—

[122. Who is the shooter?]

London Prodigall, 1605 [It is *sute* in the Third and Fourth Folios], 'What will inshue'—*Ibid* [ensue in F_3F_4], 'I will shue him'—*Ibid* [*sic* in F_3F_4], 'She hath wit at will and shooters two or three'—*Ibid* [This quotation I failed to detect — ED], 'Hortensio a shuter to Bianca'—*Tam Shrew*, I, 1, 47 in F_2 —ELLIS (p 215) does not seem to be aware of the examples of this degeneration of *s* into *sh* collected by Halliwell and others, and deals with only two examples, one (supplied by Dr W Aldis Wright) from Rowley's *Match at Midnight*, 1633, II, 1 'Moll Out upon him, what a suiter have I got' I am sorry you're so bad an Archer, sir *Earlack* Why, Bird, why Bird? Moll Why, to shoote at Buts, when you should use prick-shafts' [p 39, ed Hazlitt-Dodsley], and the other example is the present passage, whereon he has the following foot-note —'The preceding dialogue seems at first sight to point to *sutor* as Boyet's meaning, which Rosaline perversely takes as *shooter* But the connection is not evident. There is no allusion to *sutor*, but much to *shooter* in what follows Boyet knew both the *sutor* (whether we take him as Biron or Armado) and the *shooter* (the Princess apparently, who is represented as going to shoot a deer at the opening of the scene), but Rosaline's reply, and her remark that it is a "put off," look as if she was purposely misunderstanding him. In the absence of a tenable hypothesis for the introduction of the new word *sutor*, we may suppose that Boyet, looking off after the shooting party which has just left, sees an arrow sped, and inquires of Rosaline who shot it, whereupon she puts him off with the truism that it was *she* (one of the Princess's company) who bore the bow' Ellis then continues 'In the present day we have a joke of an Irish shopman telling his customer to *shoot* himself, meaning *suit* himself The Irish pronunciation, however, only shews an English pronunciation of the XVIIth century In England at the present day, *shoot* for *suit* would be vulgar, but the joke would be readily understood, though few persons use, or have even heard, the pronunciation Might not this have been the case in Shakespeare's time? At any rate there is no authority for supposing that such a pronunciation could have been used seriously by Shakespeare himself' In a footnote Ellis here quotes some observations to the point, by Dr W. ALDIS WRIGHT, which are so valuable that I make no apology for repeating them at full length —'Mr Aldis Wright seems to suppose that the compositors might have had that pronunciation and that it therefore might have crept into the text In *Lear*, II, 1, the word *three-suited* of F_1 is spelled *three shewted*, in all the Quartos, but one, where it is *three snyted*, an evident misprint for *three suytet* Now *shewted* may indicate the transitional pronunciation, on the other hand, it may be itself a mere misprint for *sewted*, which would be a legitimate orthography for *suted* This hypothesis is questioned by Mr Wright, who says "in books printed in the time of Shakespeare and Bacon variations occur in different copies of the same edition I have never seen two copies of the 1625 edition of Bacon's *Essays* which were exactly alike A list of the variations is given at the end of my edition Now there are six copies of the Quarto of *King Lear* printed in 1608, which we [the editors of the *Cambridge Edition*] have in our notes erroneously (as we confess in the Preface) called Q_6 , whereas we are now convinced that this edition was earlier than the one in the same year which we have called Q_7 . These copies of Q_6 (so-called) differ from each other in having, some of them, been corrected while passing through the press The earliest of these which we have met with is one of the two copies in the Bodleian This has the reading *three snyted*, but all the other copies of the same edition read *three-shewted* I suppose therefore that while the edition

Rofa. Shall I teach you to know.

123

Boy. I my continent of beautie.

124 I] *Ay*, Rowe

was in course of printing, the error was discovered, and the correction communicated verbally to the compositor, who inserted it according to his own notions of spelling. It is not a question between the readings of two *different* editions, but between an uncorrected copy and a corrected copy of the *same* edition. "Hurried corrections, whether of print or manuscript, frequently introduce additional errors, and hence there is no guarantee in this curious history that the compositor who substituted *shewted* for *snyted*, did not himself put *shewted* when he meant to have inserted *sewted*. More instances are certainly required to decide the point. [In the 1600 Qto of *Henry the Fifth* *shout* stands for *sute*.] Mr Aldis Wright observes that this was "an instance of a play apparently taken down at the time of acting, and whether *shout* or *sunt* be the true reading, one of them could not have been substituted for the other unless the pronunciation was somewhat similar," and he thinks that these instances lead to the conclusion that the pronunciation *shunt* "was in existence at the beginning" of the XVIIth century. The jokes upon *shooter* and *sutor* certainly establish that a sufficiently similar pronunciation of the words was in existence to make the joke appreciable. The various spellings, I fear, prove nothing, because, considering the frequency of the word,—*suit* occurs 163 times, *suitable* once, *suted* 7, *suiting* 1, *sutor* 38 times in Mrs Cowden-Clarke's Concordance,—the rare variations can only pass for misprints. The absence of any notice of such a practice in orthoepists of the XVIth century (if we except a doubtful passage from Hart), together with the depreciating manner in which similar usages are mentioned in Cooper, shew that any such pronunciation was considered not worth mentioning. On p 922 Ellis says that, in addition to the examples already given, 'Mr Edward Viles has kindly furnished me with the following "There was a Lady in *Spaine*, who after the decease of her Father hadde three *sutors* (and yet neuer a good Archer)"—Lyly's *Euphues and his England*, p 293, Arber's *Reprint*. The resolution of *st* into *sh* was not the received, or polite custom of that period, although it was known and reprobated.'

[I see nothing pertinent in Boyet's asking who is the *sutor*. He knew, of course, that the *sutor* was not Armado, and he had just heard the Clown speak of a letter to Rosaline from the Lord Berowne. He knew quite as well as all the others that Lord Berowne was the *sutor*. But he does ask, as the Princess is leaving, who of the ladies was to accompany her as the 'shooter', and that the text is right is proved, I think, by Rosaline's reply, 'why *she* that bears the bow'. To be sure, Rosaline adds that she has finely evaded the question, but this only means, I think, that instead of naming the 'shooter,' she has merely defined what a 'shooter' is. Had Boyet's question been, in intention, who is the *sutor*, would not Rosaline have answered, 'why *he* that bears the bow'? Finally, when Rosaline is graveled, she acknowledges that she herself is the 'shooter,' which is to me conclusive.—ED.]

124 continent] WALKER (*Crit* iii, 37) Does 'continent' here mean simply (*ut passim apud poetas vett*) that which contains, my repository of beauty? Among other instances of 'continent' in this sense note Herrick, *The Apron of Flowers* [ii, 56, ed Singer],—'To gather Flowers Sappha [*sic*] went, And homeward she did bring Within her Lawnie Continent, The treasure of the Spring' Again, in

Rofa. Why fhe that beares the Bow. Finely put off. 125

Boy. My Lady goes to kill hornes, but if thou marrie,
Hang me by the necke, if hornes that yeare mifcarrie.
Finely put on.

Rofa. Well then, I am the shooter.

Boy. And who is your Deare? 130

Rofa. If we choofe by the hornes, your felfe come not
neare. Finely put on indeede. 132

125 <i>Finely put off</i>] Separate line, Cap et seq	Cam Glo <i>horns, your self</i> , Rowe et cet
130 <i>Deare</i>] QF ₂ <i>Dear</i> F ₃ F ₄ <i>Deer</i> Rowe	131 <i>not</i>] Om Steev Var '03, '13, '21 (misprint?)
131 <i>the hornes</i>] <i>horns</i> Ff, Rowe, +. <i>hornes, your felfe</i>] QFf, Hal	132 <i>Finely indeede</i>] Separate line, F ₃ F ₄ et seq

The Broken Chrystall [i, 251, *ibid*],—‘To Fetch me Wine my *Lucia* went, Bearing a Chrystall *continent*,’ etc [As Walker says, instances abound of the use of ‘continent’ in its derivative Latin sense A *Concordance* to Shakespeare gives sufficing examples—SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines the word in the present passage as equivalent to ‘the abstract, inventory,’ which aptly applies to ‘Here’s the scroule, The continent, and summrie of my fortune,’—*Mer of Ven* III, ii, 137, but I prefer here Walker’s nicer discrimination, ‘the repository,’ the casket wherein all beauty is contained—ED]

125 *Bow*] It has been asserted that Rosaline here makes a pun on ‘bow’ and *beau*, overlooking the fact that *beau* in the sense of *suitor* or *lover* did not come into use until a hundred years after Shakespeare’s day—ED

125 *Finely put off*] FARMER swept aside this and ‘Finely put on’ (line 128) as ‘only marginal observations’—HALLIWELL quotes an example of it in Heywood’s *Fayre Mayde of the Exchange*, 1607—‘*Moll* Away, you ass! hinder not my business *Cripple*, Finely put off, wench, i’faith’ [II, ii, ed Field], and also, from *The Marriage Broaker or the Pander*, but the date, 1662, is too far post-Shakespearean—DYCE (ed ii) says that he ‘once suspected that these words, as well as the subsequent, “Finely put on” and “Finely put on, indeed” should be assigned to Costard’ It would be, indeed, a pity to deprive Rosaline and Boyet of these triumphant exclamations—ED

130 *Deare*] It seems almost impertinent to call attention here to the pun In the next line, a printer’s error in the omission of ‘not’ in Steevens’s edition of 1793 was repeated in the Variorum editions down to and including that of 1821

131 *hornes*] An allusion to ‘horns’ as a marital penalty for a wife’s infidelity appears to be a chartered libertine in very many European languages, its origin until within recent years has been not even plausibly traced—MURRAY (*N E D s v Horn* † 7) offers the following—‘The origin of this [penalty] which appears in so many European languages, and, seemingly, even in late Greek in the phrase *κέρατα ποικίλιν τιμή* (Artemidorus, *Oneirocritica*, II, 12) is referred by Dunger (*Germania*, xxix, 59) to the practice, formerly prevalent, of planting or engrafting the spurs of a castrated cock on the root of the excised comb, where they grew and became horns,

Maria. You still wrangle with her *Boyet*, and shee 133
strikes at the brow.

Boyet. But she her selfe is hit lower : 135

Haue I hit her now.

Rosa. Shall I come vpon thee with an old saying, that
was a man when King *Pippin* of *France* was a little boy, as
touching the hit it.

Boyet. So I may answere thee with one as old that 140
was a woman when Queene *Guinouer* of *Brittaine* was a
little wench, as touching the hit it.

Rosa. Thou canst not hit it, hit it, hit it, 143

135, 136 One line, Q, Theob et seq
139 *hit it*] *hit it* & Theob et seq
140. *Boyet*] *Biron* Var. '03, '13,
'21.

141 *Guinouer*] QFf, Rowe, +, Cap
Cam. Glo *Guineuer* Var '73 et cet
was a] *was* F₄
142 *wench*] *wech* F₃

sometimes several inches long He shows that German *hahnreh* or *hahnrei*, "cuckold," originally meant "capon" [The punctuation of this line deserves attention By placing a semi-colon after 'yourself,' ROWE, followed by a large majority of editors, represents Rosaline as naming Boyet as her 'deer' and at the same time as casting a deep slur on herself Is it conceivable that this can be right? It seems to me that the Folios and Quartos should never have been deserted According to their punctuation, Rosaline evades the question by an allusion to horns, coarse enough, it is true, according to modern propriety, but far better than the implication, inevitable in Rowe's punctuation —Ed]

138, 141 King Pippin, Queene Guinouer] GREY (i, 147) King Arthur, husband to Queen Guinever, died in the middle of the sixth century, and King Pepin began his reign in the middle of the eighth —HALLIWELL quotes at length an absurd, fanciful description of Queen Guinevere from a MS (Ashmole, 802) by Dr Forman, the astrologer, wherein it is stated that she was 'twelve foote longe' and 'lived almost a hundred years' Tennyson, whose story of the Queen is likely to become the accepted version, does not follow Sir Thomas Malory, nor, I believe, with close fidelity, any of the many accounts of her All that is germane at present, however, is to note, as Halliwell does, that the name of this Queen was 'proverbial in Shakespeare's time, and any flaunting person was called after her, the name also being used jocularly or in contempt "His life and doctrine may both be tq vs an ensample, for since the raigne of Queen Queniuer was there neuer seent a worse"—Nashe, *Haue with you to Saffron-Walden*, 1596 [p 150, ed Grosart] Florio gives "*Guinedra*, a word of mockerie for the Tartares Queene or Empresse, as we say, Queene Guinuer"—*New World of Words*, 1611'

143 Thou canst not hit it, etc] CHAPPELL (p 239) The tune was transcribed by Dr Rimbault from one of the MSS presented by Bishop Fell to the Music School at Oxford, bearing date 1620 'Canst thou not hit it' is mentioned as a dance in *Wily Beguiled*, [1606, p 327, ed Hazlitt-Dodsley The music is here given as it stands in NAYLOR, p 200] —

Thou canst not hit it my good man.

Boy. I cannot, cannot, cannot :

145

And I cannot, another can.

Exit.

Clo. By my troth most pleasant, how both did fit it.

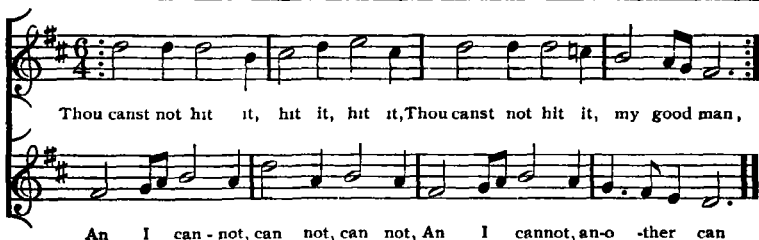
Mar. A marke marueilous well shot, for they both did hit.

Boy. A mark, O marke but that marke : a marke faies my Lady.

150

Let the mark haue a pricke in't, to meat at, if it may be.

145, 146. One line, Q,	149 hit] QqF ₃ F ₃ hit it F ₄ et
145. Boy I cannot] Q ₂ Ff Boy seq	
And I cannot Q ₁ Boy An I cannot	150 mark,] mark? or mark! Theob
Theob et seq	et seq
146 And] An Theob et seq	marke] mark! Rowe.
Exit] After line 144, Q Exit	152 meat] F ₃ meate QF ₂ meet F ₄ ,
Rosa Rowe Exit Ros and Cat Cap	Rowe, + mele Cap et seq



149 hit] The rhyme proves that the 'hit it' of F₄ is right

152 pricke] In the singular, this is sometimes used as a technical term in Archery for the centre of the target Thus, it 'was neuer sene yet amonges men, as alwayes to heale the sycke, euer more to leade a shyppe without daunger, at al times to hit the prick shall no Physicion, no shypmaster, no shoter euer do'—Ascham, *Toxophilus*, 1545, p 99, ed Arber, *et passim* When used in the plural, the meaning is by no means evident Thus, 'In the fyeldes also, in goyng betwixt the prickes, eyther wyth your hande, or elles wyth a clothe you muste keepe your bowe in suche a temper'—p 122, *op cit* 'In shootynge at the pryckes, hasty and quicke drawing is neyther sure nor yet cumlye'—p 149 'When you haue leasure we wyll go to the pryckes'—p 150 '—euen in the midway betwixt ye prickes'—p 162 —STRUTT says that 'the marks usually shot at by the archers for pastime were "butts, prickes, and roavers" The butt, we are told, was a level mark, and required a strong arrow with a very broad feather, the pricke was a "mark of compass," but certain in its distance, and to this mark strong swift arrows, of one flight, with a middling sized feather, were best suited, the roaver was a mark of uncertain length.'—*Sports and Pastimes*, p 62, ed 1841 Again, 'the prickes, the first corupters of archery, through too much preciseness, were formerly scarcely known, and little practised'—*ibid* —FURNIVALL, in his Preface to *The Babees Book* (E E T Soc 1868, p ci), has a note wherein much information on this obscure subject is

Mar. Wide a'th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out. 153

Clo. Indeede a'must shoote nearer, or heele ne're hit
the clout. 155

Boy. And if my hand be out, then belike your hand
is in.

Clo. Then will fhee get the vpshoot by cleauing the
is in

Ma. Come, come, you talke greafely, your lips grow
foule. 160

Clo. She's too hard for you at pricks, fir challenge her
to boule.

Boy. I feare too much rubbing : good night my good
Oule. 165

153 *a'th*] *o'th* Rowe 11 et seq
bow hand] *bow-hand* Theob

154 *hee*] *Q₂F₂* *hole* *Q₁* *hee'l* *F₃*
he'l *F₄* *he'll* Rowe

156 *And if*] *An if* Theob et seq

158 *vpshoot*] *QqF₃*, Cam Glo *up-*
shot *F₄* et cet

159 *is in*] *Qq* *Pin* *Ff* et seq

160 *greafely*] *greafily* *F₃t₄*

162 *pricks*] *prick* Var '21

fir] *fi*, *F₃F₄* *sir*, Cap et seq

163 *boule*] *bowle* *Q* *bowl* *F₄*

165 *Oule*] *Q₂* *oule* *Q*
[Exeunt all but Costard Theob

garnered, and as a final word adds, with his unflinching honesty — 'If any reader of this note feels certain as to the meaning of *pryckus*, he knows more about it than I do'—ED

152 to meat at] DYCE (*Gloss s v* 'mete') To measure with the eye

153 Wide a'th bow hand] DOUCE says that this means 'a good deal to the left of the mark' [Possibly, this should not be taken literally,—any more than the modern slang phrase 'over the left' is to be construed literally. The phrase, as Maria uses it, means, I suppose, merely 'you are far wrong'—ED]

155 clout] STEEVENS The white mark at which archers took their aim—FURNIVALL quotes 'Mr Peter Muir, Bowmaker to the Royal Archers at Edinburgh' as authority for the statement that the Royal Archers at Edinburgh 'within thirty years shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called "the clout"', and an arrow striking the target is still called "a clout"'—*The Babees Book*, p ciii

159 is in] See *Text Notes*—KEIGHTLEY (p 105) Possibly, the poet thus wrote it, for it makes a kind of sense, and he may have had his reasons for using it.—STEEVENS The 'pin' was the wooden nail that upheld the clout

163, 165 boule . Oule] In reference to the former word, ELLIS (p 153) thus quotes Walker — 'Many respectable speakers pronounce this word so as to rhyme with *howl*, the noise made by a dog Dr Johnson, Mr Elphinstone, and Mr Perry declare for it, but Mr Sheridan, Mr Scott, Dr Kenrick, and Mr Smith pronounce it as the vessel to hold liquor, rhyming with *hole* I remember having been corrected by Mr Garrick for pronouncing it like *howl*, and am upon the whole of opinion that pronouncing it [to rhyme with *hole*] is the preferable mode, though the least analogical' Ellis hereupon comments — 'Walker derived his knowledge entirely from observing the spelling and custom of his time Hence his argument

Clo. By my foule a Swaine, a moft fimple Clowne 166
 Lord, Lord, how the Ladies and I haue put him downe.
 O my troth moft sweete lefts, moft inconie vulgar wit,
 When it comes fo fmoothly off, fo obfcenely, as it were,
 fo fit. 170
Armathor ath to the fide, O a moft dainty man.

168 O] QFf O' Rowe u et seq wit,] wit' Cap	171 ath to the] Q ₂ ath toothen Q ₁ ath to Ff a'th to Rowe 1 o' t' one Cap o' the to Wh 1 o' th' to Wh u o' the one Dyce a' th' t' other Ktly at th' one Marshall o' th' one Rowe u et cet
171 Armathor] Q ₂ Armatho Q ₁ , Cap Var Ran Mal Steev Var Knt, Hal Ktly Armador Dyce Armado Ff et cet	

is perfectly groundless *Bowl*, the cup, is connected with *boll*, *bole*, and the sound of *oo* [or long *o*] is to be expected But *bowl*, the ball, was the French *boule*, correctly written *boul* or *bowl*, in older English The change of *uu* into *ou* in English, which occurred partly perhaps in the XVth century, was not fully completed in the XVIth, and which the words *through*, *youth*, *you*, a *wound* (some say a *wound*), *could*, *would*, *should*, *flowk* (a flounder), *soup*, *group*, *rouge*, *route* (occasionally called *roul* like *roul*), *Cowper* [i.e. Cooper] only called *Cowper* by those who do not know the family, *Brougham*, (Braum) as spoken by Lord Brougham, though the carriage is often called *Broom* em, will convince us that the change is not yet complete' [The pronunciation of *bowl*, a ball, and *bowl*, a cup, was evidently unsettled in Shakespeare's day Both, in the present play, rhyme with 'owl'—the former in the passage before us, and the latter at V, u, 1007-8 While in *Mid N Dream*, (II, 1, 46) which Shakespeare must have written nearly at the same time as *Love's Lab Lost*, *bowl*, a cup, rhymes with 'foal' 'Foule' must be left out of consideration, its pronunciation is as unsettled as 'bowl'—ED]

164 rubbing] MALONI 'To *rub* is a term of the bowling green [Compare Hamlet's, 'ay, there's the rub']

168 inconie] See III, 1, 142

171 Armathor] DYCE As Costard elsewhere is troubled with the infirmity of either forgetting or blundering in the Spaniard's name (at I, 1, 200, he stammers out 'Signior Arm—Am—commends you', [It is Dull not Costard who thus stammers—ED] and again at IV, u, 209, he says, 'Of Dun *Adiamadio*, Dun *Adramudio*'), we may conclude that it was intended he should blunder here but (as will be seen) he does *not* blunder, if we read with the Qto '*Armatho*', he does, if we adopt the reading of F., '*Armador*,'—which however in a modern text must be '*Armador*'

It is evident either that Shakespeare hesitated between '*Armado*' and '*Armatho*,' or (what is most probable) that he had originally written '*Armatho*,'—that he afterwards preferred '*Armado*,'—and that by an oversight the former spelling was retained in some places of the MS of the 'newly corrected and augmented' play (see the title page of the Qto, 159b) [See note on '*Armado*,' *Dram Pers* 8, *supra*—ED]

171-176 DYCE's remark that 'what Costard here says of Armado seems strangely out of place,' receives emphasis from STAUNTON, who asserts that 'the reference to Armado and the Page is so utterly irrelevant to anything in the scene, that every one

To see him walke before a Lady, and to beare her Fan. 172
 To see him kisse his hand, and how most sweetly a will
 fweare : 174

173 *a will*] *he will* Rowe, Theob
 Warb Johns

174. A line lost, Mal Ktly.

must be struck with its incongruity I have more than a suspicion,' he adds, 'that the whole passage, from line 168, "O' my troth," etc , or, at least, from line 171, "Armado o' the one side," etc , down to "Ab heavens, it is a most pathological nit!" belongs to the previous Act, and in the original MS followed Costard's panegyric on the Page,—"My sweet ounce of man's flesh! my incony Jew!" [III, 1, 142] It is evidently out of place in the present scene, and quite appropriate in the one indicated' The propriety of what Staunton 'more than suspected' appealed so strongly to HUDSON that he adopted the change in his text, and transferred lines 168–176 to follow III, 1, 142, with the remark that 'a thing so palpably wrong cannot be set right too soon' Herein, in this transference, ROLFE has followed HUDSON Having possibly found the shadow of a shade of appropriateness in Costard's speech (see next note) I think it needless here to improve Shakespeare —ED

171 *ath to the side*] R G WHITE (ed 1) [Rowe's change] gives the sense, but by introducing *one* which does not exist in the text, and taking out of Costard's mouth a phrase which he meant to use, which was 'the to side,' i e 'the hither side,' an old, and, though now obsolete or vulgar, a correct form of expression — DVCr (ed 1) Mr White says nothing of the reading of the Quarto, which is in fact the original [Keightley's reading seems to conform to the text of the Qto with less violence than any other The objection to it which may be urged is that it disregards the antithesis of Armado on the one side and his Page on the other, but for this Keightley is not responsible It is undoubtedly difficult to weld these lines into coherence with the rest of the speech But we must remember that Costard's mind is not eminently logical, and, possibly, he here, in imagination, contrasts Boyet's behaviour with what he supposes would be that of Armado in the company of such fine ladies, in Costard's eyes Boyet is a mere clown, a country bumpkin, whereas he pictures Armado as a dainty courtier, and alongside of his master the presence of Moth is inevitable Is it not possible to interpret 'o'th' one side' as meaning on the other hand? It is not necessary to suppose it means that Armado is on one side of the ladies and Moth on the other Indeed it would be, even to Costard, highly improper to suppose that a page like Moth, whose place is at his master's heels, should be walking by the side of Court dames If, then, 'a'tother' does not refer to Moth's position at the ladies' side, why should 'o'th' one side' refer to that of Armado? We do not get rid of this question by transposing the whole passage to another Act No answer comes to us there, any more than here Or, rather, the same answer comes in both places, namely, that 'o'th one side' and 'at' other' are not locative, but represent Costard's process of reasoning 'on the one hand' and 'on the other' On a passage such as this it seems to me that hermeneutical torture is justifiable —ED]

174 *sweare*] MALONE A line following this seems to have been lost —COLLIER (ed 11) The whole speech is in rhyme excepting the line ending in 'swear,' which wants its consort, and here we find it in MS of the time when, perhaps, the play was acted, as follows —' Looking babies in her eyes, his passion to declare' [This line

And his Page atother side, that handfull of wit,

175

Ah heauens, it is most pathetical mit.

Sowla, fowla.

Exeunt.

Shoote within.

178

175. atother] Q₁ at other Q₂Ff,
Rowe 1 o' t' other Rowe 11 et seq

of wit,] of small wit Coll MS

176 heauens,] Heav'ns' Rowe

moß] Qq a moß Ff et seq

177 Sowla, fowla] Om Theob +.

Sola! sola! Cap et seq

Exeunt] Qff Exit running

Cap

178. At beginning of next scene,
Pope

Shoote] Shoot Q Showte F₂

Showt F₃ Shout F₄ Shouting within

Theob A noise raised after shooting

is heard within Hal

within] with him Q₂

Scene II Pope The same Cap.

Cam

Collier inserted in his text] It is, besides, entirely consistent with what precedes, and carries on the description still more ludicrously — HALIWEILL Even were this addition [of Collier's MS] unexceptionable, few editors would venture to introduce a new line into the works of the great dramatist, on the sole authority of a volume of unascertained antiquity, but it seems scarcely to agree with the context, the act of looking for babies in the eyes requiring a nearer approach than would be practicable in a walk, and that Armado is described throughout as walking in company with a lady, is apparent from the commencement of the next line, 'and his page o't'other side' The expression of looking for babies in the eyes is an old and common one — R G WHITE (ed 1) The rhyme provided by [Collier's MS] is, to me, sufficient evidence that it is entirely without authority I am fully convinced that, at the time when this play was written, 'swear' was pronounced *sweer*, and that all words of similar orthography had the same vowel sound [This last broad assertion, that *ea* was always *ee*, White afterward withdrew in his *Memorandums of English pronunciation in the Elizabethan Era*, vol xii, p 417, he might, however, have found, in the present play, examples of the pronunciation of 'swear' as *sweer* — See IV, 1, 67] — BRAE treats the added line of Collier's MS Corrector with scorn and contempt, he asserts that the expression 'his passion to declare' is entirely at variance with Costard's phraseology and character, and that the line was due to Malone's 'unlucky and silly remark' that there appears to have been a line lost here 'On this hint,' says Brae (p 83), 'the Old Corrector went to work and turned out this precious composition, the folly and impudence of which is only equalled by the gullibility with which it has been received' Brae's answer to the question, how Costard's sudden reference to Armado is to be explained, has the fine old Warburtonian flavour — 'In no other possible way,' he replies, 'than that the speaker is supposed to have just caught sight of Armado, in the distance, escorting one of the ladies of the court with over-strained and ridiculous gallantry, and that the break after "a' will swear" is intended to be filled up by a clownish imitation of Armado's gestures by Costard, then alone upon the stage, after which he resumes his description of what he sees afar'

176 pathetical] See note on I, ii, 92

177 Sowla, sowla] This is evidently the same as Launcelot's 'Sola, sola, wo ha ho, sola, sola,' in *Mer of Ven* V, 1, 49, what it means we learn immediately from Lorenzo's saying, 'Leaue hollowing, man' Costard gives this halloo in

[Scene II.]

Enter Dull, Holofernes, the Pedant and Nathaniel.

I

Nat. Very reuerent sport truely, and done in the testimony of a good conscience.

3

1	Dull,] Dull F ₃ F ₄	et seq
	the Pedant] Om Rowe et seq	2 reuerent] reverend Theob Warb
	Nathaniel] Sir Nathaniel Theob.	Johns Coll Dyce, Cam

answer to the 'shouting within' HALLIWELL overlooked this cry of Launcelot and Lorenzo's explanation when he gave, on the present passage, the following note '*Scuola* appears to be some exclamation, or some musical note, the meaning of which is not very apparent, unless it be a form of one of the terms of the gamut'—ED

1 the Pedant] From ROWE downward all editors have omitted these words, which are really quite harmless, and, in the Qto and Folio, are used at times, instead of his patronymic, to indicate the speaker,—but only at times, after the first eighty lines there is much confusion in the speeches set down to '*Hol*' and '*Nath*' Holofernes speaks, in this scene, twenty times, and of these twenty, his speeches in eight instances, as proved by the context, are given to '*Nath*' In one case, line 153, this confusion culminates in the singular error of addressing Holofernes as 'Sir Holofernes,' thus bestowing, as the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS remark, a title on the Pedant to which he had no claim See note *ad loc* The origin of this confusion FLAY (*Life*, etc, p 202) finds in the retouches, hurned for the Court performance, of the original MS In *Anglia* (vol vii, 1884, p 228) the same learned commentator somewhat extends this scope 'In the first draft of the play,' he says, 'Holofernes was the curate and Nathaniel the pedant, as is clear by comparing V, 1, and IV, 2, l 66-156 [Flay does not give the text from which he quotes, and as I have found it impossible to make his lines correspond with the *Globe* or the *Cambridge Edition* so as to transpose them to the Folio, I reprint his figures as they stand on the page of *Anglia*, merely remarking that the lines to be compared seem to be identical — ED], which evidently belonged to the first draught, with IV, 2, l 65 and 157, which latter portions of the play, and which only, agree with the arrangement adopted by all modern editors, surely without consideration, with Holofernes as pedant and Nathaniel as curate' At the close of his notice of this confusion FLAY remarks (*Life*, etc, p 203) 'I am not aware that this singular change of character has been noted, or any reason assigned for it, except my conjecture, that it was intended to disguise a personal satire which, however pertinent in 1589, had become obsolete in 1597' I find it hard to believe that a mere exchange of names would have increased the interest in the play to royal ears The 'wytt and mirthe' would remain about the same whether the speeches be given to Holofernes or to Nathaniel, and we must remember that it was for these qualities that, six years later, Burbage recommended the play to Sir Walter Cope, and said it would please the Queen exceedingly I prefer the safe traditional scape goats the compositors or the compositors' reader, who in deciphering the erasures or interlineations in a stolen prompter's copy became confused with the 'Per' and 'Ped' and 'Nath' and 'Hol' and 'Peda' —ED.

Ped. The Deare was (as you know) fanguis in blood, 4
ripe as a Pomwater, who now hangeth like a Iewell in
the eare of *Celo* the *fkie*; the welken the heauen, and a- 6

4 *Ped*] Hol Rowe et seq
fanguis in blood,] QFf, Rowe,
Pope, Han *in sanguis, blood,* Cap
Mal Steev Var *in sanguis, in blood,*
Ran *sanguis, in blood,* Theob et
cet

5 *a*] the Q, Coll Cam Glo

5 *Pomwater*] *pomewater* Cap et seq
ii, iii *Celo* F₃F₄ et cet
6 *Celo*] QF₂ *calum* Jervis, Dyce
fkie,] F₃F₄ *fkie,* QF₄ et seq
welken] *welkin* Rowe
heauen,] *heaven,* Theob Warb

et seq

4 *sanguis in blood*] CAPELL pertinently asks what is the sense of 'the deer was sanguis?' and thereupon changes the text to 'the deer was *in sanguis, blood,*' wherein he was followed first by MALONE and then by all other editors down to KNIGHT, who returned to the original text. MALONE quotes another instance of the use of 'in blood' in 'If we be English deer, be then in blood, Not rascal like,' etc — *Hen VI* IV, ii, 48. That the phrase means *in full vigour, in perfect condition*, is plain from what follows 'as ripe as a Pomwater'. In the two other cases where Holofernes uses a Latin word in this sentence he gives the preposition 'of *Celo*' and 'of *Terra*', and it seems to me merely a printer's oversight that he does not give the *in* before 'sanguis'. I incline, therefore, to think that the text should read 'the deer was *in sanguis, in blood*', as RANN has it. Capell was right in putting the 'in' before 'sanguis,' but he was wrong in taking it away from before 'blood'. This is not a question of the Pedant's Latinity, but of his English — MARSHALL (p. 59) believes that Holofernes, not only in this speech, but throughout, uses Italian and not Latin words, and that he here uses an Italian adjective *sanguigno*, or, so Marshall says, 'as it was written sometimes in Shakespeare's time, *sanguino*'. The printers corrected *sanguigno* or *sanguino* to "sanguis," taking the *in*, very likely, to be a repetition of "in". Accordingly, Marshall prints in his text *sanguigno* here, and *cielo* in line 6 — ED

5 *Pomwater*] In his 'Chap. 101 Of the Apple Tree,' Gerard gives (p. 1459, ed. 1633) a wood-cut of the '*Malus Carbonaria*, The Pome Water tree,' but no description. Among 'The Vertues' of the fruit, he recommends for certain ailments, 'the pulpe of rosted apples, in number foure or fiue, according to the greatnesse of the Apples, especially of the Pomc-water, mixed in a wine quart of faine water, laboured together vntill it come to be as apples and Ale which wee call Lambes Wooll'. He also says that 'there is likewise made an ointment with the pulpe of Apples and Swines grease and Rose water, which is vsed to beautifie the face, and to take away the roughnesse of the skin, which is called in shops *Pomatum* of the Apples whereof it is made' — ED

5 *hangeth like a Iewell, etc*] Compare, 'she hangs upon the cheek of night Like a rich jewel,' etc — *Rom & Jul* I, v, 47 — ED

6 *Celo*] In order to add some little strength to Warburton's unfortunate conjecture that Florio was attacked in the character of Holofernes, MALONE quoted the definition of *Cielo*, from Florio's *World of Wordes*, '*heauen, the skie, the firmament or welkin,*' wherein the words italicised are those used by Holofernes in the present passage. Again *Terra* is explained 'the element called *earth*, anie grounde, *earth, countrie . . . land, soile,*' etc, again using the same words as Holofernes

non falleth like a Crab on the face of *Terra*, the foyle, the land, the earth. 7

Curat. Nath. Truly M. *Holofernes*, the epythithes are sweetly varied like a scholler at the least: but sir I assure ye, it was a Bucke of the first head. 10

Hol. Sir Nathamel, *haud credo*.

Dul. 'Twas not a *haud credo*, 'twas a Pricket.

Hol. Most barbarous intimation : yet a kinde of insinuation, as it were *in via*, in way of explication *facere* : as it were replication, or rather *oslentare*, to show as it were his inclination after his vndressed, vnpolished, vneducated, vnpruned, vntrained, or rather vnlettered, or rather 15 18

9 *Curat Nath*] QFf *Nath Rowe*
et seq

M] Q *Master Ff*
epythithes] Q *epythites F₂F₃*, *epi-*
thetes F₁, Rowe. *epithets Pope*

14, 15 *insinuation*] *ansinuation F₃F₄*

15. *explication facere*] *explication*,
facere, Theob et seq

16 *replication*,] *replication*, Theob
et seq

17 *inclination*] *inclination* Theob
Warb Johns *inclination*— Cap et seq

The argument is feeble enough at best, and Malone acknowledges that the dates of *Love's Lab Lost* and of *The Worlde of Wordes* are fatal to it —DYCE (ed II, III) misapprehended Malone's drift and unfairly says, 'Malone appears to have thought that *Holofernes* was using an Italian word here, for in his note he cites Florio's *Dict* ' —ED

9 *epythithes*] An unusual, accidental spelling, it can hardly be supposed to be intentional, unless the second *th* be the same as in 'Moth' The ordinary spelling is given in the Ff —ED

11 *Bucke of the first head*] STEEVENS In *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1606, there are the following appellations of deer, at their different ages —'I caused the Keeper to seuer the rascall Deere, from the Buckes of the first head now sir, a Bucke of the first yeare is a Fawne, the second yeare a pricket, the third year a Sorell, the fourth yeare a Soare, the fift a Buck of the first head, the sixth yeare a compleat Buck as likewise your Hart is the first yeare a Calfe, the second yeare a Brochet, the third yeare a Spade, the fourth yeare a Stagge, the fift yeare a great Stag, the sixth yeare a Hart, as likewise the Roa bucke is the first yeare a Kid, the second yeare a Grlle, the third year a Hemuse and these are your speciall beasts for chase, or as wee Huntsmen call it, for venery' —[II, v, p 107, ed Macray]

12 *Sir*] JOHNSON He that has taken his first degree at the University is in the academical style called *Dominus*, and in common language was termed *Sir* [See *Twelfth Night*, IV, II, 4, for a discussion of the application of 'Sir' to the inferior clergy, who were only *Readers*]

13 *Pricket*] See note on line 11 Colgrave has '*Brocart m* A two-year-old Deere, which if he bee a red Deere, we call a Brocket, if a fallow, a Pricket'

15 *facere*] The proper position of the colon before 'facere' and not after, we owe to Theobald. The change is undoubtedly right, although at first we may be inclined to resent it —ED

reft vnconfirmed fashon, to infert againe my *haud credo*
for a Deare.

20

Dul. I faid the Deare was not a *haud credo*, 'twas a
Pricket.

Hol. Twice fod simplicitie, *bis coctus*, O thou mon-
fter Ignorance, how deformed doost thou looke.

Nath. Sir hee hath neuer fed of the dainties that are
bred in a booke. 25

He hath not eate paper as it were :

He hath not drunke inke

His intellect is not replenished, hee is onely an animall, 29

19 <i>fashon,</i>] <i>fashion</i> — Cap et seq	27 <i>He hath</i>] <i>Hol He hath</i> Kin-
23, 24 <i>O looke</i>] Separate line, Dyce,	near
Sta. Cam. Glo	27, 28 One line Q
24. <i>doof</i>] <i>doest</i> F, F., Rowe	27-30 <i>He parts</i>] Prose, Dyce, Sta.
25-30 Lines run on, Pope, +, Cap	Cam Glo
Var Mal Steev Var Knt, Coll 1	29 <i>animall,</i>] <i>animal, not to think</i>
25 <i>fed of</i>] <i>fed on</i> Rowe, +.	Coll MS

19 *vnconfirmed*] Why 'unconfirmed' should be 'ratherest' is not easy to discern SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines it as 'inexperienced, raw,' but this seems feeble and like an anticlimax after the numerous *vn*'s The only other place where Shakespeare uses it is in *Much Ado*, III, iii, 114, where Conrade expresses surprise that poor villains are wont to make what price they will with rich ones 'That shewes,' says Borachio, 'thou art vnconfirmed,'—which may mean 'that thou art a mere novice in the ways of the world,' with an adumbration of the religious ceremony of 'confirmation' Thus, in the present passage, there is no shade of ignorance or of ill-manners in which Dull is not serving a novitiate Or, perhaps, the ratherest explanation is that Holofernes himself had no precise idea as to the meaning of 'unconfirmed,' but wished to round off his sentence with a comparative and a superlative, be the meaning what it may —ED

27-33 *He hath then he*] Whether or not these lines were originally verse and sophisticated into prose by the compositor, we shall never know The two short lines 27 and 28 are at the foot of a column and probably close the stint of a compositor, who split up a line in order to fill up the space This is, possibly, the second instance of thus spacing out a gap, see III, i, 33, and we meet with what is, possibly, another in *The Tempest*, II, ii, 93, 94 Collier's MS pieces out one rhyme '— he hath not drunk ink His intellect is not replenished, he is only an animal, *not to think*', but unfortunately he gives us no help with a rhyme to 'plants,' in line 30 'The length of these lines,' says Dr JOHNSON, 'was no novelty on the English stage The Moralities afford scenes of like measure', and MALONE calls attention to some examples in proof, from *Like Will to Like*, 1568, *Promos and Cassandra*, 1578, *The Three Ladies of London*, 1584, etc, which he had given at the end of *The Com of Errors* in the Variorum —ED

29 *animall*] Cotgrave has '*Animal m* An animall, (we sometimes call a blockhead, or gull, an Animall)'

onely sensible in the duller parts: and such barren plants 30
 are set before vs, that we thankfull should be : which we
 taste and feeling, are for those parts that doe fructifie in
 vs more then he.
 For as it would ill become me to be vaine, indiscreet, or
 a foole ; 35
 So were there a patch set on Learning, to see him in a
 Schoole. 37

30-33 *and such then he*] Two lines,
 the first ending *should be* Han Johns
 et seq

31, 32 *which we taste and feeling,*
are] F, F₃ *which we taste, and feeling,*
are QF₄, Rowe, Pope *which we, hav-*
ing taste and feeling, are Coll MS
Which we, of taste and feeling, are Coll

11 (*Which we of taste and feeling are*)
 Tyrwhitt, Var '78, '85, Ran Mal Steev
 Var Knt, Coll 1, iii, Hal Sing Dyce,
 Sta Wh Cam Glo Ktly, Huds Rife
 32 *doe*] Om Q₂
 34 *indiscreet*] *indiscreet* Q₁
 36 *see*] *set* Coll 1, iii (MS), Sing
 Dyce 1, iii, Ktly

31, 33 *thankfull should be then he*] In an unhappy hour THEOBALD adopted the changes in these lines proposed by Warburton as follows 'that we thankful should be for those parts, (which we taste and feel, *ingradare*) that do fructify in us, more than He,' and appended a note of Warburton, which, after quoting the original text, begins 'If this be not a stubborn Piece of Nonsense, I'll never venture to judge of common Sense,' and concludes 'The Emendation I have offer'd, I hope, restores the Author, At least, I am sure, gives him Sense and Grammar, and answers extremely well to his Metaphors taken from planting — *Ingredare*, with the Italians, signifies, to rise higher and higher, *andare di grado in grado*, to make a Progression, and so at length to come to "fructify" as the Poet expresses it' Of course, Warburton adopted his own emendation in his own text HANMER accepted his transposition of 'for those parts,' and, omitting his absurd Italian, reads for the first time as verse 'that we thankful should be, For those parts which we taste and feel do fructify in us more than he' and was followed by CAPPELL JOHNSON's text follows F, except that it omits the comma after 'feeling' and reads as verse, but in a note he observes, 'I read, with a slight change, "—we thankful should be, *When* we taste and feeling are for those parts," etc That is, *such barren plants* are exhibited in the creation, to make us *thankful when we have more taste and feeling than he, of those parts or qualities which produce fruit in us, and preserve us from being likewise barren plants* Such is the sense, just in itself and pious, but a little clouded by the diction of Sir Nathaniel' HEATH (p 129) proposed 'we thankful should be, *While we taste and feeling have*, for those parts,' etc. It was reserved to TYRWHITT to suggest the reading which has been adopted by subsequent editors almost without exception — 'we thankful should be (Which we of taste and feeling are) for those parts,' etc As the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS remark, 'This reading appears to make the best sense with the least alteration' For other examples of 'which' meaning *as to which*, see ABBOTT, § 272, and of 'he' for *him*, *IBID*, § 206 —ED

36 *patch*] JOHNSON The meaning is, to be in a school would as ill become a 'patch,' or low fellow, as folly would become me —HARNESSE 'Patch' in this

But *omne bene* say I, being of an old Fathers minde, 38
Many can brooke the weather, that loue not the winde.

Dul. You two are book-men: Can you tell by your 40
wit, What was a month old at *Cains* birth, that's not fūe
weekes old as yet?

Hol. *Dictissima* goodman *Dull*, *dictissima* goodman
Dull.

Dul. What is *dictima*? 45

Nath. A title to *Phebe*, to *Luna*, to the *Moone*.

Hol. The *Moone* was a month old when *Adam* was
no more. (score.

And wrought not to fūe-weekes when he came to fūe-
Th'allusion holds in the Exchange. 50

38 <i>I,</i> <i>I,</i> Theob	(MS)
40 <i>two</i>] <i>too</i> Rowe 1	43 <i>dictissima</i>] <i>Dictissima</i> Q ₂ F ₄ <i>Dic-</i>
<i>tell</i>] <i>tell me</i> Q, Glo Cam Rife,	<i>tinna</i> or <i>Dictynna</i> Rowe et seq
Wh 11	45 <i>dictima</i>] Qq <i>dictinna</i> Ff <i>Dic-</i>
41, 42 <i>What yet</i>] Separate line, Q,	<i>tinna</i> or <i>Dictynna</i> Rowe et seq
Pope et seq	46 <i>title</i>] <i>title</i> F ₂
41 <i>Cains</i>] <i>Caius</i> F ₁ , Rowe	49 <i>wrought</i>] <i>ought</i> Q ₁ , Pope, Theob
43 <i>Dictissima</i>] <i>Dictinna</i> or <i>Dutynna</i>	<i>raught</i> Han et seq
Rowe et seq <i>Doctissimè</i> Coll 11	50 <i>Th'</i>] QFf, Rowe, +

place must mean a *blot* or *defacement* Nathaniel intends to say, that it would *dis-*
grace learning to see Dull in a school [I prefer Harness's interpretation, which is,
I think, strengthened by the 'see him in a school,' the sight of such a dullard in a
school would be a disgrace to learning —ED]

40 *tell*] It seems barely worth while to follow the Qto here —ED

43 *Dictissima*] KNIGHT (p 133) The answer of Holofernes is the very quin-
tessence of pedantry He gives Goodman Dull the hardest name for the moon in
the mythology [If it were not for Dull's interrogation in the next line, I think it
would be venturesome, to say the least, to correct this 'Dictissima' STEEVENS
points out that this 'uncommon title for Diana' is to be found in Golding's *Ovid*
(the Second Book, p 21, verso), a book with which, it is supposed, Shakespeare
was familiar Golding's line is 'Dictynna garded with her traine, and proud of
killing deere' —ED]

49 *wrought*] That is, *raught*, which, as Steevens explains, possibly needlessly,
means *reached*

50 *allusion* . *Exchange*] That 'allusion' is here used in its Latin derivative
sense of *jest* or *sportive play* is clear, —WARBURTON defines it as the *riddle* But to
what 'the exchange' refers is by no means clear Warburton asserts that it refers
to the indifferent use of 'the name of Adam or that of Cain' On the other hand,
BRAE (p 86) says that 'the *jeu* lies in the change of the moon,' —an interpretation
much to be preferred if we could only find that the change of the moon was ever
called 'the exchange' This objection disappears, however, if we assume, —and I

Dul. 'Tis true indeede, the Collusion holds in the Exchange. 51

Hol. God comfort thy capacity, I say th'allusion holds in the Exchange.

Dul. And I say the polusion holds in the Exchange: 55
for the Moone is neuer but a month old: and I say beside that, 'twas a Pricket that the Princeffe kill'd.

Hol Sir *Nathaniel*, will you heare an extemporall Epytaph on the death of the Deare, and to humour the ignorant call'd the Deare, the Princeffe kill'd a 60
Pricket.

53 <i>th'</i>] QF ₃ F ₁ the F ₄ et seq	60 <i>call'd</i>] Q ₂ Ff <i>cald</i> Q ₁ I will call
55 <i>polusion</i>] Q ₁ F ₂ <i>pollution</i> Rowe	Sing Huds I call Coll u <i>call</i> Wh 1,
u, + <i>pollusion</i> Q ₂ F ₃ F ₄ Rowe 1, et	Marshall I've <i>call'd</i> Hal conj call
cet	I Cam Glo Wh u I have <i>call'd</i> Rowe
59 <i>Deare,</i>] <i>Deer</i> Rowe	et cet
60 <i>ignorant</i>] <i>ignorant</i> Q	a] <i>the</i> Q ₂

think we can,—that *change* is a word far too simple and plain for the grandiloquent Holofernes, and in his mouth it becomes 'the Exchange'—ED

51 *Collusion*] COURTHOPE (IV, 86) I am not aware that the blunders in language had been made the subject of ridicule on any stage before Dull and Costard started a tradition which was continued in English comedy, through Bottom and Dogberry, down to Mrs Malaprop Shakespeare, however, was under some obligation to a predecessor The character of the pompous official, who reasons syllogistically to absurd conclusions, had been already represented by Lyly in *Endimion*, and in the following passage in that play [IV, II, 83-115, ed Bond, vol 1, pp 54-55, ed Fairholt] joined to the humours of the Constable and Clown in *Love's Lab Lost*, we have the germs of the inimitable folly of the Watchmen in *Much Ado*

55 *polusion*] In a modern text, I think the spelling of Rowe's second edition, *pollution*, should be preserved Dull's blunder is too much veiled under *pollusion*—ED

59 *Epytaph*] CAPELL's native discernment deserted him when he stated that it was 'more than suspicion (our belief, indeed)' that this should be *epigram*. He is, of course, right,—there cannot be an epitaph on the death of anything, but he lost sight of the magniloquent speaker He found one follower, however, RANN, whose text reads, *epigram*—ED

60 *call'd*] Evidently, a misprint See *Text Notes* The *call* I of the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS adheres, with reasonable closeness, to the *ductus litterarum*; but, it seems to me, we should test misprints more by the ear than by the eye, in this case, then, *call't* could be readily misheard 'call'd,' and the true reading would, therefore, be 'to humour the ignorant, call't, the deer the Princess killed, a pricket' I suggest this reading with the more confidence, inasmuch as it occurred to MARSHALL also—ED.

Nath. *Perge*, good M. *Holofernes*, *perge*, so it shall
please you to abrogate scurilitie. 62

Hol I will something affect the letter, for it argues
facilitie. 65

The prayfull Princeffe pearst and prickt
a prettie pleasing Pricket,
Some say a Sore, but not a sore,
till now made sore with shooting.
The Dogges did yell, put ell to Sore, 70
then Sorell rumps from thicket:
Or Pricket-sore, or else Sorell, 72

62. <i>M</i>] Q <i>Master</i> Ff	Sta Wh Cam Glo	praisefull F ₄ et
63 <i>scurilitie</i>] <i>scurilitie</i> Q ₁	cet	
66-77 Six lines, Cap Var '78, et	66 pearst] pierc'd F ₄ et seq	
seq	70. ell] QFf, Rowe I Pope, + yell	
66 prayfull] Q ₄ praysfull F ₂ prais-	Kinnear I Cap et seq (subs)	
full F ₃ <i>preyfull</i> Coll Hal Sing Dyce,	71 rumps] jumpt Pope, +	

63 *scurilitie*] WARBURTON here detects an allusion to Florio's *Preface* to his *World of Wordes*. See Warburton's remarks on 'John Florio' in *Appendix*. Nathaniel is referring, I think, to the condescension of Holofernes in yielding to Dull so far as to call the deer a pricket. But CAPELL says, 'the reflecter on Holofernes's theme, lines 60, 61, will see instantly what that scurrility is which he is requested to abrogate'—ED

64 *the letter*] CAPELL That is, the trick of alliteration. [The earliest example of a similar phrase thus used, given in the *N E D* (c Phrases), is E[dward] K[irk]'s *Epistle Dedicatorie* to Spenser's *Shepherd's Calender*. 'I scorne and spew out the rakehelly rout of our ragged rymers (for so themselves vse to hunt the letter)'—p 28, ed Grosart, and quoted by Webbe, *Discourse of English Poetrie*, 1586, p 37, ed Arber. The next example, given by BRADLEY (*N E D*), is the present passage.]

66 *prayfull*] COLLIER The change [praisefull] was not only unnecessary, but injudicious. Holofernes alludes to the occupation of the Princess, pursuing *prey* or *game*, and 'preyfull' is to be taken as one of his affected terms.—DYCE in his ed II suspected 'that we ought to read, with the second folio, "praiseful"'. But in his ed III, he made no reference to this suspicion. The folio is, I think, right.—ED

66 *pearst*] As an illustration of the lawless spelling of Shakespeare's composers, see line 99 of this scene, where this same word is spelled 'perst'. Turn to V, II, 826, and read 'Honest plain words best pierce the ears of griefe'. As to its pronunciation, see line 99, *post*, be it here merely noted that 'pearce' rhymes with 'rehearse' in *Rich II*. 'That hearing how our plants and prayres do pearce, Pitty may moue thee, Pardon to rehearse'—V, III, 127, in F₂. This rhyme is not, however, so conclusive as Falstaff's pun (quoted at line 99), we may be in doubt as to the pronunciation of 'rehearse'—ED

72 *Pricket-sore*] I think this hyphen is due to mere accident.—ED.

73

75

80

Nath. A rare talent

Dul. If a talent be a claw, looke how he clawes him
with a talent. 80

Nath. This is a gift that I haue simple: simple, a foolish
extrauagant spirit, full of formes, figures, shapes, ob-
iects, Ideas, apprehensions, motions, reuolutions. These 83

74 ell] <i>el</i> Q L Pope et seq	77 L] <i>l</i> Q
(subs)	79 [Aside Dyce II, Cam Glo
75 O forell] Ff, Rowe, + <i>o forell</i>	81 Nath] QFf, Rowe: Hol Rowe
Q <i>o' sorell</i> ! Johns <i>one sorell</i> Cam	II et seq
Glo <i>or sorell</i> Anon ap Cam <i>O sore</i>	<i>simple simple</i> ,] QFf <i>simple</i> ,
L' Cap et cet	<i>simple</i> Rowe et seq

75 O sorell] WARBURTON We should read 'of sorell,' alluding to L being the numeral of 50 —CAPELL Holofernes rings the changes on 'sore' in its three senses, on / the letter and numeral, and concludes with admiring the power of that *sore* letter to make fifty sores one way and a hundred another by only different spellings of one word—*sore-l* or *sore-ll* [JOHNSON'S reading, a modification of Warburton's conjecture, is good, but that of the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS, with but slight change of text, possibly better emphasises the contrast between 'fifty' and 'one' —ED.]

79 talent] HALLIWELL 'Talent or clawe of a hawke'—Huloet's *Abecedarium*, 1552, 'The talants of an hauke'—Balet's *Aluearie*, 1580 —DYCE (*Gloss*) Here the quibble positively requires that the old form *talent* (i e *talon*) be retained In *I Hen IV* II, iv, the earliest quartos and the first three folios have 'an eagles talent', and in *Pericles*, IV, iii, all the old eds have 'thine eagles talents', compare, also, 'Or buying armes of the herald, who giues them the Lion without tongue, taile, or talents'—Nash's *Pierce Pennilesse*, etc., sig F4, ed 1595

79 clawes] MURRAY (*N E D*) 1 To scratch or tear with the claws or nails b To scrape 2 To seize, grip, clutch, or pull with claws 3 *transitive* To scratch gently or soothe 4 To claw the back of, or to 'stroke down,' flatter, fawn upon b So to *claw the ears, humour*, etc., to tickle, gratify (the senses, etc.) 5 Thence *claw* itself came to mean To flatter, cajole, wheedle, fawn upon Thus: 'I must laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour'—*Much Ado*, I, iii, 16

81 Nath] The next speech (lines 88–91) shows conclusively that the present one should be given to Holofernes and that it itself is wrongly marked —ED

83 reuolutions] I suppose this means simply *changes* Possibly, the 'formes, figures, shapes' may refer to the figures, representing columns, pyramids, triangles, eggs, etc., illustrated by Puttenham in his *Arte of English Poetrie*, 1589, p 104, ed Arber, into which it sometimes pleased the poets of that day to build their composi-

are begot in the ventricle of memorie, nourisht in the
wombe of primater, and deliuered vpon the mellowing 85
of occaſion : but the gift is good in thoſe in whom it is
acute, and I am thankfull for it.

Hol. Sir, I praife the Lord for you, and ſo may my
pariſhioners, for their Sonnes are well tutor'd by you,
and their Daughters profit very greatly vnder you : you 90
are a good member of the common-wealth.

85 *primater*] QqFf *pia mater* Rowe 11 et seq
et seq 88 *the Lord*] *the L Q*
86 *in whom*] *whom Q₁* *my*] *our Rowe 1*
88 *Hol*] Q¹f, Rowe 1 Nath Rowe

tions, there are some remarkable examples by Joshua Sylvester in his translation of Du Bartas. If this be so, then *possibly*, by these 'revolutions' Holofernes may wish to refer modestly to his power *to change* or alter these 'shapes' at will, and that hereby it will 'argue facility'. Hamlet speaks of the 'fine revolution' of a courtier's skull into my Lady Worm's' V, 1, 96—ED

84 **ventricle of memorie**] 'Next is the Brayne, of which it is marueylous to be considered and noted, how this Piamater deuideth the substaunce of the Brayne, and lappeth it into certen selles or diuisions, as thus The substaunce of the braine is diuided into three partes or ventrikles In the thirde Ventrikle, and last, there is founded and ordeyned the vertue Memoratiue in this place is registred and kept those things that are done or spoken with the senses, and keepeth them in his treasure —Vicary, *The Anatomie of the Bodie of Man*, 1548, E E T Soc p 31 —ED

85 **primater**] BUCKNIT (p 79) The pia mater is no part of the brain substance, but the vascular membrane by which the brain proper is closely invested, and from which it is mainly nourished That part of the brain especially which modern science indicates as the organ of thought, namely, the grey substance of the cerebral convolutions, is in immediate contact with the pia mater, and derives all its nourishment therefrom The pia mater, therefore, is in very much the same anatomical relation to that portion of the brain in which thought is located, as the womb is to the embryo, and Shakespeare's assertion that the pia mater is the womb which nourishes thought is, therefore, in strict accordance with modern physiology It is only, however, within a quite recent date that these views, localising thought in the grey substance of the convolutions, have been established or indeed suggested, and, therefore, the full truth of this remarkable expression [of Holofernes] must be accepted as only a happy accident [For the explanations of the pia mater by Bartholome and by Crooke, see *Twelfth Night*, I, v, 114 It is possible that 'primater' is intentionally used, but it is more likely to be a mistake of the compositors]

85 **mellowing**] Compare the parallel phrase in *Mer of Ven* II, viii, 43, where Antonio tells Bassanio to 'stay the very riping of the time' See, if need be, a discussion of Viola's words, 'Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow' *Twelfth Night*, I, ii, 45-47

Nath Me hercle, If their Sonnes be ingenuous, they 92
 fhall want no instruction: If their Daughters be capable,
 I will put it to them. But *Vir sapiſ qui pauca loquitur*, a
 ſoule Feminine ſaluteth vs. 95

Enter Iaquenetta and the Clowne.

Iaqu. God giue you good morrow M.*Perſon*. 97

92 Nath] QFf, Rowe 1. Hol Rowe	F ₄ et seq
11 et seq	95 <i>ſoule</i>] ſoul F ₃ F ₄
Me hercle] QqF ₂ Me hercule	Scene III Pope, +
F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe 1	96 the Clowne] Costard. Rowe
ingenuous] F ₂ ingenuous Q ₁ in-	97 M] Qq <i>Maſter</i> Ff
genuous Q ₂ F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +, Var. Wh	97, 98 Perſon] Qq, Knt, Coll Hal
Cam Glo ingenuous Cap et cet	Dyce, Sta. Wh Ktly. <i>Parſon</i> Ff et
94. ſapiſ] Q ₁ ſapit Q ₂ F ₃ F ₄ ſapit,	cet

92 ingenuous] That compositors stumbled in the use of this word we have proof in the 'ingenuous eel' of I, II, 28 Here, however, they have given us no genuine word at all, and we are, therefore, free to choose between *ingenuous* and *ingenious* That either word is here suitable we may gather from Cotgrave, upon whom we may generally depend for the meanings of words in Shakespeare's day Cotgrave gives, '*Ingenieux m* Ingenious, wittie, inuentiue, sharpe-witted, nimble-headed', and '*Ingenue com* Ingenuous, open-hearted, free, liberall, nobly-affected' The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS, who have given us the *Globe Edition*, (probably the received text hereafter,) prefer *ingenuous*. The majority of editors follow CAPELL, and read *ingenious*, which, under the authority of Cotgrave, is the preference of the present Ed

93 capable] MURRAY (*N E D*) 6 *absolutely* Having general capacity, intelligence, or ability, qualified, gifted, able, competent [That there is any reference here to the marriageable age I utterly refuse to believe HALLIWELL goes so far as to say that 'the next Latin proverb is fully justified, if not induced, by the *double entendre*' It is surprising that, in this regard, Dyce and others should have followed the ignoble leadership of Steevens and Malone In certain words, the purity of the English tongue is preserved in this country better than in England 'Capable,' exactly in the meanings given above by Murray, is a case in point, and thus applied to boys and men, girls and women, it is in this country in every-day use — Ed]

94 Vir loquitur] Holofernes will impart his instruction to the sons and daughters only in case they are intelligent and competent, otherwise he will not waste his words on them — SCHMIDT (*Lcx* p 1427) gives this phrase under the head (*d*) of 'Latin apparently composed by the poet himself' But in Lyly's *Grammar* we find the following — 'The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, as, *Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur*, that Man is wise that speaketh few things or words' — p 42, ed 1789 — Ed

97 Person] STEEVENS Thus, in Holinshed 'Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garard was person of Honie lane' — [vol II, p 952, ed 1587] — MALONE refers to the following passage in Blackstone's *Commentaries* 'A parson, *persona ecclesiae*,

Nath. Master Person, *quasi* Person? And if one should
be perft, Which is the one? 98

Clo. Marry M. Schoolemaster, hee that is likeft to a
hogthead. 100

Nath. Of perſing a Hogshead, a good lufter of con- 102

98-104 In margin, Pope, Han	100 <i>M</i>] <i>Master</i> Rowe
98 <i>Nath</i>] QFf Hol Rowe et	<i>likeft</i>] <i>likeft</i> Q
seq	102 <i>Nath</i>] QFf Hol Rowe et seq
<i>quasi</i> <i>Person</i> ?] Qq <i>quasi</i> Per-	<i>Of perſing</i>] QFf, Rowe 1
ſone? F ₂ <i>quasi</i> perſone? F ₃ <i>quasi</i>	<i>Piercing</i> Cam 1, II, Glo <i>Oh, piercing</i>
perſon F ₄ <i>quasi</i> Person Rowe, + <i>quasi</i>	Ktly <i>A piercing</i> Kinnear <i>Of piercing</i>
<i>pers-one</i> Cap <i>quasi pierce-one</i> Hal	Rowe II et cet
<i>quasi pers-on</i> Mal et cet	<i>Hogshead</i>] QFf, Rowe, + <i>hogs-</i>
<i>And</i>] <i>An</i> Coll Hal Cam Glo	<i>head</i> Johns <i>hogshead</i> ! Cap et cet
99 <i>perft</i>] <i>pierc'd</i> Rowe	<i>lufter</i>] <i>cluster</i> F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe. <i>lus-</i>
100. <i>Clo</i>] Cost Rowe	<i>tre</i> Theob et seq

is one that hath full poſſeſſion of all due rights of a parochial church He is called parſon, *persona*, becauſe by his perſon the church, which is an inviſible body, is repreſented the appellation of *parſon*, however it may be depreciated by familiar, clowniſh, and indifcriminate uſe, is the moſt legal, moſt beneficial, and moſt honourable title that a pariſh prieſt can enjoy'—Bk 1, p 384—STAUNTON quotes from *Selden's Table-Talk* 'Though we write Parſon differently, yet 'tis but Perſon, that is, the individual perſon ſet apart for the ſervice of ſuch a Church, and 'tis in Latin *persona*, and *Personatus* is a Perſonage' [p 82, ed Arber]

99 *perſt*] That *pierced* and *piercing* (line 102) were pronounced *perſt* and *perſing* we can hardly expect to meet with proofs more concluſive than are afforded by the preſent pun and by Falſtaff's pun, 'if Percy be alive, I'll pierce him'—*1 Hen IV* V, III, 59—ELLIS (p 105, note) calls attention to the fact that in 'America' the family name 'Pierce' is pronounced *Perſe*, poſſibly this uſage is reſtricted to New England—HALLIWELL quotes Palsgrave, 1530, 'He perſed hym thorowe bothe the ſydes with an arowe' [p 656, ed 1852] See note on 'pearſt,' line 66 *ſupra*—ED

99 *is the one*] WALKER (*Crit* II, 91): *One*, in Shakeſpeare's time, was commonly pronounced *un* (a pronunciation not yet obſolete among the common folk) and ſometimes, apparently, *on*

102 *Of perſing*] CAMBRIDGE EDITORS (ſee notes, II, 1, 225, IV, III, 300): The word 'Of,' which in the original MS was part of the ſtage-direction '*Holoſ*' has crept into the text—DYCE (ed III) quotes the foregoing note and adds 'This is a very ingenious mode of accounting for a word which certainly would be better away, but (the prefixes to ſpeeches in early plays being always much contracted) the prefix "*Holoſ*" never occurs either in the quarto or folio ed of this comedy, it is always abbreviated to "*Hol*", and what makes ſtill more againſt the hypotheſis of the Cam. Edd is the fact that to the preſent ſpeech both the quarto and folio prefix "*Nath*"'—MARSHALL ingeniouſly gives it a dramatic turn '*Holofernes*,' he remarks, 'does not underſtand the joke for a minute or two, and ſays, "O—piercing a hogshead"' [It is much to be regretted that the hypotheſis of the Cam Edd is not of more validity It is difficult, extremely difficult, to explain this 'Of']

ceit in a turph of Earth, Fire enough for a Flint, Pearle 103
 enough for a Swine · 'tis prettie, it is well.

Iaqu. Good Master Parson be fo good as reade mee 105
 this Letter, it was guen mee by *Coflard*, and sent mee
 from *Don Armatho* : I beseech you reade it.

Nath. *Facile precor gellida, quando pecas omnia sub vm-*
bra ruminat, and fo forth. Ah good old *Mantuan*, I 109

103	<i>turph</i>] <i>Turf</i> Rowe II	precor gelida, quando, pecus omne Ff
105	<i>Par/son</i>] <i>person</i> Dyce	<i>Fauste, precor, gelida quando pecus omne</i>
107	<i>Armatho</i>] <i>Armado</i> Coll Dyce,	Theob
Cam		108 <i>gellida pecas</i>] <i>gleida peccas</i>
	[<i>Nathaniel</i> reads to himself	Q,
Han		108, 109 <i>Facile vmbra</i>] <i>Fauste</i>
108	<i>Nath</i>] QFf, Rowe II, Pope.	<i>umbrâ</i> (as one line) Theob Var '85 et
Hol	Rowe I et cet	seq
	<i>Facile omnia</i>] Qq <i>Fauste</i>	108, 109 <i>vmbrâ</i>] <i>vmbrâ</i> , Ff, Rowe

Only one solution occurs to me According to some among us who take upon themselves the mystery of things, as though they were God's spies, these plays of Shakespeare are crowded to suffocation with covert allusions to an alien authorship. Now the titles of Bacon's *Essays* always adopt the following form 'Of Negotiating,' 'Of Discourse,' etc. Can anything be clearer than that we have here in the present phrase, 'Of persing a Hogshead,' a reference to these very Essays? Should a timid doubt still linger, it is crushed by the pointed use of 'Hogshead' I marvel that this noonday reference has escaped our lynx-eyed enthusiasts —*ED*]

105 *Parson*] DYCE (ed II) As regards the spelling, Jaquenetta's preceding speech shows this to be an error Compare her speech in next scene, line 204, 'Our person misdoubts it'

105 *reade mee*] As a good example of this ethical dative, compare, 'A Gentleman lent him an old velvet saddle and what does me he, but,' etc —*Nashe, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden*, p 108, ed Grosart —*ED*

108 *Nath*] THEOBALD, through an oversight unusual in him, says that 'all editions concur' in giving this speech to '*Nath*' He overlooked Rowe's first edition He continues, 'the Curate is employed in reading the letter to himself, and while he is doing so, that the stage may not stand still, Holofernes either pulls out a book, or, repeating some verse by heart from Mantuanus, comments on the character of that poet Baptista Spagnolus (surnamed Mantuanus from the place of his birth) was a writer of poems who flourished towards the latter end of the 15th century' —*WARBURTON* A note of La Monnoye's on these very words in *Les Contes des Periers*, Nov 42, will explain the humour of the quotation, and shew how well Shakespeare has sustained the character of his pedant — 'Il designe le Carme Baptiste Mantuan, dont au commencement du 16 siecle on lisoit publiquement a Paris les Poësies, si celebres alors, que, comme dit plaisamment Farnabe, dans sa preface sur Martial, les Pedans ne faisoient nulle difficulté de preferer à l'*Arma virumque cano*, le *Fauste precor gellida*, c'est-a-dire, à l'*Eneide* de Virgile les Eclogues de *Mantuan*, la première desquelles commence par *Fauste*,' etc —*STEEVENS*; The *Eclogues* of Mantuanus, the Carmelite, were translated before the time of Shakespeare, and the Latin printed on the opposite side of the page, for the use of

[108 Nath. Facile precor . Mantuan]

schools.—HALLIWELL They were translated into English by Turbervile, and published in 1567, and again in 1597, but I have not succeeded in finding any account of a translation made before the time of Shakespeare, with the Latin printed on the opposite side of the page, mentioned by Steevens.—MALONE From a passage in Nashe's *Apologie of Pierce Penniless*, 1593, the Eclogues of Mantuanus appear to have been a school-book in our author's time 'With the first and second leafe hee plates verie pretilie, and in ordinarie termes of extenuating, verdicts *Pierce Pennilesse for a Grammar Schoole wnt*, saies his *Margine is as deeplie learnd as Fauste præcor gelida*,' etc [—*Strange Newes*, etc, p 249, ed Grosart] So, in Drayton's *Epistle to Henry Reynold's, Esq* 'To my mild tutor merrily I came (For I was then a proper goodly page Much like a pigmy scarce ten years of age) Clasp my slender arms about his thigh, "O my dear master I cannot you, (quoth I) Make me a poet?"' —when shortly he began And first read to me honest Mantuan' [—p 393, ed 1748 Drayton, however, did not always speak of the Mantuan as 'honest' In his *Epistle of Mrs Shore to Edward IV*, Mistress Shore says, 'Nor are we so turn'd Neapolitan, That might incite some foul-mouth'd Mantuan To all the world to lay out our defects, And have just cause to rail upon our sex' On these lines Drayton has this note, 'Mantuan, a pastoral poet, in one of his eclogues bitterly inveigheth against womankind, some of which, by way of an appendix, might be here inserted, seeing the fantastic and insolent humours of many of that sex deserve much sharper physick,' etc A corroboration of Malone's remark that Mantuanus appears to have been a school-book, we find in Harvey's *Four Letters*, where, speaking of Greene, Harvey says, 'he tost his imagination a thousand waies, and I beleue searched every corner of his Grammar-schoole witte (for his margine is as deeplie learned, as *Fauste præcor gelida*) to see if he coulde finde anie meanes to relieue his estate'—p 195, ed Grosart It seems as if this first line were as hackneyed in those days as *Tityre, tu es in ours*—ED.]—BAYNES (p 184 Professor Baynes is here dealing with Malone's remark and supplying proofs of its truth) Why Mantuanus should have become so popular as to acquire the reputation of a classic, and become established as a text-book in the secondary schools, it is not very easy to understand Much of his voluminous Latin poetry is of little value, and although his Eclogues show considerable facility both of conception and execution, they want the rustic feeling and picturesque touch, as well as the unity and finish of the true Bucolic There is no doubt, however, about the fact The poems of Mantuanus were publicly read in Paris early in the sixteenth century, while the Eclogues, established as a text book in the schools of almost every country of Europe, were lauded and lectured upon *ad nauseam* Farnaby's sarcastic reference [see Warburton's note *supra*] was, indeed, the instinctive revolt of a genuine scholar and critic from the tasteless eulogies which had become a scholastic tradition [Mantuanus] is enumerated in the year 1585 amongst the school-books to be used at St Bees [in Cumberland] and half a century earlier he was prescribed amongst the authors to be read in the newly established grammar school of St Paul's The Eclogues are also contained in each of the lists of forms and school-books given by Hoole [Head master of the Grammar-school of Rotherham in the first half of the seventeenth century] And in the body of his work, Hoole not only states that Mantuanus was usually read in the grammar schools, but he selects the very lines quoted by Shakespeare to illustrate one of the ordinary school exercises known technically as metaphrase Were there still any doubt on the sub-

may speake of thee as the traueiler doth of *Venice*, *vem- 110*
chie, vencha, que non te vnde, que non te perreche. Old Man-

110, 111 Venice perreche] Q,
 Venice perreche Q₂ Venachi, vena
 chea, qui non te vide, i non te piaech
 Ff (venache a F₃F₄, Rowe, Pope),
 Rowe, Pope *Vinegia, Vinegia! qui*
non te vedi, ei non te pregia Theob +

Vinegia, Vinegia Chi non te vede, ei non
te pregia Cap *Venegra, Venegra, Chi*
non te vede, non te pregia Coll *Venetia,*
Venetia, Chi non ti vede non ti pretia.
 Cam Glo

ject, this [illustration] is decisive as to the general use of the Eclogues in the grammar schools. It also shows that, notwithstanding the occasional protests of the more cultured critics, they kept their place in the established curriculum down at least to the second half of the seventeenth century. [Sir Nathaniel's quotation is the beginning of Baptista's First Eclogue, which is a dialogue between Fortunatus and Faustus. The first two lines are as follows — 'Fauste, precor, gelida quando pecus omne sub umbra Ruminat, antiquos paulum recitemus amores' I am by no means certain that the 'Facile' of the Quartos and the First Folio should be corrected. Sir Nathaniel's Latin may have been intentionally made slipshod as a characteristic. 'Facile precor,' though absurd, is not impossible Latin. Professor Baynes writes as though the *Eclogues* were only a portion of Baptista's 'voluminous Latin poetry'. I think (I speak under correction) he wrote nothing but *Eclogues*, ten *Eclogues* comprise all his works in my copy of the edition of 1502. As to the cause of his popularity in the schools of the sixteenth century,—I think it is not utterly incomprehensible, his verse is very smooth,—almost too smooth,—and, being no poet, his ideas are common-place, and, expressed in lucid language, quite suited to teachers of moderate intelligence and Latinity. One phrase,—it occurs in this very Eclogue quoted by Sir Nathaniel,—is become one of our hackneyed quotations —*semel insanivimus omnes*—ED.]

109 Mantuan.] A LANG (*Harper's Maga* May, 1893, p. 906) Holofernes has this essential mark of the pedant, that he loves his learning less for its own sake than because he meets other people to whom it is caviare.

110, 111 *vemchie perreche*] To THEOBALD belongs the signal credit of discerning an Italian proverb beneath this gibberish. 'Our author is applying the praises of Mantuanus to a common proverbial sentence, said of Venice, "*Vinegia, Vinegia! qui non te vedi, ei non te pregia*" O Venice, Venice, he who has never seen thee, hast thee not in esteem'—STEEVENS. The proverb stands thus in Howell's *Letters*, b. 1, sect. 1. '*Venetia, Venetia, chi non te vede, non te pregia, Ma chi l'ha troppo veduto te dispregia* Venice, Venice, none thee unseen can prize, Who thee has seen too much, will thee despise' [—Letter xxxvi.]—MALONE. Our author, I believe, found this Italian proverb in Florio's *Second Frutes*, 1591. [It is impossible to say whether 'our author' found it in Florio's *Second Frutes*, 1591, or in *His firste Frutes*, 1578, it is the same in both. On p. 34, of the latter, it reads '*Venetia, chi non ti vede, non ti pretia, ma chi ti vede, ben gli costa* Venice, woo seeth thee not, praiseth thee not, but who seeth thee, it costeth hym wel'. According to Malone's quotation, the Italian is the same, letter for letter (except that 'ma' is 'Ma'), in the *Second Frutes*, a copy of which I do not own. There is yet a third source whence Shakespeare might have obtained this proverb. WOLFGANG KELLER, one of the learned editors of the invaluable *Jahrbucher* of *The German Shakespeare Society*, has discovered it in *The Garden of Pleasure* 'Done firste out of Italian

tuam, old *Mantuan*. Who vnderstandeth thee not, *vt re* 112
sol la mi fa : Vnder pardon fir, What are the contents? or
 rather as *Horrace* sayes in his, What my foule verses.

Hol. I fir, and very learned. 115

Nath. Let me heare a staffe, a stanze, a verse, *Lege do-*
mine.

If Loue make me forsworne, how shall I sweare to loue? 118

112 *thee not*,] Ff, Rowe *thee not*,
loues thee not, Q, Pope et seq

not, vt] *not* Ul, Cap et seq

113 *mi fa*] *mi fa* F₄, Rowe 1

113, 114 *Vnder verses*] Given to
Hol Rowe 11, Pope

114 *in his*,] QFf *in his*, Rowe, +
in his—Han et cet (subs)

What] Q *What*! Ff, Rowe, +

What, Cap et seq

114 *my foule verses*] QFf, Rowe
my soul! *verses*! Pope, Han *my soul*!
verses? Theob et cet (subs)

115 Hol] Nath Rowe et seq

116 Nath] Hol Rowe et seq
stanze] *stanze* Q *stanza* Ff

118 *If*] Nath *If* Rowe 11 et seq
 [reading Cap

into English by James Sandford, 1573' Of the first edition, Keller says, there are copies in the British Museum, he gives the full title of the second edition, 1576, wherein the proverb is printed exactly as in the first On p 223 the saying reads 'Venetia, chi non ti vede, non ti pretia Venice, he that doth not see thee, doth not esteeme thee'—*Jahrbuch*, xxxv, 1899 —ED]

112, 113 *vt . . . fa*] KNIGHT The pedant is in his altitudes He has quoted Latin and Italian, and in his self-satisfaction he *sol-fas*, to recreate himself and shew his musical skill —[DOUCE thinks that Holofernes here hums the notes of the gamut, as Edmund does in *King Lear*, I, ii, 130 The parallelism between Nathaniel and Edmund may be closer than Douce supposed In the 'fa, sol, la, mi' of Edmund excellent musicians have detected a phrase, based upon a poignant discord, appropriate to the tragic situation So, also, here Nathaniel's notes do not seem to have been selected haphazard The following note has been furnished to me by my son —'It is curious to observe that these six notes form with the tonic the most harmonious intervals, and in the same order, indicated by Bacon, in his *Sylva Sylvarum* —"The *Concords* in *Musick* which are *Perfect*, or *Semiprfect*, between the *Unison* and the *Diapason*, are the *Fifth*, which is the most Perfect; the *Third* next, And the *Sixth* which is more harsh And as the Ancients esteemed, and so doe my self and some Other yet, the *Fourth* which they call *Diatesseron* For discords, the *Second* and the *Seventh*, are of all others the most odious, in Harmony, to the *Sense*"—*Century*, II, § 107, ed 1651 Of course, Bacon is not giving his individual opinion, but stating a general law in Harmony It is merely a curious 'coincidence' that the same law appears to have been hovering in Shakespeare's mind, and that apparently there is as much meaning in his present selection of notes as there is in the selection of Edmund in *Lear*'—H H F, Jr]

114 *Horrace verses*] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illustr* 11, 321) Does this allude to the 'Nescio quid meditans nugarum,' and 'dulcissime rerum,' in Horace's *Serm* I, ix? Or is Holofernes going to quote Horace, and stops short on seeing verses in Nathaniel's hand? thus, 'Or rather as Horace says in his —What' my soul' verses?' [Unfortunately, Theobald did not, in his edition, retain this excellent dash]

118, etc *If Loue*, etc] These verses are found on the fifth page of 'The Pas-

Ah neuer faith could hold, if not to beautie vowed.
 Though to my felfe forforn, to thee Ile faithfull proue. 120
 Thofe thoughts to mee were Okes, to thee like Ofiers
 bowed.
 Studie his byas leaues, and makes his booke thine eyes.
 Where all thofe pleafures lue, that Art would compre-
 hend. 125
 If knowledge be the marke, to know thee fhall fuffice.
 Well learned is that tongue, that well can thee cōmend. 126
 All ignorant that foule, that fees thee without wonder.
 Which is to me fome praife, that I thy parts admire ;
 Thy eye *Ioues* lightning beares, thy voyce his dreadfull 130
 thunder.
 Which not to anger bent, is mufique, and fweet fire.
 Celeftiall as thou art, Oh pardon loue this wrong, 133

119 *Ah*] *O*, Pass Pilg
 119, 122 *vowed bowed*] *vow'd*
bow'd Rowe, +, Knt II, Hal Dyce,
 Cam Glo
 120 *faithfull*] *faithfully* F₄ *con-*
stant Pass Pilg
 121 *were*] *like* Pass Pilg
 123 *eyes*] *eyes*, Pass Pilg
 124 *would*] *can* Pass Pilg

129 *parts*] *partes* Q
 130 *Thy beares*] *Thine . . seems*
 Pass Pilg
 130 *his*] *is* Rowe II, Pope, Han
 132 *Which not bent*] *Which (not*
bent) Pass Pilg
 133 *pardon loue this*] QFf, Dyce,
 Cam Glo Coll III *do not loue that*
 Pass Pilg *pardon, loue, this* Rowe et cet

sionate Pilgrime By W Shakespeare At London Printed for W Iaggard, and
 are to be sold by W Leake, at the Grey-hound in Paules Churchyard, 1599'

118 *how shall I sweare to loue ?*] CAPELL (p 205) That is, 'how shall love
 credit me? by what oath shall I gain love's belief? and the latter words of the next
 line are put loosely for—'if that faith cannot which is vowed to beauty'

123 *byas*] MURRAY (*N E D*) An adopted form of French *bias*, in the 14th
 century, 'oblique, obliquity', of unknown origin 2 A term at bowls, applied
 alike to The construction or form of the bowl imparting an oblique motion, the
 oblique line in which it runs, and the kind of impetus given to cause it to run
 obliquely Formerly bias was given by loading the bowls on one side with lead,
 and this itself was sometimes called the *bias*, they are now made of very heavy
 wood, and the bias given entirely by their shape 3 *transferred sense* An in-
 clination, leaning, tendency, bent, a preponderating disposition or propensity

123 *leaues*] This is a verb, not a noun, as it has been explained The meaning
 is that the student leaves his particular study —ED

123 *booke thine eyes*] See Whiter's note, II, 1, 262

133 *pardon loue this*] DYCE The meaning plainly is—'Celestial as thou art,
 O, pardon the wrong love does in singing heaven's praise (that is thine) with such
 an earthly tongue' Yet the modern editors alter the punctuation to 'pardon, love,
 this'

That sings heauens praife, with fuch an earthly tongue.

Ped. You finde not the apostrophas, and so misse the 135
accent. Let me superuise the cangenet.

Nath. Here are onely numbers ratified, but for the

134 *That sings heauens*] *That singes*
heauens Q₁ *To sing heauens* Pass Pilg
That sings the heaven's Han Johns Var
Ran Dyce II, III, Huds *That I sing heav-*
en's Sing MS *That he sings heaven's*
Ktly That singeth heaven's Marshall.

135 *Ped*] Q₂ *Pedan* Q₁ *Pedro*.
Ff *Hol Rowe et seq*

135 *apostrophas*] Q₁F₂, Glo. *apos-*
trophas Q₂, Cam I, II, Huds Rlf. *apos-*
trophes F₃F₄ et cet

136 *cangenet*] *canzonet* Theob et seq
137 *Nath*] QFf, Rowe, Pope Om
Theob et seq

ratified] *rarefied* Sta conj ap
Cam

134 *That sings heauens*] Both HALLIWELL (who is generally letter-perfect) and WALKER (*Crit* III, 38) attribute to *The Passionate Pilgrim* the reading 'the heavens' This is not the reading in 'The Isham Reprint'—MARSHALL notes that 'Q₁ has *singes*,' and adds, 'which, doubtless, was the right reading, pronounced, as in Chaucer, as a disyllable' It is to be feared that Chaucerian pronunciation is an unsafe guide to Shakespearian

135 *finde*] The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS here record as a reading '*mund* Collier MS,' which is doubtless correct, albeit that I have not found it in the notes to Collier's text, in his *Notes and Emendations* (First and Second Editions), in *List* appended to *Seven Lectures*, nor in his monovolume, 1853 Like so many of the emendations of Collier's Manuscript Corrector, it is ingenious but needless—ED

135 *apostrophas*] KNIGHT (ed II, Revised) We judge it, therefore, right to print 'vowed' and 'bowed' (II 119, 122), instead of *vow'd* and *bow'd* [It is strange that Knight, the champion of the First Folio, should have failed to note that 'vowed' and 'bowed' are the words in that edition—ED]—GOLLANCZ Does not Holofernes' criticism bear directly on the last line of the canzonet? Nathaniel should have read, 'That *singēs* heaven's,' etc It was usual to mark *es* with two dots when sounded, Holofernes may mean by 'apostrophas' *diuēses* [There are, possibly, more words than 'vowed' and 'bowed' where Nathaniel might have missed the accent by not finding the apostrophes He *might* have said *Ok-es*, or *leau es*, or *cy-es*, or *part es* Possibly in all these words Nathaniel may have failed to observe the 'apostrophas,' whatever they may be The modern editors, who have followed the Folio, in reading 'Apostrophas' have, apparently, assumed that there is a singular *Apostropha*, of which 'Apostrophas' is the plural But the *N E D* knows no such word as 'apostropha' or *apostropha* MURRAY gives two forms *apostrophe*, and, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, *apostroplus* In quoting the present passage from *Love's Lab Lost* he queries if 'apostrophas' be not *apostrophus*,—an *emendatio certissima*, I think, and an additional proof that the compositor of the Folio followed his ear and not his eye An *apostrophe* or *apostroplus* Murray defines as the sign (') indicating the omission of a letter—ED]

136 *Let . cangenet*] According to the CAMB ED this sentence is given to Nath by Collier's MS Corrector I have failed to find any note of it If 'cangenet' be a sophistication for *canzonet*, as emended by THEOBALD, we have another proof of a word either mis read aloud or mis heard—ED

137 *Here are onely*, etc] THEOBALD Though this speech has all along been

elegancy, facility, & golden cadence of poesie *caret*: *O-* 138
uiddius Naso was the man. And why in deed *Naso*, but
 for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy? the 140
 ierkes of inuention imitarie is nothing: So doth the
 Hound his master, the Ape his keeper, the tyred Horfe 142

- | | |
|--|---|
| 138 <i>caret</i>] <i>carent</i> Nicholson ap Cam. | <i>tion</i> ? <i>Imitari</i> Theob et seq (<i>inven-</i> |
| 138, 139 <i>Ouiddius</i>] <i>Q</i> ₃ | <i>tion</i> <i>Imitari</i> Cap) |
| 139 <i>in deed</i>] <i>indeed</i> F ₃ F ₄ | 141. <i>imitarie</i>] <i>imitating</i> Coll MS |
| <i>Naso</i> ,] <i>Naso</i> ? Cap | 142. <i>tyred</i>] <i>QFf</i> <i>try'd</i> Warb Theob |
| 140. <i>flowers</i>] <i>floures</i> F ₂ | Johns. <i>'tyred</i> Cap Coll Wh 1 <i>'tyred</i> |
| <i>fancy</i> ?] <i>fancy</i> , Cap et seq | Cap (Errata) <i>trained</i> Heath, Coll |
| 141 <i>inuention imitarie</i>] <i>Q</i> <i>inven-</i> | MS |
| <i>tion imitary</i> Ff Rowe, Pope <i>inven-</i> | |

placed to Sir Nathaniel, I have ventured to join it to the preceding words of Holofernes, and not without reason. The speaker here is impeaching the verses, but Sir Nathaniel, as appears above, thought them learned ones, besides, as Dr Thirlyby observes, almost every word of this speech fathers itself on the pedant.

137 *numbers ratified*] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) Possibly, this means, sanctioned and acknowledged in their excellence by careful observation, as the Alexandrine verse, in which the poem is written, shows the good schooling of the author.

141 *ierkes*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 3 *fig* A short, sharp, witty speech [The present passage quoted as authority.]

141 *inuention imitarie*] THEOBALD [see *Text Notes*] The speech is by a pedant, who frequently throws in a word of Latin amongst his English and he is here flourishing upon the merit of invention, beyond that of imitation, or copying after another—BRAE (p 114) So long as the Editor of F₂ supposed 'imitarie' to be an English adjective (it was at that time read in conjunction with invention—'invention imitarie') he was only modernizing the spelling by changing it to 'imitary.' But since it is now known that the right reading is the infinitive of the Latin verb *imitor*, we must go back to the original and derive it from 'imitarie,' the word in the old copies. There are two forms of the infinitive of this verb—*imitari* and *imitarius*, one of which has a letter less, and the other a letter more, than 'imitarie.' Now, inasmuch as it is more probable that a misprint should arise from the falling out of a letter than from the intrusion of one, so it is more likely that *imitarius* would be the true restoration.

142 *tyred*] WARBURTON asserts that Shakespeare wrote '*tryed* horse,' i e, one exercised and broke to the manege. But HEATH (p 130) remarks that 'we never say in English a *try'd* horse to signify a horse exercised in the manege. Undoubtedly we should read, the '*train'd* horse'—CAPELI, by printing the word '*tyred*,' evidently supposed that it meant a horse gaily attired with trappings, and this idea has found favour with many subsequent editors, although none has explained the aid to imitation imparted by gay trappings—FARMER 'chose to fancy,' as Dyce says, that the 'famous Bankes's horse, adorned with ribbands,' was here alluded to, but I cannot recall any reference to Banks as a 'rider' of his horse,—small wonder would Morocco's tricks have inspired had his master been seated on his back. Farmer quotes Lyly's *Mother Bombe*, '*Hackneyman*. But why didst thou boare [the horse] thorough the eares? . *Halfpennie* No, it was for tiring *Hack*.

his rider : But *Damosella virgin*, Was this directed to you? 143

Iaq. I sir from one mounfier *Berowne*, one of the strange Queenes Lords. 145

143 *Damosella virgin*] *damosella, virgin*, Coll
directed] directly Theob Warb
Johns.

145, 146 *one Lords*] to one *Ladies* Theob Warb Johns to one of the *stranger-Queen's ladies* Theob conj

He would neuer tire, it may be he would be so wearie he would go no further, or so' (IV, II, p 213, ed Bond)—MADDEN (p 82, footnote) I believe [that 'tired'] expresses in condensed and elliptical language, characteristic of Shakespeare, the same idea which is fully developed in the [50th] Sonnet—the sympathy of the horse with his rider, the mysterious 'instinct' by which 'the beast which bears me, tired with my woe,' becomes a partaker of my feelings, as the hound shares thoughts of his master, and the ape of his keeper As it has been elsewhere expressed, 'that horse his mettle from his rider takes' (*A Lover's Complaint*, 107) The passage, thus interpreted, expresses a favourite thought of the author's, but I cannot understand how a riderless horse going through a barebacked performance can be said to imitate a rider, because its master chooses to adorn it with ribbons The sense of the passage would have been more apparent if the meaning had been noted which was formerly borne in the language of farriers by the word 'tired' as applied to the horse It was a term of art, and as such is fully explained in the chapter of Markham's *Master-piece* entitled 'Of Tyred Horses' (Bk I, ch 62) 'In our common and vulgar speech we say every horse that giveth over his labour is tyred' This may proceed 'from the most extreme Labour and Travail which is true tyredness indeed,' or from some fault of the horse's, among others, 'from dullness of spirit,' for which an excellent remedy is to take 'three or four round pebble stones, and put them into one of his ears, and then tye the ear that the stones fall not out, and the noise of those stones will make the Horse go after he is utterly tyred' Shakespeare put into the mouths of his characters, irrespective of nationality or condition in life, the common and vulgar speech of English farriers,—according to Markham, for the most part very simple smiths, to suit whose capacity, he writes in his *Master-piece* so as to be understood by the weakest brain Blundevill, whose readers were more enlightened, and who translated largely from foreign authors, in his Chapter 'Of Tired Horses' uses the word in its correct sense, as 'tired with over much labour'—(*Four Chiefest Offices of Horsemanship*, 1580) It is, I think, certain that the beast of Sonnet 50, plodding dully on, tired with its riders woe, was affected with the kind of tiring that 'proceedeth from dullness of spirit,' otherwise Shakespeare would never have said, in the person of the rider, 'The bloody spur cannot provoke him on, That sometimes anger thrusts into his hide' Had he suffered from 'true tyredness,' his treatment at his hands would have been very different,—'sodden water A drench for surreined jades, their barley-broth'—*Henry V* III, v, 1 If Shakespeare had translated into ordinary English the 'common and vulgar speech' of the farrier, and told us that the dull-spined horse imitates his rider, no one, however tired, could have misunderstood his meaning

145, 146 I sir . . Lords] Inasmuch as Jaquenetta had already said that the

Nath. I will ouerglance the superscript. 147
To the snow-white hand of the most beautious Lady Rosaline.
 I will looke againe on the intellectu of the Letter, for 149

147 Nath] QFf, Rowe, Pope Hol
 Theob et seq "

148 beautious] F₂F₃ *beutious* Q₁.
beauteous Q₂F₄
 149 *intellect*] *interior* Gould.

letter was sent to her from 'Don Armatho,' her present assertion presents a difficulty which is not diminished when she adds that Berowne was 'one of the strange Queen's lords' This latter error THEOBALD violently and effectively emended (see *Text Notes*); but he overlooked the discrepancy between Jaquenetta's 'Don Armatho' and 'Berowne' To this discrepancy MONCK MASON called attention, and explained it by saying that 'Shakespeare forgot himself,'—'which,' says DYCE, 'is no more satisfactory than Mr Knight's remark that "it was the vocation of Jaquenetta to blunder"'—DANIEL (p 25) attempts to solve the difficulty by adopting Theobald's correction of the second error, and, to obviate the first, suggests an emendation and a redistribution of the speeches, thus '*Jaq* Ay, Sir *Nath* 'Tis from one Monsieur Biron to one of the strange queen's *ladies*,' etc Daniel adds, 'Sir Nathaniel had already over read the letter and knew by whom it was written and to whom it was directed Holofernes has now the letter in his hand We must suppose that Jaquenetta and Costard do not hear, or do not understand, the conversation between the Parson and the Pedagogue, for when, in the next scene, they present the letter to the King, they still suppose it to be Don Armado's' In this portion of the scene there is so much confusion in the distribution of the speeches that Daniel's suggestion in this regard is assuredly allowable HUDSON, indeed, adopts it in his text, because, as he says, 'it sets things right all round,' and then adds, 'the changes are, indeed, pretty bold, but I see no way to escape them except by printing stark nonsense' There are, however, two other ways of escape, one of them antedating Daniel's The COWDEN CLARKS propose no change in the text, but assign the whole speech to Nathaniel ('who replies for Jaquenetta, although she is addressed'), and for the following reasons — In the first place, Nathaniel usually begins his speeches to Holofernes with, "Ay, sir", and in the next, Holofernes sets the mistake respecting Biron right by the words—"Sir Nathaniel, [see note on line 153 —ED] this Biron is one of the votaries with the King", showing who it is that has made the mistake of asserting that Biron is "one of the strange queen's lords"' The second way of escape is supplied by KINNEAR, who proposes to give the speech to Costard instead of to Nathaniel In view of the confusion in the distribution of the speeches in this portion of the scene, it seems permissible to Daniel, to the Cowden Clarkes and to Kinneare to add other instances to the many which have been hitherto approved —ED

148 *beautious*] See note on IV, i, 71, 72, and add the following example which I have since found 'the Trojans were so tost about in tempestuous wether'—Webbe, *Discourse of English Poetrie*, 1586, p 47, ed Arber — ED

149 *intellect*] BAYNES (p 192) I had often been puzzled by the peculiar use of the term 'intellect' in this passage, before I made the discovery that it was simply another stroke, helping to bring out more vividly the character of the school pedant In the unfamiliar use of this familiar term Holofernes is simply parading

the nomination of the partie written to the perfon writ- 150
ten vnto.

150, 151 written] QFf writing Rowe et seq

his knowledge of rhetorical technicalities As a rhetorical exercise the boys of the upper school were required, in reading the poets, to pick out the figures of speech, enter them in a note book, and give to each its technical name or names In the classification of the figures common to the older manuals of rhetoric, *synecdoche* usually follows metaphor, and the Latin equivalent of *synecdoche* is *intellectio* Being given in the school manuals, this technical use of the term *intellectio* would be familiar to most who had received a training in the elements of rhetoric But its precise meaning and range of application in this connection will be made clear by an extract from Wilson's *Arte of Rhetorique*, published before Shakespeare was born Wilson, following a tendency common in his day, endeavoured to Anglicise the technical terms of his art, and, where this could not conveniently be done, he often selected the better known Latin equivalent instead of the original Greek word Thus he translates *synecdoche* by *intelluction* Intelluction, Wilson also points out, is used in relation to signs and their significance for the mental act of realising by means of the sign the thing signified He illustrates this meaning as follows —

'By the signe we understande the thing signified, as by an Ivie garland we judge there is wine to sell By the signe of a Bear, Bull, Lion or any soche, we take any hous to be an Inne By eating bread at the Communion, we remember Christes death, and by faith receive him spirituale'

The precise signification of 'intellect' in Holofernes' speech will now be apparent It really means the sign manual or signature of the letter The signature is the sign reflecting and revealing the thing signified, which is of course the writer of the letter *Intellect*, in this sense, is the object, the sign, and its significance, of which *intelluction* is the act, the perception of the related terms As a name for the signature of a letter it is thus strictly analogous to *superscript*, as a name for its address As *superscription* is properly the act of writing an address, and *superscript* the address written, so *intelluction* is the act of interpreting or understanding a sign, and *intellect* the sign interpreted or understood The following extract from a rare and curious book, *The Fountaine of Ancient Fiction*, 1599, by Richard Linche, will illustrate Shakespeare's peculiar use of the noun — 'These stations are many times thus *intellected* by the Spring is meant Venus, the summer signifies Ceres, Autumne challengeth Bacchus,' etc Here it will be seen that the verb *to intellect* is used in the strict technical sense of interpreting a sign, just as Shakespeare uses the noun for the sign interpreted But although the word had this special meaning, none but a dominie bent on displaying his knowledge of scholastic technicalities would have designated the signature of a letter in this high flown and pedantic style The most strained and far fetched terms are, however, quite natural in the mouth of Holofernes But it may be safely asserted that only one trained in the elements of rhetoric could have added this characteristic touch in drawing the portrait of the school pedant [MURRAY (*N E D*) has either overlooked this nice, distinctive use of 'intellect,' or has discarded it The present passage is quoted by him as an illustration of the following definition — '† 5 That which one is to understand by something, the sense, meaning, signification, purport (of a word or passage) *Obs rare*'—ED.]

Your Ladships in all desired employment, Berowne. 152

Per. Sir Holofernes, this *Berowne* is one of the Votaries with the King, and here he hath framed a Letter to a fequent of the stranger Queenes : which accidentally, or by the way of progression, hath miscarried. Trip and goe my sweete, deliuer this Paper into the hand of the King, it may concerne much stay not thy complement, I forgiue thy duetie, adue. 155

Maid. Good *Costard* go with me : 160
Sir God faue your life.

Cost. Haue with thee my girle. *Exit.*

Hol. Sir you haue done this in the feare of God very 163

152. in] it Q,	seq	
153 Per] Ff Ped Q Dull Rowe,	160 Maid] Jaq Rowe et seq	
Pope Om Theob et seq	160, 161. One line, Q, Pope et	
Per Sir Holofernes,] Om	seq	
Theob +	162 Exit] Exit Cost. and Jaq.	
Holofernes,] Nathaniel, Cap et	Rowe	
seq	163 Hol] Ff, Rowe 1. Holo. Q.	
157 hand] royall hand Q., Cap et	Nath Rowe 11 et seq	

153 *Per Sir Holofernes*] Taking the text of the Folio as it stands, '*Per*' (that is, *Parson*) is certainly wrong, or, at least, superfluous, the preceding speech is the Parson's. But having changed the preceding speech, as all editors have done, from Nathaniel to Holofernes, this objection to '*Per*' disappears. But immediately another difficulty is presented in the address '*Sir Holofernes*', this title '*Sir*' does not belong to the Pedant, but it does to the Parson. Moreover, the style of the speech that follows is essentially that of Holofernes, with its '*framed a letter to a sequent*' and '*by way of progression*'. Wherefore, in view of these considerations, all modern editors, following Capell's lead, have incontinently changed '*Per*' to '*Hol*,' or, rather, continued the speech to him, and unflinchingly converted '*Sir Holofernes*' into *Sir Nathaniel*. See *Text Notes* for Theobald's evasion of these difficulties.

156, 157 *Trip and goe*] MAIONE So, in *Summers Last Will and Testament*, by Nashe, 1600 — '*Trip and goe, heaue and hoe, Vp and downe, to and fro, From the towne to the groue, Two, and two, let vs roue A Maying, a playing, Loue hath no gainsaying, So merrily trip and goe*'—[line 240, ed Grosart]—CHAPPELL (p 130) gives the musical notation, and says that '*it was one of the favourite Morris-dances of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and frequently alluded to by writers of those times*'. He gives many references.

158 *complement*] R G WHITE (ed 11) That is, don't stop to make curtsies

159 *duetie*] MURRAY (*N E D*) An expression of submission, deference, or respect [The present line quoted as authority]

163 *Hol*] The next speech proves beyond a peradventure that '*Hol*' is here an error for '*Nath*.'

religiously : and as a certaine Father saith

Ped. Sir tell not me of the Father, I do feare colourable colours. But to returne to the Verfes, Did they please you sir *Nathaniel*?

Nath. Marueilous well for the pen.

Peda. I do dine to day at the fathers of a certaine Pupill of mine, where if (being repast) it shall please you to gratifie the table with a Grace, I will on my priuiledge I haue with the parents of the foresaid Childe or Pupill, vndertake your *bien vonuto*, where I will proue those Verfes to be very vnlearned, neither fauouring of Poetrie, Wit, nor Inuention I beseech your Societie.

Nat. And thanke you to: for societie (saith the text) is the happineffe of life.

164 *saith*] Q *saith*—Ff et seq
 165 *Ped*] Ff *Peda* Q Dull
 Rowe 1 Hol. Rowe 11 et seq
 168 *Marueilous*] QF₂ *Marvellous*
 F₃F₄
 169 *Peda*] QFf Hol Rowe et seq
 170 *mine*] *mine*, Rowe
being] *before* Q, Cap Mal et
 seq
 172 *foresaid*] *aforesaid* Pope, +

172 *Childe or*] *child and* F₃F₄,
 Rowe 1
 173 *bien vonuto*,] Q *bien venuto*,
 Ff, Rowe 1 *ben venuto*, Rowe 11 *ben*
venuto, Theob et seq *bien venu too*
 Cam Edd conj
I will] *will I* Rowe 11, +
 174 *faououring*] *favououring* F₄
 175 *nor*] *or* F₃F₄, Rowe, Pope, Han
 177 *you to*] *you too* F₃F₄

165, 166 colourable colours] JOHNSON That is, specious or fair-seeming appearances [Wherefrom we may learn, I suppose, that Holofernes was a sturdy Protestant Possibly, *plausible pretexts* (see *N E D* s v *colour*, 12) is a better paraphrase than *specious appearances*, but either paraphrase is legitimate R G WHITE'S assertion (ed 11) is almost incomprehensible, to wit it is 'a slang phrase of the day, the meaning of which is now unknown'—ED]

168 for the pen] Possibly, this may refer to texts for writing in copy-books—ED

170 being repast] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* p 322) But what? was Sir Nathaniel to go to a gentleman's house to dinner, and say grace only after meat? Our chaplains now a-days crave a blessing as well as return thanks I have suspected a small transposition of letters here, and read, I do not know how rightly, 'being a priest' [HALLIWELL properly reminds us that Theobald was acquainted only with the Folio]—HEATH (p 130) suggests the 'substitution of "being request" for requested'—KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* p 106) The Folio may possibly be right, the schoolmaster, in his pedantic way, using 'repast' as a participle The grace then would be after dinner [It required no pedantry to use 'repast' for *repasted* See many similar participles of verbs ending in *d* or *t* in ABBOT1, § 342]

173 bien vonuto] This phrase occurs again in *Tam of the Shrew*, I, 11, 25

Peda. And certes the text moft infallibly concludes it.
 Sir I do inuite you too, you fhall not fay me nay : *pauca* 180
verba.
 Away, the gentles are at their game, and we will to our
 recreation. *Exeunt.* 183

[Scene III.]

Enter Berowne with a Paper in his hand, alone. 1

Bero. The King he is hunting the Deare,
 I am courſing my ſelfe
 They haue pitcht a Toyle, I am toyling in a pytch, 4

179	<i>Peda</i>]	Hol Rowe	same	Cam	
180	[To Dull	Theob et seq	1	Berowne]	Q Birone F ₂ F ₄ Bi-
180-183	Prose,	Pope et seq	ron	F ₄	
	Scene IV	Pope, +	2-4	Lines run on,	Pope et seq
Scene 1	Cap	Scene III	Var '73	et seq	2 <i>he</i>] Om Rowe 11, +
	A Grove in the	Same	Cap	The	4 <i>in a</i>] <i>in Han</i>

179 *certes*] MURRAY (*N E D*) Middle English *certes*, adopted from Old French *certes*, more fully *a certes*, according to Littré an extant representative of the Latin *a certis* from certain (grounds), certainly In French now pronounced (*ser'*) in English usually disyllabic, but, from 1300, occasionally found as a monosyllable, spelt *cert* or *certis*, or shown by the rime or rhythm to be so pronounced when written *certes* [As a monosyllable, Murray quotes *Hen VIII* I, 1, 48]

180-183 *Sir recreation*] KNIGHT (ed 11) printed these lines as they stand in the Folio, because 'they are undoubtedly meant for verses, and yet they do not rhyme' Knight thinks that Shakespeare is here ridiculing some 'form of pedantry,' and believes that we shall discover the form 'in Sydney's *Arcadia* and other books of that age' 'The lines are hexameters,' he asserts, 'and all the better for being very bad' In Knight's *Second Edition, Revised*, the lines are printed as prose and his note wisely omitted

2 *The King he is*] This emphatic repetition of the personal pronoun is not uncommon, compare 'The skipping king, he ambled up and down'—*1 Hen IV* III, 11, 60 See ABBOTT, § 243

3 *coursing my selfe*] This is not, 'I myself am coursing' The King is hunting a deer, Berowne is endeavouring to recapture that self which he had lost when he fell in love with Rosaline HERTZBERG translates 'Der König jagt im Flug das Wild Ich jage mich selbst mit meinem Fluch,' and remarks that 'previous critics appear to have overlooked the pun in "coursing" and *cursing*,'—very naturally, I think —ED

4 *They haue pitcht*, etc.] COURTHOPE (1v, 84) The logical and verbal conceits, which Lyly had brought into fashion, are illustrated in this speech

4 *pytch*] JOHNSON Alluding to lady Rosaline's complexion, who is through the whole play represented as a black beauty [This remark is in general true, but

pitch that defiles ; defile, a foule word : Well, fet thee 5
 downe sorrow ; for so they say the foole said, and so say
 I, and I the foole : Well proued wit. By the Lord this
 Loue is as mad as *Ajax*, it kils sheepe, it kils mee, I a
 sheepe. Well proued againe a my side. I will not loue;
 if I do hang me : yfaith I will not. O but her eye : by 10
 this light, but for her eye, I would not loue her, yes, for
 her two eyes. Well, I doe nothing in the world but lye,
 and lye in my throate. By heauen I doe loue, and it hath
 taught mee to Rime, and to be mallicholie : and here is
 part of my Rime, and heere my mallicholie. Well, she 15

5 *defile,*] *defile* Theob *Defile* ?
 Coll

set] *ut* Han Cap (Errata), Ran
 Dyce, Wh 1

7 *and I*] *and ay* Wh 1, 11, Huds

Rlfe *am I* Anon ap Cam

8, 9 *I a sheepe*] *ay, a sheep* Wh 1,
 Huds Rlfe

9 *a my*] on my Rowe, + o' my Cap
 et seq

10 *do*] *doe*, Ff et seq

11 *loue her*] *love* Rowe 11, +

12 *her two*] *her to her* F₃F₄

14, 15 *mallicholie*] Qq *malcholly*

Ff *melancholly* Rowe *malicholly*
 Hal

how does it accord with Lady Rosaline's 'snow-white hand' mentioned in the preceding scene? Is not Berowne just at this present recalling the deep black of Rosaline's eyes, to which, in III, 1, 204, he refers as 'two pitch balls'? Again in the present speech, he speaks of her eyes as the sole cause of his love —ED

6 the foole said] See I, 1, 310

7 and I the foole] R G WHITE (ed 1) reads 'and ay the fool' (where 'ay' is a verb), which, he says, means, 'confirm the fool in what he said'. He then continues, 'Here and just after, "it kills me, ay a sheep," the old copies of course print "I the fool," and "I the sheep", that being the way "ay" is always spelled in them. The pun is patent, even did Birone not pat himself on the back with, "Well proved, wit!" but all editions hitherto have lost it by printing "I"'. [White in his Second Edition was still temerarious enough to read 'ay the fool', but he deserted the sheep. According to MURRAY (*N E D*), 'ay' as an affirmative response 'appears suddenly about 1575, and is exceedingly common about 1600, origin unknown, it was at first always written I'. Not a single instance of its use as a verb is recorded in the *N E D* —ED]

7, 8 this Loue it kils mee] RITSON This is given as a proverb in Fuller's *Gnomologia* [I must confess my ignorance of this book. I can find no such title in the list of Thomas Fuller's works in the *D N B*. There are many proverbs given in the accounts of the various counties of England in Fuller's *Worthies*, but I can find them nowhere gathered under one head. Ritson's assertion has been frequently repeated, so that my ignorance is really inexcusable —ED]

10 hang me] This reminds us of Benedick in *Much Ado*, I, 1, 249

12 nothing in the world but lye] Because, I suppose, in his heart of heart, he knows that it is not alone for the fascination of her eyes that he loves her —ED

14, 15 mallicholie] HALLIWELL This form, being a genuine archaism derived

hath one a'my Sonnets already, the Clowne bore it, the 16
 Foole sent it, and the Lady hath it : sweet Clowne, swee-
 ter Foole, sweetest Lady. By the world, I would not care
 a pin, if the other three were in. Here comes one with a
 paper, God gve him grace to grone. 20

He stands aside. The King entreth.

Kin. Ay mee!

Ber. Shot by heauen : proceede sweet *Cupid*, thou haft 23

16 a'my] o'my Rowe et seq (subs)
 18, 19 I would were in] Two lines 21 He stands aside] retiring. Cap
 of verse, Hal 23 [Aside Johns et seq.
 20 paper,] paper, Theob et seq

from the Anglo Norman, an editor is scarcely justified in rejecting for *melancholy*, which is the usual reading 'I hope, sir, you are not malicholly at this, for all your great looks'—Middleton, *The Honest Whore*, III, 1, p 55, ed Dyce It occurs at an earlier period in MS Cantab Ff, II, 38 —'And prey hym, pur charyté, That he wyll forgeve me Hys yre and hys malecholye'

18, 19 I would not three were in] HALLIWELL, in whose text these words are printed in two rhyming lines, remarks, 'This distich, which is possibly a scrap of a ballad, has hitherto been printed as prose The phrase is proverbial, and has continued in common use to the present time 'Tush, for the preaching I passe not a pin,' Wapull's comedy of *The Tyde Taryeth no Man*, 1576

19 the other three] These were, of course, the King, Longavile, and Duman 20 grone] Possibly, Berowne here uses this word in its dialectic sense, wherein it has a specific meaning, refering to the pangs of parturition See *Hamlet*, III, II, 259—ED

21 He stands aside] The stage-direction, '*gets up into a tree*,' which Capell introduced after line 25, has been transposed to the present line and substituted for '*He stands aside*,' by almost every succeeding editor The justification for this ascent of a tree is supposed to be found in line 81, where Berowne says, 'here sit I in the skie,' and also in line 170, where he says, 'with what strict patience have I sat' On the other hand, in line 156, Berowne says, 'Now step I forth to whip hypocrisie,' but this may be reconciled with the modern stage-direction by supposing that he descends from the tree and then steps forth into the circle Capell's stage-direction is found, also, written in the margin of Collier's Corrected Folio of 1632 This circumstance is adduced by R G WHITE (*Shakespeare's Scholar*, p 56) as 'fatal to the pretence of [Collier's MS Corrector] to "authority" Why was the printed direction only "*He stands aside*," in the second folio as well as in the first? Because, when this play was written and printed, painted scenery, and, above all, "practicable" trees did not exist upon our stage Scenery of that sort was not introduced until after the Restoration'—HALLIWELL R G White fairly adduces these MS stage-directions [in Collier's Folio] as incontestable evidences of the late period of the writing in that volume

21, 24 He stands aside The King entreth. . . The King steps aside] These are not 'stage-directions,' but *stage-descriptions* The former are mandatory, and phrases such as a prompter would use in directing the movements of actors.

thumpt him with thy Birdbolt vnder the left pap:in faith
secrets.

25

King. So sweete a kisse the golden Sunne giues not,
To those fresh morning drops vpon the Rose,
As thy eye beames, when their fresh rayfe haue smot.
The night of dew that on my cheekes downe flowes.

29

24 *in faith*] QFf, Rowe, +, Coll
Hal Dyce, Sta Cam Glo *I' faith*
Cap et cet.

25 [gets up into a Tree Cap

26 [reads. Theob

28 *eye beames*] *eye-beams* Pope
rayfe] Q *Rayes* Ff

28 *haue*] *haue* F₄

smot] Q *smot* Ff, Cap Hal.
Dyce *smote* Rowe et cet

29 *night of dew*] *dew of night* Mus-
grave (Var 1785), Sing Coll ii, iii (MS),
Dyce i, ii, Sta Ktly *night off dew*
Daniel

The present expressions are those of a spectator, or of one who sees the play in imagination, and induce the belief that the Qto from which the Folio was printed was not a prompter's copy. Indirectly, they tend to confirm the suggestion of the CAM EDD that the Qto was printed from Shakespeare's MS.—ED

24 *thumpt*] See III, i, 67

24 *Birdbolt*] An arrow with a thick flat end, used for killing birds without piercing them. Probably pronounced *burbolt*, see, if necessary, *Much Ado*, I, i, 43—HALLIWELL. Compare, 'Now the boy with the bird bolt be praised'—Cooke, *Greene's Tu Quoque* [1614, p 200, ed Hazlitt Doddsley]

24 *left pap*] Compare, 'I, that left pap, where heart doth hop'—*Mid N D* V, i, 305, which possibly gives us the pronunciation of 'pap'—ED

29 *night of dew*] KENRICK (p 82) It is evident from the context that the King, being over head and ears in love, employs himself, as people usually do in that situation, 'Wasting the live-long hours away, In tears by night and sighs by day' What objection [could there be] to substituting *nightly dew*, instead of 'night of dew'? the alteration is certainly an amendment, and a very harmless one—STEEVENS. The poet means, 'the dew that nightly flows down his cheeks'—R G WHITE (ed 1) 'The dew of night' of Collier's MS is plausible only, the King's 'night of dew' is not only opposed to 'the fresh morning drops,' but expressive of his gloom during the absence or indifference of his mistress—HALLIWELL. It may be a variation of such constructions as 'your mind of love'—*Mer of Ven* II, viii, 45, 'mind of honour'—*Meas for Meas* II, iv, 179, 'eye of death'—*Hen IV* I, iii, 143 [See Halliwell, vol i, p 281, where several other similar examples are given, but none is exactly parallel to 'night of dew,' unless we accept the interpretation, *the dewey night*, which is not impossible BRAE upholds this interpretation 'It is not the dew,' he says, p 87, 'that is the object of the verb, but the night, metaphorically predicated in the dew upon the lover's cheek And it is not until after the *night* has been *smote* and driven away by the sunny rays of his mistress's eyes, that the dew upon the lover's cheek becomes assimilated to the morning dew upon the rose' Unless Brae's interpretation be accepted, Musgrave's transposition seems the simplest solution And as far as our sensitiveness to transpositions is concerned, surely this play, of all plays, should make us pachydermatous—ED]

Nor shines the filuer Moone one halfe so bright, 30
 Through the transparent bosome of the deepe,
 As doth thy face through teares of mine giue light :
 Thou shin'st in euery teare that I doe weepe,
 No drop, but as a Coach doth carry thee :
 So ridest thou triumphing in my woe. 35
 Do but behold the teares that swell in me,
 And they thy glory through my griefe will show :
 But doe not loue thy selfe, then thou wilt keepe
 My teares for glasses, and still make me weepe.
 O Queene of Queenes, how farre dost thou excell, 40
 No thought can thinke, nor tongue of mortall tell.
 How shall she know my griefes ? Ile drop the paper.
 Sweet leaues shade folly. Who is he comes heere ?

Enter Longaule. The King steps aside.

What Longaull, and reading : listen eare. 45

Ber. Now in thy likenesse, one more foole appeare.

Long. Ay me, I am forfworne.

Ber. Why he comes in like a periure, wearing papers. 48

34 <i>Coach</i>] <i>loach</i> (1 e <i>loch</i> Scotticé)	45 Longaull,] Q Longavill ! Ff
Grey (1, 148)	et seq
37 <i>my</i>] <i>thy</i> Var '03, '13.	<i>reading</i>] <i>Reading</i> ! Pope et seq
38 <i>wilt</i>] <i>will</i> Q	<i>eare</i>] <i>eare</i> ! Han
39 <i>for</i>] <i>from</i> Rowe u, Pope u	46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 58, 75, 80
40 <i>dost thou</i>] <i>thou dost</i> Coll u (MS),	[<i>Aside</i> Johns et seq (Om Cam
Sing Dyce, Ktly, Huds	Glo)
41 <i>nor</i>] <i>no</i> Theob Warb Johns	<i>appeare</i>] <i>appears</i> Rowe, +
43 <i>leaues</i>] <i>leaves</i> , Theob	47 Long] King. Rowe 1
44 Enter] Enter Longaville with	48 <i>a periure</i>] <i>a perjur'd</i> F ₂ <i>a per-</i>
a paper Cap	<i>jur'd</i> F ₃ ¹ , Rowe, Pope <i>one perjur'd</i>
45 <i>What</i>] Q <i>What</i> ! Ff, Rowe, +	Grey <i>a perjurer</i> Coll 1, Sing Wh 1,
<i>What</i> , Cap et seq	Ktly

30-32 Nor shines giue light] MAIONE Compare *Venus and Adonis*,
 'But hers, which through the crystal tears gave light, Shone like the moon in water
 seen by night'—ll 491, 492

40 dost thou] COLLIER (ed n) The old copies read as if it were an exclamation,
 but the MS much more naturally makes the sense run on to the conclusion of
 the poem, the point of exclamation properly coming after 'queen of queens' All
 that is done is to transpose 'dost thou' [And to remove the comma after 'excel'
 The change is objectionable, I think, on account of the scansion, it makes the em-
 phasis fall on 'dost' instead of on 'thou'—ED]

48 periure] COLLIER (ed n) This was the word for a *perjurer* in Shakespeare's
 time—HALLIWELL quotes 'black-spotted perjure as he is,'—*The Troublesome*

Long. In loue I hope, sweet fellowship in shame.

Ber. One drunkard loues another of the name. 50

Lon. Am I the first y haue been periur'd so? (know,

Ber. I could put thee in comfort, not by two that I
Thou makest the triumphery, the corner cap of societie,
The shape of Loues Tiburne, that hangs vp simplicitie. 54

50	<i>Ber</i>] King Rowe 11	<i>triumphry</i> F ₃ F ₄ <i>Triumvurat</i> Rowe 1
52	<i>comfort</i> ,] <i>comfort</i> F ₃ F ₄ et seq	<i>Triumvury</i> Rowe 11 et seq
(subs)		53 <i>corner cap</i>] <i>three corner cap</i>
53	<i>triumphery</i>] F ₂ <i>triumpherie</i> Q	Rowe, Pope <i>three corner cap</i> Theob Han Warb Johns

Reign of King John 'Vow breaking perjure,'—Brathwait's *Strappado for the Devil*, 1615 —WALKER (*Crit* 11, 54) *Qu perjuror?* but note Dubartas, *Second Bk of Fourth Day of Second Week*, p 206 Self love 'Perswades the Coward hee is Wisely meek The Drunkard, *Stout* the Perjure, *Politick*' [ed 1632] Again, *Ibid* p 215, col 1, 'punish thou severe Th' audacious Perjure'

48 *wearing papers*] JOHNSON The punishment of perjury is to wear on the breast a paper expressing the crime —SIELVENS Thus, Holinshed, p 838 [ed 1587], speaking of Cardinal Wolsey —'he so punished perurie with open punishment, and open papers wearing, that in his time it was lesse vsed' Again, in Leicester's *Commonwealth* —'the gentlemen were all taken and afterwards were sent down to Ludlow, there to wear papers of perjury' [p 76 For additional quotations to the same effect, see HALLIWELL]

49 *Long*] Clearly this speech does not belong to Longavile All editors have followed ROWL (ed 11) in giving it to the King

52 *two that I*] If 'that' were omitted, it would improve the metre —ED

53 *triumphery*] WALKER (*Crit* 111, 38) Day, *Isle of Gulls*, IV, 1, near the end,—'Now am I rid of a triumvirie of fooles' Chapman [and Shirley] *Chabot*, III, 11, near the beginning,—'—the chief of this triumvirie, our chancellor'

53 *corner cap*] MURRAY (*N E D*) A cap with four (or three) corners worn by divines and members of the Universities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries —HALLIWELL It is frequently alluded to as symbolical of the Established Church Thus in Heywood's *Troia Britanica*, 1609, the Brownists are said to 'hold more sinne a corner'd cap to weare, then cut a purse' Taylor, the Water-poet, classes the corner cap with the cope and surplice, under vestments that were abominations to the Puritans ['And some [women] weare Lattice [?] cappes with three hornes, three corners I should saie, like the forked cappes of Popishe Priestes, with their perriwinckles, chitterlynges, and the like apishe toyes of infinite vanetie'—Stubbes, *Anatomie of Abuses*, 1583, p 69, *Reprint New Sh Soc* —ED]

54 *Tiburne*] DOUCE (1, 229) An allusion to the gallows of the time, which was occasionally triangular Such a one is seen in some of the cuts to the first edition of Holinshed's *Chronicle*, and in other ancient prints —HALLIWELL Tyburn, near Hyde Park, was the scene of such frequent executions that the name became emblematical of the execution on gallows, and a hangman's rope was termed a Tyburn tippet up to a comparatively recent period, the phrase being an ancient one and used by Latimer in his Fifth Sermon

Lon. I feare these stubborn lines lack power to moue. 55
O sweet *Maria*, Empresse of my Loue,
These numbers will I teare, and write in profe.

Ber. O Rimes are gards on wanton *Cupids* hofe,
Disfigure not his Shop.

Lon. This fame shall goe. *He reads the Sonnet.* 60
Did not the heauenly Rhetoricke of thine eye,

58	<i>O' F₂F₃.</i>	Pope 1	<i>shape</i> Coll (Egerton MS), Sta.
	<i>gards</i> Q ₂ , Hal <i>gardes</i> Q <i>guards</i>	<i>show</i> Brae.	<i>slop</i> Pope 11 et cet
Ff	et cet.	60	<i>This</i>] <i>The</i> Theob 11, Warb Johns
59	<i>Shop</i>] QFf (<i>shop</i> F ₄), Rowe,	61	Rhetoricke] <i>Rethorique</i> Q

54 *simplicities*] KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 106) This is no rime, the poet must have written *sobriety* [Thus Keightley's text]

58 *gards*] 'Guards' are facings, trimmings —FARMER I suppose this alludes to the usual tawdry dress of Cupid, when he appeared on the stage In an old translation of Casa's *Galateo* is this precept 'Thou must wear no garments, that be over much daub'd with garding, that men may not say, thou hast *Ganimedes* hosen, or *Cupides* doublet'

59 *Shop*] THEOBALD (*Sh Restored*, 169) What agreement in sense is there between Cupid's 'hose' and his 'shop'? Or, what is Cupid's 'shop'? Correct it *slop* *Slops* are, as Skinner and others inform us, large and wide-kneed Breeches, now only worn by rusticks and sea-faring men, and we have at this day dealers whose sole business it is to furnish sailors with shirts, jackets, etc, who are called *slop-men*, and their shops, *slop-shops* —COLLIER (ed 1) The MS Corrector of Lord F Egerton's copy of F₁ reads *shape* The meaning is, 'do not disfigure Cupid's appearance by tearing the rhymes, which are the guards, or ornaments of his dress' [Collier's MS reads *slop*] —DYCE (*Few Notes*, 55) I incline to think that the right reading is *shape*, in the first place, because the poet would hardly have used the word *slop* immediately after 'hose', and, secondly, because in Fletcher's *Beggar's Bush*, V, 1, the first folio has, —'who assur'd me, Florio Liv'd in some merchant's *shop*,' —a misprint which, in the second folio, is properly altered to 'shape' (*Shape* was often anciently spelt *shap*, —a form occasionally found even in MSS of Shakespeare's time, hence the greater probability of the word being mistaken by a compositor for *shop*) —DYCE (ed 11) In my *Few Notes* I expressed myself in favour of *shape*, but I now adhere to *slop*, because 'The *shape* of Love's Tyburn,' etc, occurs only a few lines before —HALLIWELL *Slop* is certainly misprinted 'shop' in eds 1594, 1598, of *A Looking Glasse for London*, as is noted in Greene's *Works*, I, 134, ed Dyce [On turning to this reference we find the following stage direction —'Enters Adam solus, with a bottle of beer in one *slop*, and a great piece of beef in another' Of the word 'slop' Dyce notes 'The two first 4tos "shop"' In Grosart's edition of Greene we find, at the corresponding passage, vol xiv, p 105, the same stage direction as in Dyce, but no note of the readings of the 4tos, instead thereof is the incomprehensible remark 'Dyce reduces all this to "Enter Adam"' —ED] —STAUNTON If any change is necessary, of which I am not sure, —for 'shop' may have been an old word for *garb*, —I prefer *shape*. [In a modern text, *slop* would be the preference of the present ED]

'Gannst whom the world cannot hold argument,
 Perfwade my heart to this false periurie?
 Vowes for thee broke deferue not punishment.
 A Woman I forfwore, but I will proue,
 Thou being a Goddesse, I forfwore not thee.
 My Vow was earthly, thou a heauenly Loue.
 Thy grace being gain'd, cures all disgrace in me.
 Vowes are but breath, and breath a vapour is.
 Then thou faure Sun, which on my earth doest shine,
 Exhalest this vapor-vow, in thee it is :
 If broken then, it is no fault of mine .
 If by me broke, What foole is not so wise,
 To loofe an oath, to win a Paradise?

62 cannot] could not Pass Pilg	70 doest] Q ₂ doest Q ₁ doth Pass
63 periurie?] periurie Pass Pilg	Pilg doft F ₄
perjury, Theob II Warb Johns	71 Exhalest] Q ₂ , Cam Glo Exhalst
64 deferue] deferues Q ₂	Q ₁ Exhale Pass Pilg Exhal't Ff,
65 forfwore,] forfwore Pass Pilg	Rowe et cet
67 earthly] earthy F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +	-vow,] F ₂ F ₃ -vow Q vow, Pass
Loue] loue, Pass Pilg	Pilg -vow, F ₄ et seq
69 Vowes are but] My vow was Pass	72 broken then,] broken, then Pass.
Pilg	Pilg Q ₂
70 which on my] that on this Pass	73 wife,] wife Pass Pilg
Pilg	74 loofe] breake Pass Pilg lose
	Q ₂ F ₄

62 hold argument] To 'hold argument' is merely the same as 'to argue,' 'to dispute'

65 forswore,] The punctuation in *The Passionate Pilgrim* is here better, and has been followed by a majority of editors

70 doest] A monosyllable, of which Q₁ gives the pronunciation —ED

71 Exhalest] It is doubtful that the imperative, 'Exhale,' of *The Passionate Pilgrim*, be not the better reading here. If the faire sun does actually exhale this vapour-vow, which is implied in 'exhalest,' then a subsequent contingent 'if' is needless. For 'exhale,' in the sense of *drawing up*, see *Rom & Jul* 'Yon light is not daylight. It is some meteor that the sun exhales' —III, v, 12 —ED

71 in thee it is] This may mean either 'it is in thy power to do it,' or 'after thou hast exhaled it, it is no longer on my earth but in thee' —ED

72 If broken then,] This punctuation is better than that in *The Passionate Pilgrim*. 'Then' is emphatic, meaning 'if broken through the action of the fair sun'

73, 74 so wise, To loose] For other examples of the omission of *as* after 'so,' see ABBOTT, § 281, or Shakespeare *passim*. 'Lose' is better than the 'break' of *The Passionate Pilgrim*, the opposition between 'lose' and 'win' is, as Malone remarks, much in 'our author's' manner

Ber. This is the luer veine, which makes flesh a deuty. 75
 A greene Goofe, a Coddeffe, pure pure Idolatry.
 God amend vs, God amend, we are much out o'th' way.

Enter Dumaine.

Lon. By whom shall I send this (company?) Stay.

Bero. All hid, all hid, an old infant play, 80
 Like a demie God, here fit I in the skie,
 And wretched fooles secrets heedfully ore-eye.
 More Sacks to the myll. O heauens I haue my wish,
Dumaine transform'd, foure Woodcocks in a dish.

Dum. O most diuine *Kate*. 85

Bero. O most prophane coxcombe.

Dum. By heauen the wonder of a mortall eye. 87

75 *deuty*] QF₂F₃ *deuty*, Dyce, Glo
 Cam *deute*, F₄ et cet
 76 *Coddeffe*,] Q₂ *goddess*, Pope et
 seq
Idolatry] *ydotarie* Q,
 77 *amend*,] *amend us*, Han Johns
 Coll MS *amend*! Cap et seq
we are] *we're* Cap
o'th'] *a th'* Q
 78 *Dumaine*] with a paper Cap
 79 *this* (*company*?)] Q *this*! (*com-*
pany?) Ff, Rowe, Pope, Han *this*?—
company? Theob et seq (subs)
 [stepping aside Johns stepping
 behind a Tree Cap
 80 *All hid, all hid*] *All-hid, all-hid*
 Hal
 82 *fooles*] *fools'* Theob *souls* Walker
 (*Crit* 11, 296)
heedfully] *headfully* Rowe 11,
 Pope, Theob Warb
 83 *to the*] *to th'* F₃
 84 *transform'd*,] QF₂, Johns Cap
transform'd, F₃F₄, Rowe, Pope, Mal.
 Steev Hal *is transform'd*, Han *trans-*
form'd? Theob *transform'd* Warb.
transform'd! Dyce, Cam
dish] *dish*? Theob
 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 101, 104
 [Aside Pope et seq (Om Cam)
 86 *coxcombe*] *pate* Ktly
 87 *By*] *Thou* Han
wonder] *woonder* Q
of] *in* Q, Cam Glo

75 *luer veine*] JOHNSON The liver was anciently supposed to be the seat of love.

76 *greene Goose*] See I, 1, 104

76 *Idolatry*] FURNIVALL (Griggs, *Facsimile*, p. 1v) If *ydotarie* of Q, is for our *idiotry*, it may stand

80 *All hid*] HALLIWELL This was a name for the game of hide-and-seek
 '—our unhandsome fac'd poet does play at bo-peeps with your grace, and cries,—*All*
hid as boys do'—Dekker, *Satiro-Mastix* [p. 187, ed. Hawkins]

82 *fooles*] See II, 1, 193

83 *More Sacks*] HALLIWELL See also, 'there's other irons i'th' fire, more
 sacks are coming to the mill'—Webster's *Westward Ho* [p. 31, ed. Dyce]

84 *Woodcocks*] Although this is a synonym for a *dolt*, a *ninny*, yet it is not to
 be supposed that there is, either in it or in 'fooles,' just above, any contemptuous
 meaning on Berowne's part—ED

86 *coxcombe*] Cotgrave *Godelureau m* A gull, fop, asse, coxcombe, a proud
 woodcocke

Bero. By earth she is not, corporall, there you lye. 88

Dum. Her Amber haire for foule hath amber coted.

88 *not, corporall,*] Q, Cam Rife
not corporall, F₃F₄, Rowe, Pope, Sta
Wh 1, Ktly *not, corporal,* Cap Mal
Knt, Wh 11 *not corporal,* Var '73,
'78, '85 *not —corporal,* Coll 1 *most*
corporal Coll MS *but corporal,* Theob
et cet

89 *Amber*] *raven's* Gould
haire] *heire* Q *hair* Cap conj
hath] QFF, Cap Sta Cam Glo
have Rowe et cet
coted] QFF, Rowe, +, Var Steev
Var Knt, Hal Sing *quoted* Cap Mal
Coll et seq

88 *she is not, corporall,*] THEOBALD Dumain was a young lord, he had no sort of post in the army what wit, or allusion then, can there be in Biron's calling him 'corporal' ? Dumain calls his mistress divine, and the wonder of a mortal eye, and Biron in flat terms denies these hyperbolical phrases I scarce need hint that our poet commonly uses 'corporal' as *corporeal* —HEATH (p 131) I suppose the poet meant we should understand in [Dumain's] exclamation that the Lady was of a rank above mortals, or, in plain English, an angel, otherwise she could not have struck a mortal's eye with such wonder at her beauty —CAPPELL (p 205) 'Corporal of [Cupid's] file' ['field' F₁] is a title this very speaker bestows on himself at III, 1, 194 And why not compliment with it here his companion, Dumain, who is engaged in the same warfare? —DOUCE (p 230) discards Theobald's amendment, and adds, 'Biron does not give the lie to Dumain's assertion that his mistress was a divinity, as presumed by [Theobald's] reading, but to that of her being 'the wonder of a mortal eye' Dumain is answered sentence by sentence —R G WHITE (ed 1) asserts, in opposition to Theobald, that 'Dumain *had* a post in the army', because when in V, 11, the ladies recount the vows of their lovers, 'Maria alone (line 309) says that Dumain "and his sword" were at her service' [A fragile argument, it is to be feared —ED] —HALLIWELL Dumain certainly had called himself a corporal of Cupid's field, but this was in a soliloquy, and no allusion to that confession can be here intended [Is not this, too, a soliloquy? —ED] —DYCK (ed 1) quotes Capell's interpretation and adds, 'a most improbable explanation, I think No misprint is more common than that of "not" for *but*' —STAUNION The old lection is to me more intelligible than [Theobald's] Biron now terms Dumain 'corporal' in the same sense [as that in which he had applied it to himself], but uses the word for *corporeal* also, in allusion to the 'mortal' eye of the preceding line [The text of the Folio should not be disturbed, I think, and for Capell's reasons When Dumain swears that his Kate is the wonder of a mortal eye, is it not a weak contradiction by Berowne to say that she is only corporeal? What has the fact that she is corporeal to do with her being the wonder of mortal eyes? Does not Berowne mean, that she is not the wonder of *his* eye? —ED]

89 *coted*] The similarity of *cote* and *quote*, with an apparently interchangeable spelling, has given rise to some confusion According to Dr MURRAY (*N E D*), *Cote*, spelt also *coat*(e) (*quote*) during the 16th and 17th centuries, is a coursing term, with the transferred and figurative sense, to pass by, go beyond, to outstrip, as in *Hamlet*, II, 11, 330, 'we coated [the players] on the way' 'Its origin is uncertain Etymological writers have treated it as a doublet of *coast*, modern French *côtoyer*, but in a quotation of the date 1575 *cote* and *coast* are distinguished' *Quote*, 'also spelt *cote* from the 14th to the 17th centuries, *cott*, *quoute* in the 16th century, and *coat* in the 16th and 17th, is an adaptation of mediæval Latin *quotāre*, to mark the number

- Ber.* An Amber coloured Rauen was well noted. 90
Dum. As vpriht as the Cedar.
Ber. Stoope I fay, her shoullder is with-child.
Dum. As faire as day.
Ber. I as some daies, but then no funne muft shine.
Dum. O that I had my wish? 95
Lon. And I had mine.
Kin. And mine too good Lord.
Ber. Amen, so I had mine : Is not that a good word?
Dum. I would forget her, but a Feuer she
 Raignes in my blood, and will remembred be. 100
Ber. A Feuer in your blood, why then incision
 Would let her out in Sawcers, sweet misprision. 102

90 coloured] coloured Ff	coloured Q,	92 with-child] F,
Rowe et seq		95 wish ?] wish' Pope
92. Stoope I fay] As closing line 92,		97 And mine] And I mine Johns
Theob et seq		et seq
Stoope] Stoops Jervis, Dyce II, III		101 blood,] blood' Ff

of, distinguish by numbers, a form of *quot* how many, or *quota* ' Under the second signification 'To give the reference to (a passage in a book), by specifying the page, chapter, etc, where it is to be found,' Dr Murray gives as a figurative use, 'His faces owne margent did coate such amazes,' II, 1, 262, *supra* Under the sixth signification, viz 'To regard, look on, take *as* something, to note, set down (a person or thing) *for* something, to speak of, mention, bring forward *for* having done something,' Dr Murray gives the present line, and also V, II, 860, 'We did not coat them so' Accordingly, Duman means that Kate's amber hairs have set down amber itself for foul We cannot accept 'hath' of F, unless we are willing to convert Duman's ecstatic compliment into a slur—ED

92 Stoope] It is not easy to construe this word —HALLIWELL, taking 'corporal' in the line above as standing for *corporeal*, concludes that 'stoope' is in a similar elliptical construction But as he does not define the ellipsis, our progress is slow DYCE follows JERVIS and boldly adds an *s*,—and is possibly justified by the general typographical inaccuracy of the play This is again an elliptical expression, but the ellipsis *she* is readily supplied —SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines it as *crooked*, and queries if it be not an adjective, which it is really more like to be than a verb, as Jervis makes it It is barely possible that there is here an absorption of *As* by the *S* of 'Stoope' Duman has said that Kate is '*as upriht* as the cedar' Berowne ejaculates 'Stoop,' that is, '*As stoop* ('as the cedar' being understood)—ED

101 incision] MONCK MASON erroneously supposed that this is the same as the lover's incision, mentioned in *Mer of Ven* II, 1, 10 This present 'incision' is the blood-letting for fevers

102 Sawcers] HALLIWELL The practice of bleeding in fevers was very common in Shakespeare's time, and it was not unusual for the barber-chirurgeons to exhibit their saucers with blood in them as signs of their profession, so that the term used by Biron would be quite familiar to an Elizabethan audience Among the MSS

Dum. Once more Ile read the Ode that I haue writ. 103

Ber. Once more Ile marke how Loue can varry Wit.

Dumane reads his Sonnet. 105

On a day, alack the day:

Loue, whose Month is euery May,

Spied a blossome passing faire,

Playing in the wanton ayre:

Through the Veluct, leaues the winde, 110

All vnseene, can passage finde.

That the Louer sicke to death,

Wish himselfe the heauens breath.

Ayre (quoth he) thy checkes may blowe,

Ayre, would I might triumph so. 115

103 *Ode*] *Odo* Q

104 *varry*] *varrie* Q vary F₃F₄

106 *alack the day*] (*alacke the day*)

Pass Pilg Eng Hel

day] *day* Pope

107 Month is euery May] *month was*

euery May Pass Pilg Eng Hel *euery*

month is May Anon ap Cam *Month*

is euery May Q, Pope, et seq

110 Veluct, leaues] QF₃F₄ velvet

leaves, F₄, Rowe, Pope, Han velvet

leaues Pass Pilg Theob et seq

111. can] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Han.

Dyce, Cam Glo gan Pass Pilg Eng

Hel 'gan Theob et cet

112 Louer] *shepherd* Eng Hel

sicke to death] (*sicke to death*)

Pass Pilg

113 With] Q, Cam Glo Wh u

With Pass Pilg *With'd* Eng Hel

Ff et cet

114 may] to F₃F₄, Rowe 1

115 Ayre] *Ah* Johns conj

of the Company of Barbers of London is the following order under the date 1606 —
'Item, it is ordeyned that no person useinge flebothomy or bloudlettinge within
London shall at any tyme hereafter set to open shewe any (of) his or their por-
rengers, saucers or measures with bloud, uppon payne to forfeyt,' etc

105 *Sonnet*] This, also, is in *The Passionate Pilgrim*, and in *England's
Helcon*, 1600

108 *passing faire*] FAIRHOLT calls attention to the use of this phrase in Lyly's
Sapho and Phao, 1584 'I feare mee faire be a word too foule for a face so passing
fair' II, i, 6,—but it is of small moment

111 can] DYCE (ed ii) Our early poets (as here) use 'can' for *gan* or *began*
in passages without number [In the present line, 'gan is surely out of place
—ED]

112 *That*] For other examples of the omission of *so* before 'that' see, if neces-
sary, ABBOT, § 283

113 *Wish*] ABBOT (§ 368) I know of no other instance in Shakespeare but
[the present] where the subjunctive is used after 'that' used for 'so that,' of a fact
The metre may have suggested this license, or -es or -d may have easily dropped
out of 'wishes' or 'wish'd' [This subjunctive is, I think, much to be preferred
—ED]

But alacke my hand is fworne, 116
Nere to plucke thee from thy throne :
Vow alacke for youth vnmeeete,
Youth so apt to plucke a sweet.
Doe not call it sinne in me, 120
That I am forfworne for thee.
Thou for whom Ioue would sweare,
Iuno but an Æthiop were,
And denie himselfe for Ioue.
Turning mortall for thy Loue. 125

This will I fend, and something else more plaine.

That shall expresse my true-loues fasting paine. 127

116 alacke]	(alas) Pass Pilg	alas'	n, Hial Dyce 1, m, Sta Wh Cam Glo
Eng Hel			Ktly <i>whom great Ioue</i> Coll m (MS),
15]	hath Pass Pilg Eng Hel		Huds Marshall <i>whose sake Ioue</i> Kin-
117 throne]	QqFf, Pass Pilg Eng		nerr <i>whom ev'n Ioue</i> Rowe n et cet
Hel	thorn Rowe n et seq		(subs)
120, 121	Om Pass Pilg Eng Hel		127 fasting] QFf <i>fest'ring</i> Theob
122 Thou]	Thee— Sing		conj Warb <i>lasting</i> Cap Sing (MS)
	whom Ioue] QFf, Pass Pilg		Coll n, m (MS), Dyce n, m, Ktly
Eng Hel	Rowe 1, Mal Knt, Coll 1,		

117 throne] 'Throne' for *thorne* corrects itself by the rhyme

122 whom Ioue] R G WHITE (ed 1) The quantity and accent proper to 'thou' make any addition to the line superfluous [WALKER (*Crit* III, 39) thought otherwise, he remarks that 'were it not for the concluding line, I should conjecture, "Thou for whose love Ioue," etc' The CAM EDD mark this conjecture as 'withdrawn' I cannot agree with White that it is the quantity and accent on 'Thou' which render superfluous any extra syllable, I think it is the effective pause, the *moira vacua*, before uttering the great name of Jove that makes the rhythm perfect —ED]

123 were] For other examples of the use of the subjunctive 'in dependent sentences, where no purpose is implied, but only futurity,' see ABBOTT, § 368.

125 thy] BULLEN in his edition of *England's Helicon*, p 74, in a footnote says, 'Old eds "my"' I cannot find that he has anywhere mentioned what these old editions are The CAM EDD have not recorded this variant —ED

127 fasting] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* II, 323) What does he mean, wanting his mistress? Or, should it be, *fest'ring* pain? [This conjecture, which Theobald confided to Warburton, in his correspondence Theobald did not repeat in either of his editions But Warburton repeated it in his own edition as an original conjecture without mentioning Theobald It is pleasant to reflect that, from the quality of the conjecture, Theobald's reputation has not suffered by the omission of its paternity —ED] —JOHNSON 'Fasting' is longing, hungry, wanting —R G WHITE (ed 1) *Lasting* is plausible, but, as Mr George Hammersley, of Philadelphia, pointed out to me, Dumain's was a 'fasting' pain, as he says in his Sonnet, —"my hand is sworn, Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn"

O would the *King*, *Berowne* and *Longaull*, 128
 Were Louers too, ill to example ill,
 Would from my forehead wipe a perjur'd note : 130
 For none offend, where all alike doe dote.

Lon. *Dumaine*, thy Loue is farre from charitie,
 That in Loues grieve defir'ft societie .
 You may looke pale, but I should blush I know,
 To be ore-heard, and taken napping fo. 135

Kin. Come fir, you blush . as his, your cafe is fuch,
 You chide at him, offending twice as much.
 You doe not loue *Maria*? *Longaule*,
 Did neuer Sonnet for her fake compile ,
 Nor neuer lay his wreathed armes athwart 140
 His louing bosome, to keepe downe his heart.
 I haue beene closely shrowded in this bush,
 And markt you both, and for you both did blush.
 I heard your guilty Rimes, obseru'd your fashion .
 Saw sighes reeke from you, noted well your passion. 145
 Aye me, sayes one ! O *Iou*, the other cries !

129 *too*,] *too* ! Theob et seq
 ill to] *ill*, to Theob Warb et
 seq

132, 136, 156 [Coming forward
 Rowe

135 *ore-heard*] *ore-hard* Q

136 *you blush*] *do*, *blush* Cap conj
blush you Coll MS *your blush* Walker,
 Jervis, Dyce II, III, Coll III

137 *chide*] *chid* F₂

138 *Maria* ?] QF₂, Pope, + *Maria*,
 Ff, Rowe *Maria*, Mal et cet (subs)

138 *Longaule*,] QFf *Longaule*
 Rowe et seq

139 *compile*,] *compile* ? Rowe II,
 Han Var '73, '78, '85, Ran

140 *lay*] *lay'd* Rowe, +, Var '73,
 '78, '85, Ran

141. *heart*] *heart* ? Rowe II, Pope,
 Han *heart* Theob II, Warb Johns

142 *haue*] Q Had Ff

145 *passion*] *passion* Q

146 *Aye*] *Ah* Rowe I *Ay* Rowe II
 et seq (subs)

136 *you blush*] WALKER (*Crit* II, 190) Read '*your blush*' The second line preceding this, and the two which follow it, begin with *You*, whence, perhaps, the error But '*you*' for *your* is a frequent erratum in the folio [Hereupon Walker gives fourteen instances where, in the Folio, *you* is misprinted '*your*', and seventeen where the converse error occurs *your* for '*you*,' besides several from other dramatists Such an array breaks down opposition to Walker's more sprightly and appropriate change 'Come, sir, *your blush*'—ED]

138 *Maria* ?] The interrogation mark should be retained, I think, or, if discarded, it should be replaced by a period The sentence is addressed to *Longaule*, and in the same tone of banter that *Berowne* afterward uses to the *King*, '*your eyes* do make no coaches,' etc The *King* then turns to *Dumaine*, and, speaking of *Longaule* in the third person, recounts his treachery —ED

On her haire were Gold, Chrifall the others eyes. 147
 You would for Paradife breake Faith and troth,
 And *Ioue* for your Loue would infringe an oath.
 What will *Berowne* fay when that he fhall heare 150
 Faith infringed, which fuch zeale did fweare.
 How will he fcorne? how will he fpend his wit?
 How will he triumph, leape, and laugh at it? 153

147 *On her*] *One her* Q *Her* Ff,
 Rowe, +, Cap Var '73, '78, '85 *One's*
 Walker, Dyce II, III *One, her* Ran et seq
others] *other's* Pope

148 [To Long Johns et seq

149 [To Dumain Johns et seq

151 *Faith*] Q *A faith* Ff, Rowe, +,
 Cap Var Ran Steev Var *Of faith*
 Walker, Jervis, Dyce II, III, Ktly *Faith*
 so Glo Rife, Wh II

fuch] *fuch a F*, Steev Var '03,

'13

147 *On her haire*] MALONE (*Variorum*, 1785) Read, '*One, her hairs,*' etc., *i e* the hairs of *one* of the ladies were of the colour of gold, and the eyes of the *other* as clear as crystal The King is speaking of the panegyrics pronounced by the two lovers on their mistresses — WALKER (*Crit* III, 39) Considering the scandalous state of the text in this part of the play in the folio, I should almost venture to read, '*One's hairs were,*' etc Perhaps '*One her hairs,*' whoever wrote it, was meant for the possessive, like '*Thomas his book,*' '*Mary her gown,*' etc So in the play of *Lingua*, IV, vii, '*Psyche her majesty*', in *Sir Clyomon*, etc, Dyce's Peele, vol III, p 45, '*Atropos her stroke*' [An objection to Walker's emendation lies in the cacophony of the sibilants, '*One's hairs*', these, coupled with the concluding words, '*Crystal the other's eyes,*' make up a line of unpleasing harshness — ED] — MARSHALL The Cam Edd read, '*One, her hairs were gold,*' which makes a dreadfully inharmonious line We prefer omitting the '*were,*' which was, perhaps, inserted by mistake — '*One, her hair's gold,*' etc [I prefer the '*dreadfully inharmonious line*' The ear, I think, might find some difficulty in catching the meaning of '*hair's gold*' — ED]

148, 149 Of course, it was by a reference to the respective Sonnets that Dr Johnson was led to indicate the characters to whom these lines were addressed

151 *Faith*] WALKER (*Crit* III, 39) Perhaps '*Of faith infringed,*' or '*Faith so infringed*' Or can it be, '*Such faith,*' etc? *i e* — if the words will bear such a meaning, which, I fear, they cannot, — *so weighty an obligation* — CAMBRIDGE EDITORS In Q₁ this line stands at the top of the page The catch-word on the preceding page is '*Fayth,*' shewing that the word omitted, whatever it be, was not the first in the line — DELIUS Perhaps we should read '*Faith,*' and pronounce it as a disyllable, just as in 3 *Henry VI* II, v, 38, '*months*' is for the nonce to be pronounced *monthes* [Both construction and rhythm call for aid here No great demand is made on the imagination in supposing that the compositor's reader so ran together the two *f*'s in '*Of faith*' that the compositor caught the sound of but one, and set up merely '*Faith*' If there were compositors and compositors, it is equally probable that there are readers and readers The blame which is bestowed on the compositor may be, after all, unmerited, and should fall instead on the careless or indistinct reader — ED]

153 *leape*] WARBURTON We should certainly read *geap*, *i e* jeer, ridicule

For all the wealth that euer I did see,
I would not haue him know so much by me. 155

Bero. Now step I forth to whip hypocrisie.
Ah good my Liedge, I pray thee pardon me.
Good heart, What grace hast thou thus to reprove
These wormes for louing, that art most in loue ?
Your eyes doe make no couches in your teares. 160
There is no certaine Princeesse that appeares.
You'll not be periur'd, 'tis a hatefull thing :
Tush, none but Minstrels like of Sonnetting.
But are you not asham'd ? nay, are you not
All three of you, to be thus much ore'shot ? 165
You found his Moth, the King your Moth did see :

156 [Coming from his Tree Cap Advancing Cam forth] forth Q	in your tears, Rowe II, Pope, Theob Warb coaches in your tears, Cap coaches, in your tears Han Johns et seq
157 Ah] Ay Rowe II	
159 art] Q are I f	161 appeares] appears ? Rowe II,
160 couches in your teares] Qf	Pope, Theob Warb Johns
(tears, F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe I), Rowe I coaches	166 Moth] mote Rowe et seq

154 I did see] CAPFLL plausibly conjectures, 'ever eye did see,' to which the same probability attaches as to Hamlet's 'Take him for all in all, Eye shall not look upon his like again'—ED

155 by me] For examples of 'by' meaning *about, concerning*, see ABBOTT, § 145

156 step I forth] R G WHITE (ed I) It is noteworthy that Birone does not say 'Now I descend,' but 'Now step I forth,' which betrays the poet's consciousness that, although he imagined the character to be in a tree, the actor who played it would be on the same plane with the others—ROLFE We are inclined to think that 'step I forth' refers to his coming forward *after* descending from the tree

159 wormes] STEEVENS So in *The Tempest*, Prospero addressing Miranda says, 'Poor worm, thou art infected'

160 couches] STEEVENS Alluding to a passage [line 34] in the King's sonnet, 'No drop, but as a coach doth carry thee'

163 like of Sonnetting] For 'like of,' see I, I, 117

165 ore'shot] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) [In the present passage, equivalent to] blundering, having the worse, put to shame—WHITNEY (*Century Dict*) Exceeded in shooting, or in any effort, surpassed [With the present passage as the illustration The essential idea of 'over shooting' is shooting over or beyond the mark The mark which 'all three of' them had sworn to aim at was to vanquish 'their own affections And the huge armie of the world's desires' Instead of hitting this mark they had overshot it by falling in love, and overshot it 'thus much' by writing sonnets—ED]

166 Moth] See note, line 13, *Dram Pers supra*

But I a Beame doe finde in each of three. 167
 O what a Scene of fool'ry haue I seene.
 Of sighes, of grones, of forrow, and of teene :
 O me, with what strict patience haue I sat, 170
 To see a King transformed to a Gnat ?
 To see great *Hercules* whipping a Gigge,
 And profound *Salomon* tuning a Iygge ?
 And *Neslor* play at push-pin with the boyes, 174

168	<i>Scene</i>] <i>Scane</i> Q	Johns	Var	<i>sot</i>	Johns	conj	<i>Sprat</i>
	<i>fool'ry</i>] Ff, Rowe, +, Hal Wh 1	Cartwright					
	<i>foolrie</i> Q <i>foolery</i> Cap et cet	173	<i>Salomon</i>] F,	<i>Sallomon</i> Q	<i>Sol-</i>		
169	<i>teene</i>] <i>teen</i> ? F ₄ <i>teen</i> ' Han	omon	F ₃ F ₄				
171	<i>Gnat</i> ?] <i>Knot</i> ' Theob Warb	173	<i>tuning</i>] <i>to tune</i> Q, Cap	Mal			
		Steev	Var	Coll	Wh	Cam	Glo Ktly

169 *teene*] That is, grief, vexation The word is archaic, but can hardly be called obsolete, Matthew Arnold uses it more than once,—‘that spiced magic draught Working love, but working teen’—*Tristram and Iseult*, I —ED

171 *Gnat*] It is a waste of time to record at any length, or to read, the reasons given, by critics of the text, for the rejection of this word and for the substitution of another —THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* II, 323) ‘suspects’ that it should be *quat*, and recalls that in *Othello*, V, 1, 14, ‘quat’ of the Ff is *gnat* of Q₁, in his text, he silently adopted *knot*, which STEEVENS, who adopted it in the earlier Variorums, explained as ‘a true lover’s knot,’ that is, the King had remained so long in the lover’s position, with his ‘wreathed armes athwart His loving bosome’ (the King’s own words) that he seemed actually transformed into a *knot*! —KENRICK, the author of a scurrilous Review of Dr Johnson’s edition, declares (p 84) that *knot* is a small ‘delicious kind of water-fowl,’ called by the naturalists, *avis Canuti*, ‘because King Canute was very fond of them’ Eight years later, in the *Variorum* of 1773, there is a note signed COLLINS wherein occurs this same explanation of *knott* I refer to this date because the credit or discredit of this interpretation is apparently due to Kenrick, in the CAMBRIDGE EDITION it is given to Collins (The name, ‘Collins,’ attached to notes in any Variorum with which Steevens was connected, is to be generally mistrusted John Collins was the editor of Capell’s *Notes* ‘Collins’ was the name which Steevens appended to weak or farfetched notes of his own, just as he appended ‘Amner’ to those which were inexcusably coarse) —HEATH’S judgement is evenly divided between *knot* and ‘gnat,’—if the true word be the former, it referred to the King’s position, if the latter, then it was ‘an allusion to the singing of that insect, suggested’ by the King’s poetry To STAUNTON, ‘gnat’ seems to be without meaning’, and he has ‘some notion’ that the true word is *quat* As we have seen, Theobald proposed *quat* in his private correspondence with Warburton Finally, HALLIWELL says that ‘gnat’ was ‘a common old word of contempt for anything peculiarly small and worthless, or silly, an insignificant insect, the “foolish gnat” as Shakespeare elsewhere [*Com Err* II, II, 30] calls it’ Of this signification, the true one here, I think, the *N E D* furnishes many examples —ED

172, 173, 174 *whipping* *tuning* . *play*] ABBOTT (§ 349) [These words]

And *Critticke* *Tymon* laugh at idle toyes. 175

Where lies thy griefe? O tell me good *Dumaine*;

And gentle *Longauill*, where lies thy paine?

And where my Liedges? all about the breft:

A Candle hoa!

Kin. Too bitter is thy left. 180

175 Critticke] *Cynic* Warb Johns
Cap

toyes] *toyles* Q₂ ap Cam

179 Candle] Ff, Rowe, Theob Warb
Johns Var '73 Caudle Q, Pope et cet
hoa'] *hou* Q *ho'* Cap

show that, after 'see,' the infinitive, whether with or without 'to,' is equivalent to the participle 'Whipping,' 'to tune' [Abbott follows the Qto], and 'play' are all co-ordinate. The participial form is the most correct, as in Latin 'Audivi illum canentem', modern English, 'I heard her *sing*', Elizabethan English, 'I heard her *to sing*' [See I, 1, 53]

172 *Gigge*] HALLIWELL A kind of whipping top, now out of fashion. It is described by an aged person as having been generally made of the tip of a horn, hollow, but with a small ballast at the bottom of the inside, and as having been much more difficult to set and keep up than the common whipping-top [In V, 1, 67, Moth speaks of making a *gigge* of horn]

173 *Iygge*] MURRAY (*N E D*) Origin uncertain. Often assumed to be identical with Old French *gigue*, a kind of stringed instrument, a rude fiddle. Italian and Spanish *giga*, Middle High German *gige*, German *geige*, but as to this there are difficulties, the Old French word has none of the senses of *yig*, it was also obsolete long before *yig* is known to have existed, moreover, modern French *gigue*, the dance, and dance tune, is not a continuation of Old French *gigue*, but is said by Darmesteter to have been simply adopted from English *yig*. 1 A lively, rapid, springy kind of dance. 2 The music for such a dance, [whereof the present line is given as an example]

174 *push-pin*] HALLIWELL This game is now played, in the provinces, as follows: two pins are laid upon the table, each one in turn jerks them with his finger, and he who throws one pin across another, is allowed to take one of them, those who do not succeed must give a pin.

175 *Critticke*] That is, cynical, censorious. Compare, 'my adder's sense to critic and to flatterer stopped are'—*Sonn* 112 'I am nothing if not critical'—*Othello*, II, 1, 120 'A snarling censorer,' says Halliwell, 'the word being often used by our early writers in the worst sense.'

175 *toyes*] In the *Text* *Notes* the reading *toyles* of Q₂ is credited to the Cam Ed, my copy of this Qto here, unfortunately, lacks a leaf.—ED

179 *Candle*] A meaning can be tortured out of 'candle'. Berowne wished to obtain some clew to his companions' ailment by the light of personal inspection, but the *caudle* of the Qto is so much more appropriate, with its contemptuous suggestion of thin gruel for women, that a decision in its favour is, I think, inevitable.—HALLIWELL says that 'one copy at least' of the Qto of 1598 'reads *caudle*'. Here is the innuendo that some copies read 'candle'. His own Facsimile reads *caudle*, and *caudle* stands recorded in the *Cambridge Edition*—ED

Are wee betrayed thus to thy ouer-view?

181

Ber. Not you by me, but I betrayed to you.

I that am honest, I that hold it sinne

To breake the vow I am ingaged in.

I am betrayed by keeping company

185

With men, like men of inconstancie.

181 *betrayed*] QFf, Rowe, Hal *be-*
tray'd Pope et cet

182 *by me to you*] QFf, Rowe, Pope,
Cap Var '78, '85, Ran Mal Steev
Var Knt, Coll 1, 11, Hal Sta *by me*
by you Theob +, Var '73, Sing *to me*
by you Cap conj Dyce, Wh Cam
Glo Ktly, Coll 111, Huds Rlfe

185 *betrayed*] QF, *betray'd* F₃F₄,
Rowe et seq

186 *men, like men of inconstancie*] *men like men of inconstancie* Q, Glo
men, like men of strange inconstancy Ff
(*strang* F₂), Rowe, Pope, Coll 1, 11
men, like men, of strange inconstancy
Theob *vane-like men, of strange in-*
constancy Warb Han Cap *men-like*

men, of strange inconstancy Johns Hal
Sta Wh 11 *men like men, of strange*
inconstancy Var '73, '78, '85, Ran Mal.
Knt, Wh 1 *moon-like men, of strange*
inconstancy Mason, Steev Var Harness,
Sing Coll 111 *men like you, men of in-*
constancy Walker, Dyce, Del Cam 1, 11,
Ktly, Huds Rlfe *men, like men of*
such inconstancy Tieck (ix, 385) *men,*
like women of inconstancy Coll 1, Per-
ring *men like you, of inconstancy* Cart-
wright *moon-like men, men of incon-*
stancy Kinnear *men like women in in-*
constancy Gould *woman-like men of*
inconstancy Heuser (*Sh Jhrb.* xxviii,
206)

182 *you by me . to you*] THEOBALD changed the latter preposition and read, 'Not you by me, but I betrayed *by* you,'—a needless and harmless change The King has just used the phrase 'betrayed to thy over view,' and Berowne replies, in the same construction—'I betrayed to you,'—a construction which Shakespeare has used in *The Rape of Lucrece*, 'those eyes betray thee unto mine,' line 483, again, 'he himself betrays To slanderous tongues'—*Ibid* 160—CAPELL (*Various Readings*, p 44) conjectured, 'Not you to me, but I betrayed *by* you', and DYCE asserts that 'the sense positively requires' the change

186 *With men, like men*] JOHNSON observes, in regard to Warburton's emendation ('With *vane* like men'), that 'this is well imagined, but the poet, perhaps, may mean,—with men like *common* men'—HEATH (p 132) maintains what Johnson has merely suggested and gives, as the 'obvious' sense, 'With men of strange inconstancy, as men in general are' Had this interpretation of these two excellent critics been duly weighed and digested, we should have been spared much of the subsequent comment, but not all,—CAPELL failed to perceive its force. He adopted Warburton's reading and after pronouncing it a 'true emendation,' goes on to say that, 'it is evident, the speaker [Berowne] means to reproach But how are his companions and master reproached by telling them that they are "as men in general are"?' Is it not the severest of reproaches to tell men who had vowed to be such brave conquerors over their affections that their fame was to live registered upon their brazen tombs, that they were after all just as inconstant as are common men, 'men in general'? Unmindful of Johnson and Heath, MONCK MASON (p 63) suggested *moon like* instead of 'men-like,' as 'a more poetical expression, and nearer to the old reading than *vane-like*'—STEVENS did not 'scruple to place this

When shall you see me write a thing in rime?

187

Or grone for *Ioane*? or spend a minutes time,

188 *Ioane*] F₂ *Ione* Q₁ *love* Coll Dyce II, III, Cam Glo Rlse, Huds Wh II
Joan F₃F₄ et cet

happy emendation in the text remarking at the same time that a *vane* is no where styled *inconstant*, although our author bestows that epithet on the *moon* in *Rom & Jul* "—the inconstant moon That monthly changes,—" [II, II, 109] Again, in *Ant & Cleop* "—now from head to foot I am marble constant, now the fleeting moon no planet is of mine" [V, II, 240]'—KNIGHT, apparently unaware of Johnson's and Heath's interpretation, gives a similar paraphrase,—'Biron appears to us to say—I keep company with men alike in inconstancy,—men like men,—men having the general inconstancy of humanity'—R. G. WHITE (ed 1) sensibly follows in the same path, and pertinently adds Berowne's exclamation as soon as he is detected —'O let vs embrace, *As true we are as flesh and blood can be*'—HALLI WELL gives, in effect, the same interpretation—COLLIER (ed 1) says, 'Considering the state of mind in which Biron pretends to be, we might perhaps read "With men, like *women* of inconstancy"' This emendation, which Collier nowhere, I think, repeated, STAUNTON acknowledges that he 'would have preferred either to *vane like* or to *moon like*, but that "men like" might have been a term of reproach as *man kind* was' Hitherto, almost every editor had adopted 'strange inconstancy' of F₂ for the sake of the metre—WALKER (*Crit* III, 40) adhered to F₂ and added a syllable in the second foot —' *Qu* ,—"With men like *you*, men of inconstancy" Yet this seems unsatisfactory *Moon* might be corrupted by its neighbour "men," as perhaps in *Mid N D V*, I, "—they may pass for excellent *men*. Here come two noble beasts in, a *moon* and a lion", where the folio has "a *man* and," etc' In a footnote to this paragraph LETTSOM has —'Walker probably thought "men of inconstancy" a weak phrase under the circumstances *Qu* , "men *all* inconstancy" Compare *Tro & Cress* V, II, "I am all patience"' Although Walker himself found his emendation 'unsatisfactory,' it has, nevertheless, been adopted by some of the best editors It is difficult to put LEO's emendation (p 10) in the restricted space of the *Text Notes* It is as follows —' "Like men" perhaps is a misprint for *like me*, and this is to be said *aside*,—"With men (*Aside*) like me—men of inconstancy" He knows that he is as much perjurious as they are'

The safest text to follow is, I think, the Folio and the Qto (there is only a comma's difference between them), with the addition, possibly, of *strange* of the Ff for the sake of the metre, not of the sense The line will then remain helplessly weak and hopelessly corrupt The only words in it, of which, I think, there is any real certainty are 'With' and 'inconstancy,' with, at a pinch, one of the 'men' thrown in Yet taking the line as it stands Johnson's interpretation is, I think, satisfactory —ED

187 *thing*] How much contempt lies in this word —ED

188 *Ioane*] COLLIER (ed 1) The Qto belonging to Lord Francis Egerton has '*Ione*,' quite distinctly printed, while that of the Duke of Devonshire has, as distinctly, '*Love*,' [*Loue* ap Cam] the word 'love' being printed with a capital letter in order to make the matter quite clear The correction must have been made while the sheet was passing through the press —HUNTER (I, 272) It is obvious that a new reading at which we arrive [by collation of different copies of the same edition]

In pruning mee, when shall you heare that I will praise a 189
hand, a foot, a face, an eye : a gate, a state, a brow, a brest,
a waste, a legge, a limme.

Kim. Soft, Whither a-way fo fast? 192

189-192 <i>In fast?</i>] Four lines, ending <i>I eye waste fast?</i> Rowe et seq	190 <i>eye</i>] <i>eye</i> , Rowe et seq	
191 <i>limme</i>] Qff (<i>limb</i> F ₄) <i>limb?</i>	191 <i>limme</i>] Qff (<i>limb</i> F ₄) <i>limb?</i>	
189 <i>mee,</i>] <i>mee</i> Q <i>me?</i> F ₃ F ₄ et seq	Rowe. <i>limb</i> — Del	
	192 <i>Soft,</i>] <i>Soft</i> , Cap <i>Soft'</i> Dyce	

need not necessarily be the true reading, because it is equally probable that either of the readings may be the first or be the second, and because a correction made while the process of printing is actually being performed would probably be made by the pressman only, whose form had been by some accident disturbed. In the present case *Jone* or *Loue* may either of them be the first or be the second reading, and there are no means by which we can determine the reading which it was meant by the author should be received, from a mere comparison of the two, that is, *Jone* might be the reading while the earlier impressions were being worked off, and then for some reason *Loue* substituted, or *Loue* might be the first reading, and then for some undiscoverable reason *Jone* be substituted. The question, therefore, at last is only like the question which arises in so many passages in the plays where early authorities present different readings, from among which taste and judgement have to make a selection, but with this difference, that in the present case the weight of the authority of the old copies is in favour of the received text. Nor can I think that an editor is justified in making so violent a change on such slight grounds, when we remember what sort of a character Biron the speaker is, full of jokes and cranks of all kinds, a 'merry man', that this is sprightly colloquialism, not set speech, in which something may be left to the actor, and that Biron may be reasonably supposed to refer to the couplet with which the third act closes — 'Well, I will love, write, sigh, pray, sue, and groan, Some men must love my lady and some Joan' — WALKER (*Crit* 1, 316) refers to a converse error in *Much Ado*, 'within the house is Loue,' II, 1, 92, where the Qto has *Loue*. [I cannot find any reason for discarding 'Ioane' given by any editor who has adopted *Loue*, nor can I imagine an excellent one. *Loue* is merely a variant and must be judged on its merits, which are by no means, I think, sufficient to justify its adoption. We must bear in mind that the whole speech is pure banter, with no serious word in it. How can there be any such? Was not Berowne chuckling to himself over the honest character he was so falsely assuming? And his object was to represent his companions' passion as of the commonest. The lower the object, the deeper their fall. They had broken their vows not for my Lady, but for a kitchen wench, 'Joan' in her abasement may well cry to editors and critics 'hands off' — ED.]

189 pruning] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) 4 To dress or trim, as birds their feathers, to preen

190 a state] SIEFVENS 'State,' I believe, in the present instance, is opposed to 'gait' (i.e. motion), and signifies the act of *standing*. So in *Ant & Cleop* 'Her motion and her station are as one' III, iii, 22 [Thus also Schmidt, *Lex*]

191 a limme] DEIUS Biron breaks off in the midst of his railing at the sight of Costard, from whom, as the bearer of his letter to Rosaline, he fears a betrayal of his love [See *Text Notes*]

A true man, or a theefe, that gallops fo. 193

Ber. I poft from Loue, good Louer let me go.

Enter Jaquenetta and Clowne 195

Iaqu. God bleffe the King.

Kin. What Present haft thou there?

Clo. Some certaine treafon.

Kin. What makes treafon heere?

Clo. Nay it makes nothing fir. 200

Kin. If it marre nothing neither,

The treafon and you goe in peace away together.

Iaqu. I befeech your Grace let this Letter be read,
Our perfon mif-doubts it . it was treafon he faid.

Kin. *Berowne*, read it ouer. *He reades the Letter.* 205

Kin. Where hadft thou it?

Iaqu. Of *Costard*

King. Where hadft thou it?

Cost. Of *Dun Adramadio*, *Dun Adramadio*.

Kin. How now, what is in you? why doft thou tear it? 210

193 *fo*] *so* ¹ or *so* ² Theob Warb et
seq

195 *Clowne*] *Costard* Rowe

196 [Offering a Paper Cap

197 *Present*] *peasant*, Coll II, III

(MS) *presentment* Sing

198, 200 *Clo*] *Cost* Rowe

202 *away*] Om Ff, Rowe

together] *together* Q

204 *perfon*] QFf, Rowe I, Dyce, Sta
Parson Rowe II et cet

it was] *twas* Q, Cap Mal Steev

Var Coll Cam Glo Ktly

205 He Letter] giving him the
Paper Cap

206 *Kin*] Q Om Ff et seq

209 [Biron tears the Paper Cap

210 *is in*] *mean* F₃F₄, Rowe I

193 A true man] WALKER (*Crit* II, 138) thinks, and with reason, that this should be printed *true-man* and pronounced as one word, like *goodman* [Cf 'dumbe wisemen'—*Mor of Ven* I, I, 116]

197 Present] COLLIER injudiciously adopted the reading of his MS, *peasant*,—because 'Costard was attired like a clown or *peasant*, and so the King addressed him'—BRAE (p 89) points out that 'it is *Jaquenetta* and not Costard who has the letter and who first addresses the King,—an objection fatal to Collier's *peasant*—SINGER, in defiance of metre, adopted *presentment*, which, meaning 'some memorial or petition' to be presented, is exactly the same as 'present' Both Collier and Singer seem to have supposed that 'present' here means *gift* As R G WHITE remarks, 'people of all ranks brought presents to kings, it is true, but not folded up in letters' We use the King's word to this day in, 'Know all men by these presents'—ED

200, 201 makes marre] This antithesis Shakespeare uses again in succeeding plays See *As You Like It*, I, I, 30–33, *Mid N D* I, II, 35—ED

Ber. A toy my Liedge, a toy : your grace needes not 211
feare it.

Long. It did moue him to passion, and therefore let's
heare it.

Dum. It is *Berowns* writing, and heere is his name. 215

Ber. Ah you whorson loggerhead, you were borne
to doe me shame.

Guilty my Lord, guilty : I confesse, I confesse

Kin. What ?

Ber. That you three fooles, lackt mee foole, to make 220
vp the messe.

He, he, and you : and you my Liedge, and I,
Are picke-purfs in Loue, and we deferue to die.
O dismisse this audience, and I shall tell you more.

Dum. Now the number is euen. 225

Berow. True true, we are fowre . will these Turtles
be gone ? 227

215 [gathers up the Pieces Cap	'03, '13, '21 and you, aye you Coll iii
216 [To Costard Theob	and you,—even you Lettsom, Dyce ii
218 <i>Lord</i>] <i>hee</i> Cap (Errata)	and you, and you, Var '78 et cet
220 <i>mee</i>] <i>one</i> Jervis	226 <i>True fowre</i>] As closing line
222 and you and you] QFf, Rowe,	225, Rowe ii et seq
+, Var '73, Knt, Hal Sta and you,—	226 <i>fowre</i>] <i>fower</i> Q <i>four</i> Ff
and you, Cap Dyce i, iii and you, Var	

221 messe] NARES As at great dinners or feasts the company was usually arranged into fours, which were called *messes*, and were served together, the word came to mean a set of four in a general way Lyly says expressly, 'Foure makes a messe, and wee haue a messe of masters that must be cosned'—*Mother Bombe*, II, 1, 122 A vocabulary, published in London, 1617, bears this title '*Janua linguarum quadrilinguis*, or a messe of tongues, Latine, English, French, and Spanish Neatly served up together for a wholesome repast,' etc The editor also says that, there being already three languages, he translated them into French, 'to make up the mess' [See V, ii, 401 'A messe of Russians']

222 and you and you] CAPELL (p 206) Biron's tale of the lovers has a 'you' in it seemingly supernumerary, but it's owner is—Costard, who stands grinning at his elbow, and is drag'd humourously into the reckoning, we find him afterwards giving him and his lady the appellation of—'turtles' [Possibly, the punctuation of the Ff, by the colon after 'you,' was intended to emphasise the fact that, low and common swain though Costard be, he was still their own comrade in folly By the substitution of a comma, as in modern editions, in place of the colon, it is to be feared that this distinction is lost Apparently, this was the purpose of Lettsom's change, namely, to emphasize the fact that Costard was included in the group of 'pick-purses in love' Dyce's vacillation, a characteristic, is to be respected for its courage and honesty —Ed]

Kin. Hence firs, away. 228

Clo. Walk aside the true folke, & let the traytors stay.

Ber. Sweet Lords, sweet Louers, O let vs imbrace, 230

As true we are as flesh and blood can be,

The Sea will ebbe and flow, heauen will shew his face :

Young blood doth not obey an old decree.

We cannot croffe the cause why we are borne :

Therefore of all hands must we be forfworne. 235

King. What, did these rent lines shew some loue of
thine ? (*Rosaline,*

Ber. Did they, quoth you ? Who sees the heauenly 238

228 *firs,*] *sirs,* hence Han Steev Var '03, '13 *doth but* Coll II,

229 [Exit Ff Execunt Cost and III, Dyce II, III

Jaquen Theob

234 *we are*] Q₂F₂, Wh 1 *we were*

232. *will shew*] *shew* Q, Cap Mal

Q₁F₃F₄ et cet

Steev Var Knt, Coll Hal Dyce, Sta

236 *What,*] *What* Coll

Cam Glo Ktly

rent lines] *rent-lines* Rowe 1

233 *doth not*] *will not* Var '85, *rentlines* Rowe II

228 *sirs*] HALLIWELL quotes from FORBY, [*Vocabulary of East Anglia*, p 303] — 'The common use of [*Sirs*], as a term of address, seems strangely inconsistent with the usual application of *Sir*. No respect is implied by it, but, on the contrary, superiority. It would be offensive to address it to superiors, or even to equals. It is a form of addressing inferiors only, as servants, and of both sexes' [It is to be borne in mind that Forby is here giving a dialectic use of '*Sirs*,' which applies by no means uniformly to Shakespeare's use of it. Perdita, for instance, addresses Polixenes and Camillo as '*Reverend sirs*' That its distinctive masculine meaning had lost all force is evident from Cleopatra's exhortation to Charmian and Iras, '*Good sirs*' IV, xv, 85 —ED.]

229 *traytors*] Costard is still impressed, I suppose, by the treasonable contents of the letter

232 *heauen will shew*] Unquestionably, the Qto's reading is correct

233 *doth not*] COLLIER (ed II) This is directly opposite to the meaning of the poet, *but* has been misprinted '*not*' Biron contends that, as '*young blood*' will *but* '*obey an old decree,*' of necessity they must all love. The MS puts *yet* for '*not,*' giving nearly the same meaning as *but*, though it is hardly so clear and expressive. [At the first glance, Collier's emendation is highly probable, but Portia warns us against molesting the text. 'The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree.' Moreover, it is possible that an '*old decree*' may not mean an '*ancient decree,*' but a '*decree for the old,*' in which case Collier's emendation is exactly wrong —ED.]

234 *we are*] There seems to be no invincible reason why the Qto should be here preferred. That love is the cause of our birth is a universal truth, and universal truths are expressed in the present tense —ED

235 *of all hands*] ABBOTT (§ 165): That is, '*from all sides,*' '*to which ever side one looks,*' hence, '*in any case*'

238. *quoth you*] CAPELL omitted these words, and DYCE (ed II) asks if they

That (like a rude and sauage man of *Inde*)
 At the first opening of the gorgeous East, 240
 Bowes not his vassall head, and strooken blinde,
 Kisses the base ground with obedient breast?
 What peremptory Eagle-sighted eye
 Dares looke vpon the heauen of her brow,
 That is not blinded by her maiestie? 245

Kin. What zeale, what furie, hath inspir'd thee now?
 My Loue (her Mistris) is a gracious Moone,
 Shee (an attending Starre) scarce seene a light.

Ber. My eyes are then no eyes, nor I *Berowne*.
 O, but for my Loue, day would turne to night, 250
 Of all complexions the cul'd foueraignty,

240 <i>opening</i>] <i>opning</i> Q	243 <i>peremptory</i>] <i>peromptorie</i> Q
gorgeous] gorgeous Q	251 <i>cul'd</i>] Q ₂ F ₃ F ₄ <i>culd</i> Q ₁ <i>cull'd</i> F ₄
241 <i>strooken</i>] QqF ₄ F ₅ , Cap <i>strucken</i>	<i>foueraignty</i>] <i>sov'reignty</i> Cap
Coll <i>strucken</i> F ₄ et cet	(Errata)

be not an 'interpolation' It is rash to omit them, and with them lose their triumphant exultation If it would not be too disrespectful to the king, they might be shortened into *quoth a'* —ED

238 *Who sees the heauenly Rosaline*] SPEDDING believes that from this line to the close of the Act, we have one of the augmentations mentioned on the title-page of the Qto

240 *gorgeous East*] STEEVENS Milton has transplanted this into *Paradise Lost*, II, 3 'Or where the gorgeous East [with richest hand Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold' A continuation of the quotation, which Steevens does not give, shows that the 'East' of Shakespeare is not the 'East' of Milton But compare *Sonnet vii* 'Lo' in the orient when the gracious light Lifts up his burning head, each under eye Doth homage to his new-appearing sight, Serving with looks his sacred majesty' —ED]

241 *strooken*] For other irregular participial formations see, if necessary, ABBOTT, § 344

248 *attending Starre*] JOHNSON Something like this is a stanza of Sir Henry Wotton, of which the poetical reader will forgive the insertion 'You meaner beauties of the night, That poorly satisfie our eyes, More by your number than your light, You common people of the skies, What are you when the moon shall rise?' [p 12, ed Hannah, whose text I have followed —ED] —MALONE quotes, 'Micat inter omnes Julum sidus, velut inter ignes Luna minores' *Horace* [*Carm* 1, xii] —STAUNTON It was a prevailing notion formerly that the moon had an attending star Lilly calls it *Lumsequa*, and Sir Richard Hawkins, in his *Observations on a Voyage to the South Seas*, in 1593, published in 1622, remarks —'Some I have heard say, and others write, that there is a starre which never separateth itself from the moon, but a small distance,' etc

249 *Berowne*] See note, *Dram Pers*

250 *My Loue*] Note the triumphant emphasis on 'my'

Doe meet as at a faire in her faire cheekes, 252
 Where feuerall Worthies make one dignity,
 Where nothing wants, that want it selfe doth seeke.
 Lend me the flourish of all gentle tongues, 255
 Fie painted Rethoricke, O she needs it not,
 To things of sale, a sellers praise belongs :
 She passes prayse, then prayse too short doth blot.
 A withered Hermite, fuescore winters worne,
 Might shake off fiftie, looking in her eye : 260
 Beauty doth vaimish Age, as if new borne,
 And giues the Crutch the Cradles infancie.
 O 'tis the Sunne that maketh all things shine.
King. By heauen, thy Loue is blacke as Ebonie.
Berow. Is Ebonie like her ? O word diuine ? 265
 A wife of such wood were felicitie.
 O who can giue an oth ? Where is a booke ?
 That I may sweare Beauty doth beauty lacke,
 If that she learne not of her eye to looke :
 No face is faire that is not full so blacke. 270

256	<i>Fie</i>] <i>Fie</i> , Theob	259	<i>withered</i>] <i>witherd</i> Q
	<i>Rethoricke</i> ,] <i>rhetoricke</i> ! Theob		<i>Hermite</i>] <i>Hermight</i> Q
258	<i>passes prayse</i> ,] <i>passes praise</i> ,	260	<i>off</i>] of Q ₂
Theob	"	261	<i>borne</i>] <i>born</i> F ₃ F ₄
	<i>them</i>] the Pope II, Theob Warb	265	<i>word</i>] QqFf, Rowe II, Pope
Johns	<i>and</i> Cap Ran		<i>wood</i> Rowe I et cet

252 **Doe**] The picture of the many complexions is so vivid in Berowne's mind that it dominates his grammar and gives us this plural verb —ED

253 **Worthies**] CAPELL (p 206) A figurative expression, apply'd to her *cheeks*' beauties, as who should say—conquerors, the hidden sense of it is this,—Where several beauties conspire to make up one super eminent beauty

256 **painted**] I suppose that the connection of thought is that any aid which natural beauty can derive from mere rhetoric would be as false as paint 'Painted,' then, may be here used proleptically Otherwise it may be taken as merely *artificial*, like 'painted pomp' in the Duke's speech in *As You Like It*, II, 1, 5

257 **sellers prayse**] MALONE recalls the fourteenth line of *Sonnet* 21 —'I will not praise that purpose not to sell'

258 **prayse too short doth blot**] POPE paraphrased this in 'Damn with faint praise,'—ED

265 **O word**] THEOBALD conjectured *wood*, not knowing that he had been anticipated by ROWE in his *First Edition*, where, however, it may 'perhaps' have been, as the CAMBRIDGE EDD remark, 'only a happy misprint, as it is altered to "word" in the *Second*' 'Wood' is certainly an *emendatio certissima*

270 **full so blacke**] MALONE refers to *Sonnets* 127 and 132 for arguments and

Kim. O paradoxe, Blacke is the badge of hell, 271
The hue of dungeons, and the Schoole of night :

<p>271. <i>paradoxe,</i>] <i>paradox</i> ! Cap <i>Blacke is</i>] <i>black</i> as F₃F₄, Rowe 1</p> <p>272 <i>Schoole</i>] QF₂ <i>School</i> F₃ <i>school</i> F₄, Rowe, Pope, Knt 11 (Rev) Cam 1, 11, Marshall <i>stole</i> Theob conj Han Cap</p>	<p>Ran Hal Dyce 1, 11, Sta <i>shade</i> Coll 11 (MS) Wh 1, Huds Rife <i>suit</i> Glo Ktly, Wh 11 <i>scrowl</i> Tiessen <i>cloak</i> Ktly conj <i>soil</i> Dyce conj Hazlitt <i>shroud</i> Lett- som <i>shades</i> Orger <i>scroyle</i> Nicholson ap Cam <i>scowl</i> Theob et cet</p>
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phrases similar to Berowne's In spite of these comparisons to 'ebony,' 'badges of hell,' etc, we must bear in mind that with Shakespeare 'black,' as applied to the complexion, means what we now call brunette —ED

272 *Schoole of night*] With unwonted unanimity all editors who have taken any note of the word at all agree that 'schoole' is incomprehensible and therefore wrong Several editors have, nevertheless, repeated it in their texts, ROWE and POPE retained it apparently without thought, the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS, from a judicious conservatism, KNIGHT (Second Edition, *Revised*) and MARSHALL, in despair of finding an unimpeachable substitute, TIECK might be added, who argues (p 385) that 'School' is 'continually represented by Shakespeare as some thing dark, tedious, and comfortless' An ANONYMOUS critic (said by Ingleby to be LETTSOM) in *Blackwood's Magazine* (Aug 1853, p 194) believes, with more ingenuity than authority, that 'school' is right, because 'the allusion is to the different badges and colours by which different schools or sects or fraternities were formerly distinguished "Black," says the passage before us, "is the hue worn by all who belong to the school or brotherhood of night"'

The remaining editors are divided between *scowl*, *stole*, *shade*, *suit*, *soil*, in the order of decreasing approval For *scowl* there is a decided plurality, namely, Theobald, Warburton, Johnson, the Variorums before Steevens, Malone, Steevens, the Variorums after Steevens, Harness, Knight 1, 11, Delius, Cowden Clarke, Collier 1, 111, and Dyce 111,—twice as many as there are for *stole* (see *Text Notes*), the next highest on the list

The first to adopt *scowl* is THEOBALD, whose note is as follows 'Black' being the 'school' of night is a piece of mystery above my comprehension I had guessed it should be 'the *stole* of night' But I preferred the conjecture of my friend Mr Warburton, who reads, 'the *scowl* of night,' as it comes nearer in pronunciation to the corrupted reading, as well as agrees better with the other images [It is in keeping with Theobald's gentle, generous nature that he should here give to his 'friend Warburton,'—that treacherous 'friend' who lost no opportunity after Theobald's death to hold him up to ridicule and contempt,—the credit of proposing *scowl*, posterity has properly taken him at his word, and to Warburton is that credit universally given which Warburton did not hesitate in his own edition silently to claim In point of fact it is Theobald's own In a letter to Warburton (Nichols, *Illustrations*, 11, 347), Theobald writes —'I come entirely into your improvement upon my *STOLE* of night, as your guess is both nearer to the traces of the letters, and more consonant to the other metaphors but, I presume, instead of *SCROUL*, as you in both places write it, you intended *SCOWL* for that is the word which signifies *louring*, or *looking sullen*' Had there been a spark of nobility in Warburton's nature it would have flamed at once into a denial of all ownership in an emendation which had been thus devised for him —ED]—HEATH (p 132), independently of Theobald, conjectured *stole*, for the reason that it is 'the robe or dress of night, a word frequently used by Chaucer

[272. Schoole of night]

Nor doth this reading differ so greatly from the common one, "school," as it may appear to do at first sight. For we find this latter word constantly written *schole* in Chaucer, and from the resemblance of the two words it hath actually happened that *stole*, by the mistake of the transcriber, is substituted in the place of *schole*, in the *Merchant's Second Tale*, v 1669' [I am unable to verify this reference —ED] —CAPELL (p 207) quotes Heath with approval and adds —'the image presented by [*stole*] is introductive of the next line, and that line of the next, a kindred thought about dress running through both of them' —KNIGHT (ed ii) We have 'the badge of hell,' —'the *hue* of dungeons,' —and we want some corresponding association with 'night' *Stole* we believe is the right word [But it was not adopted in Knight's text] —DYCE (*Remarks*, p 39) Qy is the true reading ascertained by the following lines with which Chapman commences his *Humorous Dayes Myrth*, 1599 'Yet hath the morning sprinkled throwt [sic] the clowdes But halfe her tincture, and the soyle of night Sticks stil vpon the bosome of the ayre' Supposing that in the MS of *Love's Labour's Lost* the word *soul* was spelt, as in Chapman's play, *soyle*, it might easily become 'school' in the printed copy, the compositor mistaking *so* for *sc*, and *y* for *h*, the letter *h* being formerly written under the line In *Mid N D I*, i, we find, 'Brief as the lightning in the collied [1 e soiled, —black] night' Besides, the substantive *soil* is repeatedly used by Shakespeare [DYCE, after having, through two editions, upheld *stole*, in his Third Edition changed to *scowl*, with this note —'I now believe that Warburton saw the true lection here Compare "At last, the scowling night with pitchy clouds began to overspread the brightsome heavens," etc —Johnson's *Seven Champions of Christendom*, Part First, sig S verso, ed 4to n d'] —HALLIWELL Black may be appropriately styled the *stole* or garment of night, and Shakespeare, in other plays, speaks of the cloak of night, night's black mantle, night's cloak, the mask of night, etc It is worthy of remark that *stole* is substituted for *schole*, by the mistake of the transcriber, in the *History of Beryn*, 1669 Thirby suggested *soul*, *me miserum*, *shroud* and *scroll* (the former alone possible) The expression, 'mantle of night,' is so exceedingly common in our early poets, a reading nearly synonymous with it claims a preference Night's 'sable curtains' are mentioned in Nicholson's *Acolastus*, 1600, and various other epithets of a similar character might easily be collected The *veil of night* would make good sense, but no word yet suggested is perfectly satisfactory 'Soil' of Mr Dyce has the objection that it has no similarity with *badge*, *hue*, or *crest* Other monosyllables collected as conjectures for the term may just be mentioned, viz, —*cowl*, *caul*, *pall*, *wall*, *shell*, *roll*, *dowl*, *mail*, *seal*, *wheel* Of these, the preference may be given to *seal* There is something probable in the idea of black being hell's badge and night's seal —COLLIER (ed ii) The MS is 'shade of night,' and we can easily see how a careless compositor might misread *shade* 'schoole,' especially if imperfectly written, and the bow of the *d* divided from the rest of the letter At all events, it is indisputable, we think, that, 'schoole' being wrong, *shade* is as good a substitute as any yet suggested 'the shade of night' is a familiar and natural expression [And therefore to be regarded, I think, with suspicion —ED] —R G WHITE (ed i) *Shade* of Collier's MS is the best emendation which has been offered—a having probably been mistaken for *o*, and *ol* for *d* As the passage has been always punctuated, —with a semi colon after 'night,' —it is almost senseless The paradox is that 'the badge of hell,' being 'beauty's crest, becomes the heavens well.' [WHITE, ed ii, adopted *suit*, the *Globe* text, without comment] —CAMBRIDGE

And beauties creft becomes the heauens well.

273

273 [Given to Berowne, Han.

—becoming Heaven Orger

beauties] beauty's Rowe

273 creft] dress Han crete Warb

beauties heauens] devil's crest,

Cap best Coll MS

EDITORS As 'suter' was pronounced and sometimes written 'shooter' (IV, i, 122), so probably 'suit' was sometimes written 'shoote,' a word easily corrupted into 'schoole' 'Suit' is written 'shout' in the Quartos of *Henry V* III, vi, 74 In the Quartos of *Lear*, II, ii, 'three-suited' is spelt 'three shewed' On the other hand, what is now call Shooters Hill is in Hall's *Satires*, VI, i, 67, 'the Suters hill' In this play, III, i, 211, 'sue' is spelt 'shue' in Q.F. —KRIGHTLEY (*Expositor*, p 107) *Scowl* as a substantive is not used by Shakespeare [Bartlett's *Concordance* gives two instances of its use as a verb, —*Rich II* V, 2, 28, *Cymb* I, i, 15 —ED] and it gives but an indifferent sense Theobald read *stole*, which also is not Shakespearian, I myself *cloak*, as the 'cloak of night' occurs in *Rom & Jul* II, ii, *Rich II* III, ii But the Cambridge Editors seem to have hit on the exact word, *suit* In *The Puritan* (II, i), we have a play on *sutor* and *archer*, i e shooter, we retain this sound in *sure* and *sugar* In *Hamlet* we have 'suits of solemn black' and 'suits of woe' (I, ii), and 'suit of sables' (III, ii) for mourning, and in *Rom & Jul* III, ii, 'Come civil Night, Thou sober *suted* matron all in black' —BRAE (p 90) There is a whole family of words,—shell, shale, scull, scale, shoal,—of which such as are spelled with *h* might, and often did, take *ε* before it,—schell, schale, schoal, or school, and, in like manner, those with *ε* took *h* There are two words, in the large family adverted to, for which 'schoole' may stand,—either of which gives excellent sense —*shale*, a cortex or envelope, and *scale*, an opaque film These words are virtually the same, being each resolvable, by the conversion before described, into the common form, schale But *scale* is to be preferred for the interpretation of the present passage, inasmuch as it is technically and Scripturally applied to an obscuration of light —HERTZBERG I should like to propose *cowl*, but, as Schmidt instructs me, it is not elsewhere found in Shakespeare [None of the substitutes that have been proposed for 'schoole' carries conviction In our search for one we must be guided, I think, by the ear, not by the *ductus litterarum*,—this rule excludes many an emendation otherwise plausible, of those that remain I am not sure that *scowl* does not most nearly fulfill the requirements That it would then, as a noun, stand as a solitary instance in Shakespeare need not greatly disturb us, he uses it as a verb —ED]

273 And, etc] HEATH (p 134) In order to preserve a consistent sense, we must take this line from the King and give it to Biron It cannot possibly have any consistent connection with what the King had immediately before said, and the particle, 'And,' sufficiently indicates that this is the beginning of a reply The King had just imputed as a disparagement to Black that it was the stole or dress of beauty, to which Biron replies, It is so, and it is at the same time the dress of beauty, as it appears from its becoming the heavens so well —HALLIWELL This [change] can scarcely be correct, for Biron is answering the king's observation, when he says that devils tempt more easily when they resemble spirits of light Conjunctions are used with great licence by Elizabethan writers, or we might perhaps alter 'And' to *But* [Heath failed to note that he had been anticipated by Hanmer]

273 beauties crest] WARBURTON's emendation, wherein he out-Warburtons himself, can be understood only through his own explanation,—'this is a contention,'

Ber. Duels soonest tempt resembling spirits of light. 274

he says, 'between two lovers about the preference of a *black* or *white* beauty. But in [the folio], he who is contending for the *white*, takes for granted the thing in dispute, by saying that *white* is the *crest of beauty*. His adversary had just as much reason to call *black* so. The question debated between them being which was the *crest of beauty*, black or white. Shakespear could never write so absurdly. We should read, "And beauty's *crete* becomes," etc., i. e. beauty's white, from *creta*. In this reading the third line is a proper antithesis to the first. I suppose the blunder of the transcriber arose from hence, the French word *creste* in that pronunciation and orthography is *crête*, which he understanding and knowing nothing of the other signification of *crete* from *creta*, critically altered it to the *English* way of spelling, *creste*'. Not the least astounding element in this emendation is that it actually found a convert, and this convert one of the best of editors. Possibly, in the fact that this present play was only the second that he had sent to press, some palliation for CAPELL's conduct may be found. His defence is as follows — 'A kindred thought about dress runs through these lines, "black," says the King, is the Night's robe, the ugly garb in which she dresses the heavens, and the only becoming dress of those heavens is "beauty's *crete*," (beauty's *white*) *white* the dress of Day and of beauty, to which Biron, who will have something to say against *white*, replies with great nimbleness,—"Devils soonest tempt, resembling spirits of light," array'd in garments of light, white garments. If this be the intended sense of these speakers, (and how it should be deny'd, is not seen) the term *white*, or its substitute, must have stood in this line, 'crest' cannot be that substitute, for this were præjudging the thing disputed, *black* being as much the crest of beauty in Biron's opinion as *white* is in the King's, and if traces are to be our direction in search of another substitute, a likelier than this of the fifth modern's [Warburton's] will never be found. That it may signify—*chalk*, is admitted, But how if it had another sense once, of more dignity, and suiting the passage better? yet this, it is believ'd, was the case, and that *crete* (*alx Cretensis*) was the name of a white fucus, us'd by women, This will be call'd a dream of the Editors, and so it is at this present, but founded on something formerly met with, not minuted, and now out of recovery' — EDWARDS (p. 97). This word [*crete*] is, I suppose, from [Warburton's] own mint. I wonder he did not rather give us *craye*, which is the French for chalk. [It is not to be supposed that Edwards seriously proposed *craie* as an emendation. The object of his book, which went through seven or eight editions, was to hold Warburton up to ridicule, and so keen was his wit and so severe his castigation that the sale of Warburton's edition of Shakespear was seriously affected — ED.] — JOHNSON 'Crest' is here properly opposed to 'badge'. 'Black,' says the King, is the 'badge of hell,' but that which graces heaven is 'the crest of beauty'. *Black* darkens hell, and is therefore hateful, *white* adorns heaven, and is therefore lovely — TOLLET. The crest, that is, the very top, the height of beauty, or the utmost degree of fairness, becomes the heavens. So the word 'crest' is explained by the poet himself in *King John* — "this is the very top, The height, the crest, or crest unto the crest Of murderers' arms" IV, iii, 46. In heraldry, a 'crest' is a device placed above a coat of arms. Shakespear therefore assumes the liberty to use it in a sense equivalent to *top* or *utmost height* [Tollet's interpretation seems to be the true one, 'beauty's crest' is the 'very perfection of beauty' — ED.]

274 spirits] WALKER (*Crit* 1, 193) It may be safely laid down as a canon,

O if in blacke my Ladies browes be deckt, 275
 It mournes, that painting vsurping haire
 Should rauish doters with a false aspect :
 And therefore is the borne to make blacke, faire.
 Her fauour turnes the fashon of the dayes,
 For natue bloud is counted painting now : 280
 And therefore red that would auoyd dispraise,
 Paints it selfe blacke, to imitate her brow.

Dum. To look like her are Chimny-sweepers blacke.

Lon. And since her time, are Colliers counted bright. 284

275. *browes*] *brow* F₄, Rowe, +, Dyce

II, III.

276. *painting*] *painting an* F₂F₃

painting and F₄ et seq

vsurping haire] *usurped hair*

Han *an usurping hair* Daniel

277 *doters*] *dooters* Q

279 *the dayes*] *these days* Coll MS

283 *blacke*] *blake* Q *black* ? Rowe

I, Han

284 *bright*] *bright* ? Rowe I, Han

that the word 'spirit' in our old poets, wherever the metre does not compel us to pronounce it disyllabically, is a monosyllable [As in the present line and also in V, II, 176, see, if necessary, notes in this ed on *Mer of Ven* V, I, 196, *Mid N D* II, I, 32, *Twelfth Night*, I, I, 12 —ED]

274 *spirits of light*] GREY (I, 150) An allusion to *2 Corinthians*, XI, 14 'And no marvel, for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light'

276 *vsurping haire*] Shakespeare again refers to false hair thus —'those crisped snaky golden locks often known To be the dowie of a second head'—*Mer of Ven* III, II, 92, 'Before the golden tresses of the dead were shorn away, To live a second life on second head'—*Sonn* 68, 'thatch your poor thin roofs With burdens of the dead'—*Timon*, IV, III, 144 In Stubbes's *Anatomie of Abuses*, 1583, we find the following account of the fashion 'they are not simply content with their owne haire, but buy other heyre, dying it of what colour they list themselves And if there be any poore women (as now and then, we see God doeth blesse them with beautie, as well as the riche) that hath faire haire, these nice dames will not rest, till they haue bought it Or if any children haue faire haire they will intice them into a secrete place, and for a penie or two, they will cut of their haire as I heard that one did in the cite of Munidnol [Londinum] of late, who metyng a little child with verie faire haire, inuegled her into a house, promised her a penie, and so cutte off her haire if any true heyre which is not faire enough, than will they dye it into dyuerse colors almost chaungeinge the substance into accidentes by their dyuelish & more than thrise cursd deuyses'—p 68, *Reprint New Sh Soc* —ED

277 *aspect*] For the accent, see ABBOTT, § 490

280 *native bloud*, etc.] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* II, 323) His sentiment is—for painting is now counted native blood —HALTIWELL Biron is rather speaking suppositiously of what really has, or is supposed to have, taken place Her countenance alters the fashion, and makes black the favourite colour, the really natural complexion of the generality being light, that is now fancifully presumed to be artificial, and it therefore, to avoid censure, is painted black

- King.* And *Æthiops* of their sweet complexion crake. 285
Dum. Dark needs no Candles now, for dark is light.
Ber. Your mistresses dare neuer come in raine,
 For feare their colours should be washt away.
Kin. 'Twere good yours did: for fir to tell you plaine,
 Ile finde a fairer face not washt to day. 290
Ber. Ile proue her faire, or talke till dooms-day here.
Kin. No Diuell will fright thee then so much as shee.
Duma. I neuer knew man hold vile stuffe so deere.
Lon. Looke, heer's thy loue, my foot and her face see.
Ber. O if the streets were paued with thine eyes, 295
 Her feet were much too dainty for such tread.
Duma. O vile, then as she goes what vpward lyes?
 The street should see as she walk'd ouer head
Kin. But what of this, are we not all in loue?
Ber. O nothing so fure, and thereby all forsworne. 300

285 *crake*] Q₂F₂ *crack* Q₂ *crack*
 F₃F₄ *crack* ? Rowe 1, Han
 288 *their* her Q₂
 294 [showing his shoe Johns
 297 *vile*] *vile*! Johns

297 *lyes* ?] *lyes* Rowe 11 et seq (Ties-
 sen asserts that this is the plural of the
 noun, *lie* !)
 300 O] Q Om Ff, Rowe, +, Cap
 Var Dyce 11, 111, Coll 111, Cam Glo
 Huds Rife, Wh 11

285 *sweet*] An Anonymous emendation, *swart*, is recorded by the CAM ED, but, on reflection, do we not perceive that it lacks the irony of 'sweet'? In reality it is equivalent to 'And black men of their black complexion boast,' which is, I fear, weak —ED

285 *crake*] MURRAY (s v *crack*, N E D) 5 *transitive* To utter, pronounce, or tell aloud, briskly, or with *eclat*, formerly in *crack a boast, word, jest*, and still in *crack a joke* 6 *intransitive* To talk big, boast, brag, sometimes to talk scornfully (of others)

287 *in raine*] For 'in' as equivalent to *into*, see ABBOTT, § 159.

292 *Diuell*] Again a monosyllable, as in line 274 This Devil is suggested by Berowne's reference to the Day of Judgement, and the 'then' in this line is emphatic —ED

294 *my foot and her face see*] It is almost humiliating to have to record that a large majority of editors, following Johnson, have deemed it necessary to add a stage-direction here —ED

300 *O nothing*] WALKER (*Crit* 111, 40) I would expunge the 'O' in this line (the O is a well-known intruder, and several lines in the neighbourhood begin with it) [This is one of the lines specified (see note, II, 1, 225) by the CAM ED where 'the "O" appears to have crept into the text from the last letter of the stage-direction "*Bero*"'. That the 'O' is injurious to the metre both here and in line 307, lends probability to the supposition, which is, I think, strictly applicable only to cases of defective rhythm In line 86 we have '*Bero O*,' and we find, in this scene,

Kin. Then leaue this chat, & good *Berown* now proue 301
Our louing lawfull, and our fayth not torne.

Dum. I marie there, some flattery for this euill.

Long. O some authority how to proceed ,
Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the diuell. 305

Dum. Some false for perurie.

Ber. O 'tis more then neede.

Haue at you then affections men at armes, ,
Consider what you first did sweare vnto :
To fast, to study, and to see no woman : 310

Flat treason against the Kingly state of youth.

Say, Can you fast ? your stomachs are too young:

And abstinence ingenders maladies.

And where that you haue vow'd to studie (Lords)

In that each of you haue forsworne his Booke. 315

307 *O'tis*] 'Tis Walker, Cam Glo
308 *affections men*] QF₂, *affections*,
men F₃F₄, Rowe. *affections Men* Pope
affection's men Theob et seq

311 *against*] *gainst* QFf et seq

313 *In that*] *In That* Theob 1

315 *haue*] QFf, Rowe 1, Hal Dyce,
Cam Glo *hath* Rowe 11 et cet

Booke] QFf, Rowe, Pope,
Theob Warb Johns *book*, Han Coll
Cam Glo *book* Cap et cet (subs)

'*Ber*' not followed by 'O,' in the text, twenty five times We must bear in mind how very many lines in this play begin with 'O', in this scene alone there are eighteen, but even if there were many more, we ought not to reject a conjecture which will account for some examples where the 'O' is injurious to the metre See also IV, ii, 102, where the same explanation of a refractory 'Of' is proposed by the CAM LDD, but unsuccessfully —ED]

305 *quilllets*] CRAIGIE (*N E D*) Of obscure origin ? Abbreviation of QUILLIFY, compare *quip*, *quippy* and *quiddit*, *quiddity* A verbal nicety or subtle distinction, a quirk, quibble [The present passage is the earliest example given Shakespeare uses it several times in his later plays —ED]

307 *O'tis*] WALKER (*Crit* iii, 40) Perhaps the 'O' should be expunged Or possibly we should omit 'tis' [See note, line 300, above]

308 *affections men at armes*] THEOBALD (ed 1) We must certainly read as I have restored the text 'affection's men at arms', i.e. Love's soldiers The King says towards the conclusion of this scene, 'Saint Cupid, then' and, soldiers, to the field' for by giving 'Cupid' as the word, he would intimate that they fought under his banner —JOHNSON 'A man at arms' is a soldier armed at all points both offensively and defensively It is no more than, 'Ye soldiers of affection'

314, 315 *where that* In that] BRAE (p 93) Insert *in* before 'that' in the first line, and read thus 'And where, in *that*, you've vowed to study, lords, In *that*, each of you hath forsworn his book' The two *thats* refer to two different vows —the first, to 'to study', and the second, to 'to see no woman' Biron argues that the last vow, to see no woman, deprives them of *the book* on which the first vow,

Can you still dreame and pore, and thereon looke. 316
 For when would you my Lord, or you, or you,
 Haue found the ground of studies excellence,
 Without the beauty of a womans face , 319

316 pore] poare Q
 looke] looke? Ff et seq

318 studies] study's Rowe
 319 face,] face? Q, Pope et seq

317 or you, or you,] or you, F₃¹, 4

to study, ought to be performed [I do not thus understand these lines Let the words and the punctuation of the Folio be retained, and thus paraphrase —In regard to that which you have vowed to study, In that very regard each of you has forsworn his book 'In that' is alone emphatic, and parallel to 'in that' in line 328, where, to mark the emphasis, Theobald printed 'that' with a capital —ED]

315 each of you haue] Its nearness to 'you' makes 'haue' a plural by attraction, and should not, I think, be changed —ED

317-322 and 330-338 For when Promethean fire and For where is .
 forsworne our Bookes] In these two passages lies a vexed question Lines 317, 318, 319 are repeated in substance in 339-342, and lines 320, 321, 322 are repeated in 369-371 Again of lines 330-338, two lines, 337, 338, are to be found almost verbatim in lines 314, 315, and the remainder in substance elsewhere in the speech —CAPPELL was the earliest to notice this repetition and confusion, he attributed them to Shakespeare's negligence in erasing the repeated passages after making his second draft This speech, he says (p 208), was 'pen'd in haste, found weak in some places, and it's reasoning disjointed, it had instant correction, but wanting the proper mark of correction by rasure or otherwise, printers took what they found' Acting on this assumption, Capell incontinently omitted lines 317-322, and 330-338, and herein was followed by DYCE and HUDSON With one exception, those editors who have discussed this question have adopted Capell's explanation, namely, that the repetition is due to an intermingling of two different drafts of MS^S —KNIGHT is the exception, on the recurrence of the line, 'For when would you, my lord, or you, or you,' he remarks, 'in the same manner throughout this speech the most emphatic parts of the reasoning are repeated with variations One of the greatest evidences of skill in an orator is the enforcement of an idea by repetition, without repeating the precise form of its original announcement The speech of Ulysses, in the third Act of *Troil & Cress* "Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back," is a wonderful example of this art' What Knight says about the evidence of an orator's skill is true, but it is this very evidence which is here lacking, an idea is here not only repeated but there is repeated also, almost 'the precise form of its original announcement,'—thus it is which creates the doubt that the speech is correctly printed DYCE, who, by emphatic language, has to fortify his courage in omitting a dozen or fourteen lines of text, utters the following —'I give this speech as it was given by Capell, and as it assuredly ought to be given by every editor,—that is, freed from the ridiculous repetitions which encumber it in the old eds According to [Q., this play] was "newly corrected and augmented" by the author, and nothing can be plainer than that in this speech we have two passages both in their original and in their altered shape,—the compositor having confounded the new matter with the old'—STAUNTON believes that this confusion 'makes it extremely probable that the Qto was composed from [Shakespeare's]

From womens eyes this doctrine I deriue, 320
 They are the Ground, the Bookes, the Achadems,
 From whence doth spring the true *Promethean* fire.
 Why, vniuerfall plodding poysons vp 323

320-322 Om Warb Ran	Rowe 1 <i>academies</i> Pope, Theob Johns
320 <i>deriue</i> ,] <i>deriue</i> , Rowe 11	Var '85 <i>Academes</i> Rowe 11 et cet
321 <i>Bookes</i>] <i>book</i> Pope, Theob.	323 <i>poysons</i>] QFf, Han Hal Sta
Johns Var	Glo Wh 11, Rlf. <i>prisons</i> Theob et
<i>Achadems</i>] Q ₁ <i>Academs</i> Q ₂ Ff,	cet

own MS The words, too, "With our selves" [line 335], which in the old copies occur under a line that bears a similar expression, point irresistibly to the conclusion, that [lines 317-322 and 330-338] were inadvertently left uncanceled' On the question whether the 'ridiculous repetitions,' as Dyce intemperately calls them, should be retained or discarded the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS came to a judicious decision 'As there can be no doubt,' they say, 'that the whole came from [Shakespeare's] pen, we do not venture to correct the printer's error We would "lose no drop of the immortal man"' The deductions that they draw from the printer's error, which, in the main, reaffirm Staunton's belief, are not, I think, quite so judicious They say that the error 'goes to prove that Q₁ was printed from the author's original MS, that the author had not made "a foul copy" of his work, and that he had not an opportunity of revising the proof sheets as they passed through the press' The Q₁ may have been printed from a carelessly corrected play-house copy, not of necessity in Shakespeare's handwriting, but inasmuch as the Q₁os were 'stolne and surreptitious,' it is not likely that in any circumstances Shakespeare would have 'revised their proof sheets' 'These vanations,' remarks HALLIWELL (*Mem* p 68), 'are of extreme interest as exhibiting the careful revision of the first text, that text having undoubtedly been one of Shakespeare's earliest complete dramatic productions It is very unlikely that the revision was made immediately after the appearance of the original play, and the internal evidence does not appear to render the date of 1597 for the amended copy an impossibility' Finally, KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 108) refers to similar confusions in *Richard III* V, 11, and, on a much smaller scale, in *Rom & Jul* III, 11, IV, 1, he might have added in the present play also, V, 11, 892-897, which see —ED]

320 From womens eyes, etc] Compare, 'But from thine eyes my knowledge I deriue'—*Sonnet*, xiv

323 poysons vp] MALONE Theobald's reading receives some support from, 'if melancholy, Had baked thy blood and made it heavy-thick, Which else runs tickling up and down the veins'—*King John*, III, 11, 42 —HALLIWELL The meaning implied by Biron is, that overmuch study runs or deteriorates excessively the chief essences in the blood of the student, those essences which infuse life and vigour 'The arteriall spiryte is more subtyll, and pearceth sooner unto the quick-enynge of the members, then doothe the venalle or nutrimentalle bloude'—Halle's *Worke of Anatomie*, 1565 Universal plodding does not confine the blood to the arteries, which would destroy life, but it injures its quality and withers its activity, in the same manner that a too long-continued motion exhausts the sinewy vigour of the traveller —DYCE The context distinctly proves that 'poysons' is an error for *prisons* The folio has the same misprint in 1 *Hen VI* V, 1v, 120, 'for boyling

The nimble spirits in the arteries,
 As motion and long during action tyres 325
 The finnowy vigour of the traualer.
 Now for not looking on a womans face,
 You haue in that forfworne the vfe of eyes :
 And studie too, the causer of your vow.
 For where is any Author in the world, 330
 Teaches fuch beauty as a womans eye :

325 *long during action*] QqF, Rowe
 n, Pope, Han *long action* F₃F₄, Rowe 1
long during-action Var '03 (misprint),
 Knt *long-during action* Theob et
 cet

326 *finnowy*] QFf *sinnewy* Rowe.
trauailer] *traveller* F₃F₄
 328 *in that*] *in That* Theob Warb
 Johns
 331 *womans*] *womas* Q

choller chokes The hollow passage of my *poyson'd* voyce ' [Had Dyce continued the quotation, I think it would have been evident that his selection was not altogether happy The next line is, 'By sight of these our baleful enemies' York's meaning is, therefore, 'boiling choller chokes the hollow passage of my voice, poisoned by the sight of my noxious, deadly foes' Halliwell's vindication of 'poisons' in the present passage is, to me, satisfactory —FURNIVALL, also, rejects *prisons* 'you don't want,' he says (*Introduction to Griggs's Facsimile*, p v), 'the metaphor of nimble spirits struggling to burst their prison, you want em dull'd and numb'd by poison' The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS, in both editions, adhere to *prisons* For the intensive use of 'up,' see Shakespeare *passim* —ED]

324 *nimble spirits in the arteries*] BUCKNILL (p 82) This phrase expresses, with an exactness which cannot be questioned, the medical theory which prevailed before Harvey's time, and maintained that the arteries were not the conduits of the blood, but of the vital spirits, and hence the name 'artery' from *ἀήρ*, *air*, and *τηρεῖν*, *to preserve*, a receptacle of air These vessels were supposed to contain air because they were found empty of blood after death

329 *And studie too*] That is, you have forsworn the use of eyes for looking on a woman's face, and also for study, because you can study only under the teaching of woman's beauty —ED

331 *beauty*] WARBURTON This line is absolute nonsense We should read *duty*, *i e* ethics, or the offices and devoirs that belong to man A woman's eye, says he, teaches *observance* above all other things —HEATH (p 135) I suppose this means, that there is no author in the world who can give us so true an insight into, or so just a sense of beauty, as a woman's eye Did [Warburton] never hear of the philosophy of τὸ καλόν? of that celebrated platonic scale of beauty, by which the mind, beginning at the lowest step, that of corporeal beauty, ascends through the intellectual and the moral, till it arrive at the Supreme and Essential Fair, the source and centre of all finite and created beauty, in the contemplation and love of which alone the mind can acquiesce, and attain that perfection of happiness which is adapted and proportioned to its nature? Has he read Petrarch, Casa, or Angelo di Costanzo, or indeed any of the numerous tribe of their lyric poets? If he hath, it could not have escaped him, that this doctrine is the very basis of all their lyric poetry, the predominant principle which runs through it,

Learning is but an adiunct to our selfe, 332
 And where we are, our Learning likewise is.
 Then when our felues we see in Ladies eyes,
 With our felues. 335

335 *With our felues*] Qq *With ourselves*, Var '21, Knt, Coll 1, III, Hal Wh.
 1, Kily Om Ff et cet

from Dante down to the present age, when it begins to grow rather less in fashion. Even Crescimbeni's tract *Della Bellezza della volgar Poesia* would have sufficiently instructed him in it. But whether this gentleman was, or was not, ignorant of this doctrine, I think it is extremely probable that Shakespeare was no stranger to it. It is evident from this very play that he was not unacquainted with the Italian language, what wonder then to find him adopting a sentiment so familiar to that poetry?—COLLIER (ed II) 'Teaches such *learning*' is the amended text of the MS, and as there can be no doubt that it is right, seeing that it supports the whole tenour of Biron's argument, we insert it [in the text Collier, in his ed III, silently restored 'beauty']—ANON (Blackwood, *Maga* Aug 1853, p 195) holds *learning* to be 'one of the very few emendations [of Collier's MS] which ought to be admitted into the text'—R. G. WHITE, in his *Sh. Scholar*, p 191, says that 'a correspondent in Maine,' of whom he knows 'only that he is an intelligent and careful student of Shakespeare, suggests *study*' instead of 'beauty,' 'because it seems to be a more plausible correction of a probable misprint than *learning*, and because *study* is a more appropriate word to follow "study" in the second line above the one in which the disputed word occurs' In his subsequent edition (his ed I) White adopted *learning*, 'which the two following lines show to be correct,' and holds 'beauty' to have 'little or no meaning here'—STAUNTON, independently, suggested *study* two or three years later than White's *Sh. Scholar*—HALLIWELL thus upholds the Folio—Biron argues that Love is 'the ground of study's excellence,' and, therefore, in swearing to abstain from the sight of a woman's face,—'Love's richest book' (*Mid N D*),—you have forsworn the only true use of eyes and of study, neither of which is advantageously employed on other objects, and it is impossible to attain to a knowledge of beauty from mere book-learning. He then commences a fresh paragraph, and playfully tells his auditors that their book-learning, whatever be its worth, is likewise to be seen in ladies' eyes, when their images are reflected from them. In respect to both objects of study, therefore, we have forsworn the use of our only true books. The original reading is also supported by the subsequent expression,—'the prompting eyes of beauty's tutors.'—KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 108) As beauty is not taught, we should perhaps read *wisdom*. Perhaps, however, the error may be in 'Teaches' [Inasmuch as we are dealing with poetry, and not with prose, I can see no valid reason for displacing 'beauty' Dr JOHNSON well paraphrases 'A lady's eyes give a fuller notion of *beauty* than any author'—ED.]

335 *With our felues*] COLLIER (ed II) The printer of F₂ saw that [this hemistich] was not only needless, but injurious and omitted it. The passage was probably spoken by the actor, in order to make the argument, as he thought, more clear, but we may be confident that Shakespeare did not write it. [It is noteworthy that not one of the editors who retained in his text this enigmatical utterance, has a word of explanation or of justification, it must be in fairness acknowledged that it is not easy to imagine what justification can be offered

Doe we not likewise see our learning there? 336
 O we haue made a Vow to studie, Lords,
 And in that vow we haue forsworne our Bookes :
 For when would you (my Leege) or you, or you ?
 In leaden contemplation haue found out 340
 Such fiery Numbers as the prompting eyes,
 Of beauties tutors haue enrich'd you with :
 Other slow Arts intirely keepe the braine :
 And therefore finding barraine practizers,
 Scarce shew a haruest of their heauy toyle 345
 But Loue first learned in a Ladies eyes,
 Lues not alone emured in the braine :
 But with the motion of all elements,
 Courtes as swift as thought in euey power,
 And giues to euey power a double power, 350
 About their functions and their offices
 It addes a precious feeling to the eye
 A Louers eyes will gaze an Eagle blinde.
 A Louers care will heare the lowest found. 354

339 <i>you ?</i>] <i>you</i> , F ₄ , Rowe	342 <i>with</i>] <i>with ?</i> F ₄ , Rowe
341 <i>Numbers</i>] <i>notions</i> Han	346-357 Mnemonic, Pope, Warb
<i>eyes,</i>] <i>eyes</i> Rowe	347 <i>emured</i>] Q <i>immured</i> Ff, Pope
342 <i>beauties</i>] <i>beautis</i> Q <i>beauty's</i>	<i>imured</i> Rowe et seq
Rowe II, Pope, Theob Coll II d Sing	349 <i>power</i>] <i>part</i> Bailey (II, 192)
Dyce I, III, Sta Wh Cam Glo Ktly	<i>pore</i> Gould
<i>beauteous</i> Theob conj Han et cet	354 <i>found</i>] <i>sound</i> , Rowe

Possibly, there might be urged in its behalf, Garrick's admirable rule, enunciated afresh (line 317 *supra*) by the Cambridge Editors 'to lose no drop of the immortal man,' but in this case we are so very uncertain about the drop —ED]

338 *Bookes*] MALONE That is, our *true* books, from which we derive most information,—the eyes of women

341 *fiery Numbers*] HEATH (p 136) The 'fiery numbers' here mentioned can be no other than those little pieces of poetry, composed by the lovers in praise of their respective mistresses, and recited by each of them as they successively made their appearance on the stage What follows to the conclusion of the sentence, 'Of *beauteous* tutors have enrich'd you with,' sufficiently points out our poet's meaning

342 *beauties tutors*] JILLOALD, with excellent judgement, refrained from adopting in his text his own conjectural emendation, *beauteous* —ED

343 *keepe*] SCHMIDT 3) To occupy, to inhabit, to be or remain in

347 *emured*] MURRAY (*N E D*) differentiates the present use from that in III, I, 131, which see It here means, 'To enclose, encompass, encircle, surround, to shut in, confine' [The spelling *emure*, which is merely a variant of *immure*, is not confined to the erratic compositors of F₁, but belongs to the 16th century]

When the suspicious head of theft is stopt.
Loues feeling is more soft and sensible,

355

355 *head*] *hand* Mrs Griffith (p
99) *ear* Daniel *head* Voss

355 *stopt*] *stunn'd* Hertzberg conj

355 **suspicious head of theft**] THEOBALD, whose words, even when we disagree, are worthy of all respect, substituted *thrift* for 'theft,' because it is not true in fact that 'a thief, hardened to the profession, is always suspicious of being apprehended, but he may sleep as sound as an honest man,' but a miser's sleep is 'broken and disturbed with perpetual apprehensions of being robbed', consequently, 'his ear is upon the *attentive bent*, even when he sleeps best'—CHURTON COLLINS (p 302) upholds Theobald's *thrift*, and says that it has 'turned nonsense into sense' [The main objection to *thrift* is that it is Theobald's word, not Shakespeare's, the secondary objection is that *thrift* is a homespun virtue, and entitled to the soundest of sleep—ED]—WARBURTON (retaining 'theft') That is, a lover in pursuit of his mistress has his sense of hearing quicker than a thief (who suspects every sound he hears) in pursuit of his prey—FARMER The 'suspicious head of theft' is the head suspicious of theft, 'to watch like one that fears robbing' says Speed, *Two Gent* II, 1, 26—MONCK MASON The *thief* is as watchful on his part, as the person who fears to be robbed, and Birn poetically makes 'theft' a person—STEEVENS My opinion concurs with that of Dr Farmer, though his explanation is again controverted by a writer who signs himself 'Lucius' in *The Edinburgh Magazine*, Nov 1786 'The "suspicious head of theft," (says he) is the suspicious head of the thief There is no man who listens so eagerly as a *thief*, or whose ears are so acutely on the stretch' [This is virtually Warburton's interpretation—ED]—MALONE I rather incline to Dr Warburton's interpretation—HALLIWELL The 'head of theft' is the thieving head, in other words, the head of the thief The meaning implied is that a lover's ear is so subtle that it will detect a sound which is so slight, that even the suspicious head of a thief would not be influenced by it—WELLESLEY (p 15) I must confess my inability to make good sense of the word 'head,' which I believe to be the mistake of the compositor for *tread*,—'the suspicious *tread* of theft,' i.e. in the stillness of night, when the thief is stopped or startled at the sound of his own footfall *Tread*, as a substantive, is found in line 296, above N B After taking every precaution against proposing any emendation as my own which originated in another quarter, and after ascertaining that *tread* was not recorded by the Cambridge Editors [ed 1], it happened to me that in Coleridge's *Essays* (Lond 1849, 1, 108) I found the reading '*tread* of theft' There is no intimation of Coleridge having made the emendation, nor does it appear what was the edition of Shakespeare which he followed It may be that the modern compositor's instincts were offended with 'head,' and taking it to be an erratum of his predecessor, he unhesitatingly corrected it to *tread* [After a somewhat thorough search, I can nowhere find that Coleridge claimed *tread* as an emendation, or even referred to it Dr Wellesley has, therefore, given us, I think, the true explanation, and that *tread* is due to a compositor It is correctly given, 'head,' in *Notes and Lectures*, by S T Coleridge New Edition Liverpool Edward Howell, 1874

As to the phrase 'suspicious head of theft,' Farmer's interpretation, enforced by the apposite quotation from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (Speed is describing the marks of a lover) carries conviction to the present ED]

Then are the tender hornes of Cockled Snayles. 357
 Loues tongue proues dainty, *Bachus* grosse in taste,
 For Valour, is not Loue a *Hercules*?
 Still climbing trees in the *Hesperides*. 360

358 <i>dainty</i> , <i>Bachus</i>] Q <i>dainty</i> <i>Bachus</i> , F ₂ <i>dainty</i> <i>Bacchus</i> , F ₃ F ₄ . <i>dainty</i> <i>Bacchus</i> Rowe et seq	359 <i>a Hercules</i>] <i>an Hercules</i> Mrs Griffith
359 <i>Valour</i>] <i>Valoure</i> Q <i>flavour</i> Mrs Griffith <i>labour</i> Brae ap Cam	359, 360 <i>Hercules</i> ? <i>Hesperides</i>] QFf (<i>Hesperides</i> QFf) <i>Hercules</i> , <i>Hesperides</i> ? Theob ii et seq

357 *Cockled*] STEEVENS That is, inshelled, like the fish called a *cockle*

358 *dainty*, *Bachus*] DANIEL (p 27) The comma after 'dainty' is properly omitted in the Ff Modern editors should, I think, add an apostrophe to *Bacchus* (*Bacchus*') in order to express what I believe is the meaning of the line, i e that Love's tongue proves *Bacchus*' tongue to be gross in taste in comparison with his, Love's, tongue

359 *Valour*] THEOBALD (ed ii, reading in his text *savour*) The Poet is here observing how all the senses are refined by love But what has the poor sense of *smelling* done, not to keep its place among its brethren? Then *Hercules*'s 'valour' was not in *climbing the trees*, but in attacking the dragon *gardant* I rather think the Poet meant that *Hercules* was allured by the *odour* and *fragrancy* of the golden apples —HEATH (p 137) The valour of *Hercules*, as Mr Theobald very properly observes, was not shewn in climbing trees in the gardens of the *Hesperides* *Hercules* climbed those trees once, in order to gather the precious fruits that grew on them, Love is represented as still climbing those trees for the same purpose What those trees are, and what their fruits, which are here alluded to, the reader, if he hath any delicacy of imagination, will readily apprehend without my instruction I am persuaded, therefore, that Mr Theobald's correction, *savour*, ought to be admitted without hesitation [Heath is Theobald's solitary follower]

360 *Hesperides*] MURRAY (*N E D*) i *Grecian Mythology* The nymphs (variously reckoned as three, four, and seven), daughters of *Hesperus*, who were fabled to guard, with the aid of a watchful dragon, the garden in which golden apples grew in the Isles of the Blest, at the western extremity of the earth 1671 Milton, *Par Regained*, ii, 357, 'Nymphs of Diana's train, And ladies of the *Hesperides*, that seem'd fairer than feign'd of old' b *Transferred sense* (As singular) 1608 Shakespeare, *Pierces*, I, 1, 27, 'Before thee stands this fair *Hesperides*, With golden fruit but dangerous to be touch'd' c Hence, the garden watched by these nymphs 1594 Greene, *Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay*, 'Shew thee the tree

Whereon the fearful dragon held his seate, That watcht the garden cald *Hesperides*' [p 59, ed Grosart Under correction, I suggest that the quotation from Milton, given by Dr Murray, might with propriety be placed under c The presumption is possible, I think, that Milton also, in this passage, regarded 'Hesperides' as the name of the garden] Among those who 'mistakenly mention the *Hesperides* as the name of a place,' HALLIWELL cites Gabriel Harvey in his *Pierces Supererogation* [—'the Dragon, which kept the goodly Golden Apples, in the Occidental Islands of the Ocean, called *Hesperides*,'—p 258, ed Grosart] and Greene in his *Orlando Furioso* [—'And richer than the plot *Hesperides*,'—p 120, ed Grosart —Ed]

Subtill as *Sphinx*, as sweet and musically, 361
 As bright *Apollo's* Lute, strung with his haire.
 And when Loue speakes, the voyce of all the Gods,
 Make heauen drowsie with the harmonic. 364

361 Subtill] Subtil Q	363 speakes,] speaks Warb Theob
as] as a F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe	Johns
Sphinx,] Sphinx, Theob et	Gods,] gods Han Cap et seq
seq (subs)	364 Make] QFf, Rowe, Pope Var
362 Repeated, F ₂	'21, Dyce, Cam Glo Mark, Warb.
363 And] And, Cap et seq	Theob Johns Makes Han et cet

362 strung with his haire] WARBURTON Compare, 'Orpheus' harp was strung with poets' sinews,' *Two Gent* III, ii, 78 Apollo, as the sun, is represented with golden hair, so that a lute strung with his hair means no more than strung with gilded wire —HEATH (p 138) The lute is strung with sun-beams, which in poetry are called Apollo's hair —T WARTON What idea is conveyed by Apollo's lute strung with sun-beams? Undoubtedly, the words are to be taken in their literal sense, and in the style of Italian imagery, the thought is highly elegant The very same sort of conception occurs in Lyly's *Midas*, 1592, Pan tells Apollo 'Had thy lute been of lawrell, and the strings of *Daphne's* haire, thy tunes might haue bene compared to my noates' [IV, i, 13, ed Bond] —STEEVENS The same thought occurs in *How to Chuse a Good Wife from a Bad*, 1602 'Hath he not torn those gold wires from your head, Wherewith Apollo would have strung his harp, And kept them to play music to the gods?' [IV, iii, ed Hazlitt-Dodsley]

363, 364 Loue speakes, heauen drowsie] 'Few passages have been more canvassed than this,' remarks TYRWHITT WARBURTON calls it nonsense, but condescends to convert it to sense by reading, 'when love speaks the voice of the gods, Mark, heaven drowsy with the harmony', he furthermore asserts that it alludes to the ancient theogony that love was the parent and support of all the gods It also alludes, so he says, to the ancient use of music to compose monarchs when cares of state keep them awake Warburton's complacent self-confidence is so peremptory that he enlisted THEOBALD and Dr JOHNSON as followers, and though he did not impose his text on CAPELL, he so bewildered him with his 'theogony' that Capell confessed he was 'not able to say precisely what these lines meant' —COLLINS observes, according to Stevens, that the passage may mean, 'That the voice of all the gods united can inspire only drowsiness, when compared with the cheerful effects of the voice of Love' —HEATH (p 138) thus interprets 'Whenever Love speaks, all the Gods join their voices with his in harmonious concert' Heath reprints Warburton's note in full, because it 'deserves to be preserved as one of the completest pieces of nonsense extant' —STEEVENS acknowledged that he had to read Dr Warburton's 'line several times over before he perceived its meaning,' and then he found 'to speak a voice' reprehensible His own cure is, 'Makes heaven drowsy with its harmony', in which, in the use of *Makes*, he was anticipated by HANMER, so that *its* alone is his contribution to the list of emendations —MALONE holds 'make' to be a plural by attraction and gives several instances, more instances of this plural are given by ABBOTT (§ 412), who calls the idiom, 'confusion by proximity' and quotes the present line as an example, but adds that 'here, however, "voice" may be (see § 471) for voices' —TYRWHITT believes that punctuation alone is needed and would

[363, 364 *Loue speakes, . . Make heauen drowsie*]

thus read —‘—when love speaks (the voice of all) the gods Make heaven,’ etc ‘Love is called,’ he apprehends, ‘the *voice of all*, as gold, in *Timon*, is said to speak *with every tongue*, and the gods (being drowsy themselves *with the harmony*) are supposed to make heaven drowsy. If one could possibly suspect Shakespeare of having read Pindar, one should say that the idea of music making the hearers drowsy was borrowed from the *First Pythian*’—FARMER suggests an accidental transposition, and reads, ‘The voice *makes* all the gods *Of* heaven drowsy’—HARNESSE retains the reading of the Folio, because ‘none of the explanations or alterations proposed appears satisfactory’ He then adds, ‘the author probably wrote, “*He* makes heaven,” etc “Love” is mentioned as “the voice of all the gods,” probably as Warburton suggests or perhaps in recollection of a higher original in the New Testament, which declares that God *is love*’ As I understand Harness, he considers ‘the voice of all the gods’ as in apposition to the sentence ‘when Love speaks’ If this be so, it anticipates ARROWSMITH’S interpretation, as set forth in *N & Qu*, II, v, 163, 1858—STAUNTON merely calls attention to ‘a consonant idea’ in Shirley’s *Love Tricks*, IV, ii —‘The tongue that’s able to rock Heaven asleep’—GIFFORD, in his ed of Shirley, had already called attention to this line, and expressed his astonishment that it had not before been quoted as explaining the present passage in *Love’s Lab Lost*,—a remark that is not altogether like Gifford, who knew well enough that Shirley’s play was written a quarter of a century after Shakespeare’s, and that ‘the tongue’ spoken of by Shirley is not ‘Love’s,’ but Selina’s—BRAE (p 94), without changing the text, gives a thoroughly novel interpretation, which, whether we agree or not, is always refreshing He first scouts at the absurdity of the idea of ‘the voice of all the gods murmuring in cadence with Love’s, every time he opens his mouth,’ and then asserts that the true interpretation is obvious and involves ‘one of the commonest and most familiar phrases of every day life’ ‘For example,’ he gives, in illustration, ‘when a person is asked how he likes anything, and he replies that he likes it *of all things*, we have no difficulty in understanding him to mean that he likes it better than anything else, it is a very common form of implying a superlative degree And is not “of all the gods” a precisely similar phrase? Is not the meaning of the passage this —that Love, of all the gods, has the richest and most harmonious voice? Had the phrase been “when Love speaks, *his* voice, of all the gods, Makes,” etc, there would not, perhaps, have been any difficulty as to the meaning, why, then, should any difficulty exist when “the” supplies the place of *his*?’ The interpretation, therefore, is that ‘the voice of no other god has so sweet and luscious an effect! And that this is the true interpretation is confirmed by the clause in question being of purely parenthetical construction, if the words (“of all the gods”) be taken away altogether, the sense of the rest will remain complete’ It is quite certain, I think, that if Brae could have strengthened his interpretation by quoting any parallel example of Shakespeare’s use of this phrase, colloquial at the present day, his familiarity with these plays would have furnished the needed support If there be a reference to this superlative use of ‘of’ in ABBOTT or FRANZ (either in his *Grammatik* or his *Grundzüge*) it has escaped me—BAILEY (ii, 194) ‘transmutes the passage,’ so he says, ‘into clearness and good sense’ by reading ‘—the voice *enthalls* the gods, *Making* heaven,’ etc—DANIEL (p 28) thus emends ‘when Loue speakes, *his* voyce, of all the Gods’, *Makes*,’ etc, wherein, textually, he is, I fear, anticipated by Brae—R G WHITE’S note (ed 1) is substantially the same as KNIGHT’S, and Knight’s substan-

Neuer durst Poet touch a pen to write, 365
 Vntill his Inke were tempred with Loues sighes :
 O then his lines would rauish sauage eares,
 And plant in Tyrants milde humilitie.
 From womens eyes this doctrine I deriue.
 They sparcle still the right promethean fire, 370
 They are the Bookes, the Arts, the Achademes,

368 *humilitie*] *humanity* Mrs GRIFFITH,
 Coll III (MS), Walker, Ktly, Dyce II, III.

370. *still*] *till* Var '21 (misprint)

371. *Achademes*] Q *Academes* Ff
academies Theob II, Warb Johns

tially the same as Heath's, but Knight's has been reserved as the final word, inas-
 much as it well expresses, I think, the intention of the line It is as follows — 'The
 meaning appears to us so clear amidst the blaze of poetical beauty, that an explana-
 tion is scarcely wanted.—When love speaks, the responsive harmony of the voice
 of all the gods makes heaven drowsy'—ED

366, 367 *sighes . . . eares*] Mrs GRIFFITH (p. 100). I prefer *tears* to 'sighs',
 as water is a fitter element than wind to temper ink with —The last word of the next
 line I have also changed from 'ears' to *breasts*, in order to elude the rhyme

368 *humilitie*] Mrs GRIFFITH, in quoting these lines, substituted *humanity* as
 'more fitly opposed to tyranny' The same substitution was made by Collier's MS
 'with such fitness,' says COLLIER (ed II), 'that we can scarcely resist the insertion
 of it in our text' It is inserted in Collier's Monovolume and in his ed III Again,
 WALKER (*Crit* III, 41) suggested the same emendation, the *Text Notes* record his
 followers —HALLIWELL justly says, 'the original word is perfectly appropriate
 "Humilitie is a gentleness of the mynde, or a gentle patience withoute all angre or
 wrathe"—Huloet's *Abececlarium*, 1552'—SCHMIDT (*Jahrbuch*, III, 347, 1868) by
 an examination of all the passages, as he says, wherein *humanity* is used by Shake-
 speare, came to the conclusion that the word was never used otherwise than with the
 meaning of what is human or 'peculiar to the nature of man', that the modern idea
 of benevolence is not to be therein found 'In short,' he says, '*humanity* in
 Shakespeare is the substantive of the adjective *human*, not of the adjective *humane*'
 Herein Schmidt finds a proof that Collier's MS Corrector must have lived long
 after Shakespeare's day On the other hand, by an examination of the passages
 wherein 'humility' occurs in Shakespeare, he decides that this is the word which
 better corresponds to our modern *humanity* In his *Lexicon* he draws the same dis-
 tinction, but not, however, on lines quite as strict as in his earlier article Here it is that
 MURRAY (*N E D* s v *Humanity*, II, b) comes forward with invaluable help, he
 shows by examples from Chaucer (*Clerk's Tale*, 36, 'O noble Markys, your humanitee
 Assureth vs to yeue vs hardinesse'), from Elyot (*Governour*, II, viii, 'Humanitie
 is a generall name to those vertues, in whome semeth to be a mutuall concorde and
 loue, in the nature of man'), from Golding (*Calvin on Psalms*, xxxvii, 21, 'Ther is
 commended humanitie, for that they are redy to releve the want of their brethren')
 all of them before Shakespeare, that *humanity* means 'kindness, benevolence' As
 for the propriety of 'humilitie,' in the present passage, Halliwell's quotation from
 Huloet shows, I think, that it may very well have been Shakespeare's own word,
 and is not to be displaced in the present passage —ED

369-371 From womens eyes Achademes] See lines 320-322 above, and

That shew, containe, and nourish all the world. 372
 Else none at all in ought proues excellent.
 Then fooles you were these women to forfwere :
 Or keeping what is sworne, you will proue fooles, 375
 For Wifedomes sake, a word that all men loue :
 Or for Loues sake, a word that loues all men. 377

373 *ought*] Qff, Rowe, Pope, Han
 Cap Cam 1, Glo *ought* Theob II, et cet

377 *that loues all men*] *all women*
love Warb

375 *fooles,*] *fools* Rowe

loues] *moves* Han *leads* Mason

377 *a word*] *a god* Ktly

joyes Heath *learns* Bailey

notes on 317-319, etc — STEEVENS · Warburton here omitted two verses, which Dr Johnson has since inserted. Perhaps the players printed from piece-meal parts, or retained what the author had rejected, as well as what had undergone his revisal — MONCK MASON There are some other lines repeated in like manner. But we are not to conclude from thence that these lines ought to be struck out. Biron repeats the principal topics of his argument, as preachers do their text, in order to recall the attention of the auditors to the subject of their discourse [See Knight's note given at line 317, above.]

370 *still*] That is, always, continually, as in Shakespeare *passim*

377 *a word that loues all men*] JOHNSON Perhaps we might read thus, transposing the lines 'Or for love's sake, a word that loves all men, For women's sake, by whom we men are men, Or for men's sake, the authors of these women' The antithesis of 'a word that all men love,' and 'a word which loves all men,' though in itself worth little, has much of the spirit of this play — HEATH (p 139) If Mr Warburton had attended [see *Text Notes*] to the artificial structure of these lines, in which the word which terminates every line is prefixed to the word 'sake,' in that immediately following, he could scarce have missed the true reading, which is, 'a word that *joyes* all men' The expression in the next line, 'these women,' hath a reference to the line above, 'Then fools you were, these women to forswear' — CAPELL (p 209) remarks that "'loves" is a genuine expression, its sense—*is a friend to* '—MALONE interprets the phrase as equivalent to 'a word that is pleasing to all men,' which seems to be merely a modification of Capell's interpretation. The same may be said of HALLIWELL'S observation, that 'the meaning seems to be,—a word that likes, or is pleasing to, all men. The use of the verb *to love*, in this sense, is scarcely yet obsolete' —R G WHITE (ed 1) dismisses it summarily with the assertion that it is 'an idiom of the time for "that all men love"' —SCHMIDT (*Lex*) According to commentators, this is equivalent to 'is pleasing to all men', which is very improbable. Strained and obscure as the expression has become by the antithesis, it can only mean a word for a thing that affects all men [If we are willing blindly to follow any editor, Capell's meaning is, I think, the best, especially since Malone and Halliwell substantially adopt it. But the phrase still remains extremely puzzling. Possibly, 'that loves all men' might be horribly tortured into 'that all men loves' where 'loves' is not only singular by attraction, but is retained for the sake of repeating the preceding noun. Schmidt's dogmatic paraphrase I do not understand, unless there is in it the same inversion, namely, 'that all men affects,' with again a singular verb for a plural. I can find no definition of the verb

Or for Mens fake, the author of these Women : 378
 Or Womens fake, by whom we men are Men.
 Let's once loose our oathes to finde our selues, 380
 Or else we loose our selues, to keepe our oathes :
 It is religion to be thus forsworne.
 For Charity it selfe fulfills the Law .
 And who can feuer loue from Charity.
Kin. Saint *Cupid* then, and Souldiers to the field. 385
Ber. Aduance your standards, & vpon them Lords.
 Pell, mell, downe with them · but be first aduis'd,
 In conflict that you get the Sunne of them. 388

378 <i>Mens</i>] <i>man's</i> Anon ap Cam	380, 381 <i>loofe</i> <i>loofe</i>] <i>lofe</i> <i>lofe</i> F ₄
<i>author</i>] <i>authors</i> Johns cony	384 <i>Charity</i>] <i>Charity</i> ? Ff
Cap et seq	386 <i>standards</i>] <i>standars</i> Q
<i>Women</i>] <i>words</i> Farmer	387 <i>Pell, mell,</i>] <i>Pell mell,</i> Pope,
379 <i>Womens</i>] <i>Womans</i> F ₄	Han Cap <i>Pell-mell,</i> Theob et cet
380 <i>Let's</i>] <i>Lets us</i> Q <i>Let us</i> Ff,	388 <i>conflict</i>] <i>conflyt</i> F ₂
Rowe et seq	

love in the *N E D* which gives any especial sense, applicable, I think, to the present passage —ED]

382 *It is religion, etc*] HALLIWELL There is a slight similarity between this line and the conclusion of Longaville's Sonnet — 'To lose an oath to win a paradise'

384 COLERIDGE (p 108) Biron's speech at the end of the fourth act is logic clothed in rhetoric,—but observe how Shakespeare, in his two-fold being of poet and philosopher, avails himself of it to convey profound truths in the most lively images,—the whole remaining faithful to the character supposed to utter the lines, and the expressions themselves constituting a further developement of that character [After quoting the speech in full, Coleridge proceeds] This is quite a study,—sometimes you see this youthful god of poetry connecting disparate thoughts purely by means of resemblances in the words expressing them,—a thing in character in lighter comedy, especially of that kind in which Shakespeare delights, namely, the purposed display of wit, though sometimes, too, disfiguring his graver scenes,—but more often you may see him doubling the natural connection or order of logical consequence in the thoughts by the introduction of an artificial and sought for resemblance in the words, as, for instance, in the third line of the play,— 'And then grace us in the disgrace of death',—this being a figure often having its force and propriety, as justified by the law of passion, which, inducing in the mind an unusual activity, seeks for means to waste its superfluity,—when in the highest degree,—in lyric repetitions and sublime tautology—(*at her feet he bowed, he fell, he lay down, at her feet he bowed, he fell, where he bowed, there he fell down dead*),—and, in lower degrees, in making the words themselves the subjects and materials of that surplus action, and for the same cause that agitates our limbs, and forces our very gestures into a tempest in states of high excitement

388 *get the Sunne*] MALONE In the days of archery, it was of consequence

Long. Now to plaine dealing, Lay these glozes by,
Shall we refolue to woe these girles of France? 390

Kin. And winne them too, therefore let vs deuse,
Some entertainment for them in their Tents.

Ber. First from the Park let vs conduct them thither,
Then homeward euery man attach the hand
Of his faire Mistresse, in the afternoone 395

We will with some strange pastime solace them :
Such as the shortnesse of the time can shape,
For Reuels, Dances, Maskes, and merry houres,
Fore-runne faire Loue, strewing her way with flowres.

Kin. Away, away, no time shall be omitted, 400
That will be time, and may by vs be fitted.

389 *deahng,*] *deahng* Cap et seq
glozes] *glosses* Rowe, Pope, Han
glozes Hal Dyce 1, 11

390 *woe*] *Q*₁³ *wooe* *F*₃⁴ *wooe* Rowe

391 *too,*] *too,* *F*₃⁴

392 *in their*] *at their* *F*₃⁴, Rowe 1

395 *Mistresse,*] *Mistress* *F*₃⁴

399 *her*] *his* Cap conj

400 *no time*] *nothing* Gould

omitted,] *omitted* Cam Glo

401 *be time*] *betime* Rowe 11, Cam
Glo *become* Gould

to have the sun at the back of the bowmen, and in the face of the enemy This circumstance was of great advantage to our Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt

389 *glozes*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 2 b A pretence, false show, specious appearance, also, a disguise — ROLFE notes that this is the only instance of the noun in Shakespeare

393, 394 *from the Park* *thither, Then homeward*] These lines render obscure the locality of the scene How can the Princess be conducted from the Park to her tents unless her tents were outside of the Park? Or how came she to be within the Park away from her tents? It is a matter of small moment Only it casts a shade of mistrust over the assurance with which modern editors place the scene of the whole action, the Princess's tents and all, within the King's Park May it not be that there is a spacious private garden adjoining the Palace, wherein the present scene takes place, and where the King and his companions would be likely to stray in communion with their thoughts of love? Then, by changing 'thither' to *hither*, the situation would be intelligible — 'First from the Park let us conduct them *hither*, Then homeward (i e back to their tents) every man,' etc The objection to this is (and it lies equally against the lines as they stand now) that there is no indication hereafter of any attempt to carry out this plan — ED

398, 399 *For flowres*] HALLIWELL These lines are quoted in *England's Parnassus*, 1600, p 229, the author's name being given as *W Sha* ['For revels, daunces, maskes, and merry howers, Fore-run faire love, strowing her way with flowers' — p 270, Collier's Reprint]

401 *be time*] STAUNTON This is invariably printed 'be time', with what meaning, I am at a loss to know If *betime* is right, it appears to be used like *betem*, but I suspect Shakespeare wrote, 'That will *betide*, etc, *i e* will fall out,

Ber. Alone, alone sowed Cockell, reap'd no Corne, 402
 And Iustice alwaies whirles in equall measure :
 Light Wenches may proue plagues to men forfworne,
 If fo, our Copper buyes no better treasure. *Exeunt.* 405

402 *Alone, alone*] Q₂Ff, Rowe, Pope
Alone alone Q *Allons! allons!* Warb
 Theob et seq
sowed] *sown* Theob. Warb
 Johns *sow'd* Cap. et seq

402 *Cockell*] *cockrell* Pope 1, 11
reap'd] *reaps* Han
 403 *whirles in*] *metes out* Gould
 405 *Copper better*] *Conduct butter*
 Gould

will come to pass, etc [Which is, indeed, the meaning of *betime*]—MURRAY (*N E D s v betime*, and reading 'betime' in the quotation of the present line) : F₂ and many editions have *be time* in two words, the chronology of the verb supports their reading—SCHMIDT (*Lex*) also prints as one word, with the definition, to betide, to chance

402 *Alone*] STAUNTON 'Alone, alone' may be right, and mean *along* The word occurs again in V, 1, 146, and in *The Tempest*, IV, 1, 257,—'let's alone,' where it has been the source of interminable controversy [See notes in this edition], and in other places in these dramas,—in the sense of *along*, and in every instance it is spelt 'alone' I find it with the same meaning in Beau & Fletcher's Play of *The Loyal Subject*, III, v, [p 68, ed Dyce] where it rhymes to *gone*, and could hardly, therefore, in that case, be a misprint—KEIGHTLEY The poet does not use French words in this play, and I think we should read *All on, all on* or rather *Along, Along* [I have certainly read somewhere, but unfortunately have lost the reference, that 'Alone, alone' should on no account be disturbed, the repetition is intended to emphasize the fact that when cockle and nothing but cockle is sowed, no corn is reaped See the next note—ED]

402 *sowed Cockell* Corne] THEOBALD gives the following note by WARBURTON —'if we only sow Cockle, we shall never reap corn,' : *e* If we don't take proper measures for winning these ladies, we shall never achieve them' In WARBURTON'S own edition he has the following —This proverbial expression intimates that, beginning with perjury, they can expect to reap nothing but falsehood The following line leads us to this sense —HEATH (p 140) Second thoughts are not always the wisest Mr Warburton's first interpretation of this passage is undoubtedly the true one His second interpretation expresses the sense only of the last two lines of this act —HALLIWELL The passage is elliptical, and may be thus paraphrased,—'cockle being sown, no corn is reaped', in other words, if we do not lay a good foundation, we shall not succeed A reference is perhaps intended to the Scriptural text,—'Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap.'

405 *Copper*] RANN. That is, base coin

*Actus Quartus. [Scene I.]**Enter the Pedant, Curate and Dull.*

2

Pedant. Satis quid sufficit.

Curat. I praise God for you sir, your reasons at dinner
 haue beene sharpe & sententious.pleasant without scur- 5
 rillity, witty without affection, audacious without im-

1 Actus Quartus] Ff Act V Rowe
 Act IV Theob Scene II Cap

The Street Theob Another part
 of the same Cap

2 Enter Curate] Enter Holofernes, seq
 Nathaniel, Rowe

3 Pedant] Hol Rowe
 quid] *quod* Rowe et seq.

4 Curat] Nath Rowe et seq
sir,] Om Q₂ *sir*, Cap et

6 *affection*] *affection* Ff, Rowe, +

1 For Theobald's and Capell's division of Acts, see III, 1, 1 That critics as observant as Theobald and Capell should differ widely on a question as important as the division of Acts shows how very shadowy are the changes involved It might be almost said that in this play, there are no Acts, but merely a succession of Scenes —ED

2 SPEDDING The whole of this scene between Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel bears traces, to me, of the maturer hand, and may have been inserted boldly

3 *Satis quid sufficit*] GRFY (1, 150) To which answers our English proverb 'Enough is as good as a feast' The French *assez y a, si trop n'y a* —Ray's *Proverbs* [I think it is a doubtful liberty here, and elsewhere to correct the Pedant's Latin —ED]

4 *reasons at dinner*] JOHNSON I know not well what degree of respect Shakespeare intends to obtain for his vicar, but he has here put into his mouth a finished representation of colloquial excellence It is very difficult to add any thing to his character of the schoolmaster's table-talk, and perhaps all the precepts of Castiglione will scarcely be found to comprehend a rule for conversation so justly delineated, so widely dilated, and so nicely limited It may be proper just to note, that 'reason' here, and in many other places, signifies *discourse*, and that 'audacious' is used in a good sense for *spirited, animated, confident* 'Opinion' is the same with *obstinacy* or *opiniâtreté* [Dr Murray's definition (line 7) of 'opinion' as *dogmatism* is, possibly, happier than *obstinacy*]

5-8 *pleasant .heresie*] The original of these lines CHALMERS (p 281) finds in the following passage from Sidney's *Arcadia* (p 17, ed 1598) where Parthenia is described 'that which made her fairenesse much the fairer was [that her speech was] as rare as precious, her silence without sullenness; her modestie without affectation, her shamefastnesse without ignorance' See *Appendix, Date of Composition*

6 *affection*] MURRAY (*N E D s v Affection*). V From *Affect v^h* (an adopted form of French *affecte-r*, which in turn is an adaptation of the Latin, *affecta-re*, to aim at, aspire to, endeavour to have, pretend to have,) confused with

pudency, learned without opinion, and strange without
heresie : I did conuerse this *quondam* day with a compa-
nion of the Kings, who is intituled, nominated, or called,
Don Adriano de Armatho. 7 10

Ped. *Noui hominum tanquam te*, His humour is lofty,
his discourse peremptorie : his tongue filed, his eye
ambitious, his gate maiesticall, and his generall behau-
our vaine, ridiculous, and thrafonicall. He is too picked, 14

8 <i>heresie</i>] hurry so quoted by Chal-	11 <i>hominum</i>] <i>hominem</i> F ₃ F ₄
mers (misprint ?)	<i>tanquam</i>] <i>tanquam</i> Rowe
<i>quondam</i> day] <i>quondam-day</i>	14 <i>picked</i>] <i>piqued</i> Theob Warb
Rowe, +	Johns
10 <i>Armatho</i>] <i>Armado</i> Rowe	

Affect *v*³ (formed on (directly or through French *affecter*) Latin *affect*- participial stem of *afficere*, to do to, act on, influence, attack with a disease, also, to put to, attach to, formed on *ad* to + *facere* to do, make) Whence [Murray (under 13) defines 'affection' in the present line and in V, II, 453, as] The act of affecting or assuming artificially, equivalent to *affectation*

6 **audacious**] STEEVENS This word means no more here, and in the following instance from Jonson's *Silent Woman*, than *liberal* or *commendable boldness* 'she that will be my wife, must be accomplished with courtly and audacious ornaments' [II, III The mildest definition MURRAY gives of this word is 'daring, bold, confident, intrepid', and, with these meanings transferred to things, quotes the foregoing sentence from Jonson's *Silent Woman* In V, II, 110, where 'audaciously' is used by the King in speaking to Moth, MURRAY defines the word as 'fearlessly, boldly, with confidence and courage']

7 **opinion**] MURRAY (*N E D*) 5 **c** Favourable estimate of oneself or one's own abilities, either in a bad sense (self-conceit, arrogance, dogmatism), or in a good sense (self-confidence) [As illustrations, the following passages from Shakespeare are given the present from *Love's L L*, 'Pride, Haughtinesse, Opinion, and Disdaine'—*I Hen IV* III, I, 185, 'What heart from hence receyues the conqu'ring part To steele a strong opinion to themselves'—*Tro & Cress* I, III, 353]

10 *Noui hominum tanquam te*] A H CRUICKSHANK (*Noctes Shakespeareanae*, p 48) This phrase Schmidt (*Lex*) puts under the head of 'Latin apparently composed by the poet himself (*d*)' But in Lyly's *Grammar*, 1549, the phrase is to be found under the head of 'quasi,' etc, among adverbs

12 **filed**] BRADLEY (*N E D*) Participial adjective, formed on *File* *v*¹ in senses of the verb, chiefly figuratively, of speech, etc Polished, smooth, neatly finished off or elaborated Also with defining word prefixed, as in Jonson's *Verses to Shakespeare*, prefixed to F, 'In his well torned and true-filed lines' [As an illustration of the verb, (*v*¹, under 1 **b**) Bradley quotes, 'Precious phrase by all the Muses filed'—*Sonn* 85]

12, 13 **eye ambitious**] For other instances where 'eye' is used with adjectives, 'expressing the disposition or feeling of the person looking,' see BRADLEY, *N E D* s *v* *eye* 5 **c**

14 **thrafonicall**] FARMER The use of this word is no argument that the

too spruce, too affected, too odde, as it were, too peregrinat, as I may call it. 15

Curat. A most singular and choise Epithat, 17

15 *too odde*] to od Q

were,] *were*, Theob Warb

Johns

17 *Epithat*] *Epithet* F₃F₄.

author had read [the *Eunuchus* of Terence, wherein Thraso is the name of a brag-gart] It was introduced to our language long before Shakespeare's time —KNIGHT Farmer furnishes no proof of this last assertion [The earliest use of this word that has been thus far traced, I believe, is in the following 'Scrap' in the *New Sh. Soc Transactions*, 1875-6, p 346 —Richard Tarlton, in the Dedication to his *Tarletons Tragicall Treatises*, 1578, expresses his fear of getting "the name and note of a Thrasonicall Clawback"—Hazlitt's *Handbook* '—Dr MARY AUGUSTA SCOTT (*Elizabethan Trans from the Italian*, Pt II, p 145) says that the only known copy of *Tarleton's Tragicall Treatises* was found at Lamport Hall by Mr C Edmonds, and that he calls attention to the use of 'Thrasonicall' Whether or not the term of twenty years between 1578 and the date of Q, fulfills Farmers 'long before,' it is difficult to say —HALLIWELL quotes from a *Concerte* by Stanyhurst, 1582, 'Linckt was in wedlock a loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe' And also from *Orlando Furioso*, 'Knowing him to be a Thrasonical mad cap,' etc —KNIGHT gives from Fuller's *Worthies*, 'a thrasonical puff, and emblem of mock valour' Lastly, Shakespeare afterward used the word in *As You Like It*, 'Cesars Thrasonical bragge,' V, II, 33]

14 *picked*] TYRWHIIT This signifies *nicely drest* in general, without reference to any particular fashion of dress It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking out* or *pruning* their broken or superfluous feathers So Chaucer uses the word, in his description of Damian dressing himself, *Canterbury Tales*, v 9885 'He kembeth him, he prometh him and piketh' The substantive 'pickedness' is used by Ben Jonson for nicety in dress 'too much pickedness is not manly' [Tyrwhitt quotes only the last sentence, but the whole passage so well illustrates 'pickedness' in dress that it is here given —'There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always kempt and perfumed, and every day smell of the tailor the exceedingly curious, that are wholly in mending such an imperfection in the face, in taking away the morpew in the neck, or bleaching their hands at midnight, gumming and bridling their beards, or making the waist small, binding it with hoops, while the mind runs at waste too much pickedness is not manly'—*Discoveries, De mollibus et effeminatis*, p 202, ed Gifford —NARES quotes Chapman, *All Fools*, 'I think he was some barbers sonne by th' masse, 'Tis such a picked fellow, not a haire About his whole balke, but stands in print,' etc [V, 1], and also Greene, *Defence of Conny Catching*, 'There bee certayne quaint, pickt, and neate companions, attyred in their apparel, eyther *alla modi de France*,' etc [p 72, ed Grosart Naturally, there is a transferred sense from mere dress to manners, which is likely, I think, to be the meaning in the present passage Lastly Cotgrave gives '*Miste* Neat, spruce, compt, quaint, picked, minion, tricksie, fine, gay'—ED]

15, 16 *peregrinat*] That is, outlandish, foreign Is not this, as an adjective, of the Pedant's own coinage?—ED

Draw out his Table-booke. 18

Peda. He draweth out the thred of his verbotie, finer then the staple of his argument. I abhor such phantomaticall phantasims, such infocible and poynt deuise companions, such rackers of ortagrphie, as to speake dout fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he shold pronounce debt; d e b t, not det: he clepeth a Calf, Cause: 24

18 Draw out] Draw-out Q Draws out F₃F₄

21 *phantasims*] QqF₂F₃ *phantasimes* Cam Glo *phantasms* F₄ et cet

22 *ortagrphie*] Q₁ *ortographie* Q₂ *ortagrophy* F₂ *ortagrophy* F₃F₄ *orthography* Rowe

22 *as to*] *as do* Rowe, Pope, Theob. Han Warb

23 *dout fine,*] *dout sine b*, Hertzberg

24 *d e b t, not det*] *d, e, b, t, not d, e, t* Pope et seq (subs)

Cause] *Cauf* F₄ et seq

18 Draw] The imperative is a possible indication that a prompter's copy was used to print from See note on 'He stands aside,' IV, iii, 21 —ED

21 *phantasims*] See IV, i, 109

21 poynt deuise] W A WRIGHT (Note on *Twelfth Night*, II, v, 152) That is, precise, exact The full phrase was 'at point devise,' which we find in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales* (ed Tyrwhitt), l 3689 'Up rist this jolly lover Absolon, And him arayeth gay, at point devise' And l 10874 'So painted he and kempt, at point devise, As wel his wordes, as his contenance' Again in *Rom of the Rose*, l 830 and l 1215 In the last-quoted passages there is nothing corresponding in the French *Roman de la Rose* Steevens, by printing the word in the form 'point-de-vice,' suggested another etymology which appears to have no authority Shakespeare uses 'point-device,' or 'point devise' as an adjective, in the sense of 'precise,' in *As You Like It*, III, ii, 367 'You are rather point device in your accoutrements'

22 *ortagrphie*] For the spelling, see, if necessary, note on 'Moth' *Dram Pers*

24 *debt*] It is difficult to decide whether the Pedant is here speaking as a purist or as an ignorant man criticising his betters We are not without proof that the *b* was sounded in 'debt' at the very time that this play was written and by one of Shakespeare's friends and townsmen In his *Life of Shakespeare*, i, 152 (folio ed), Halliwell gives the facsimile of a letter, written on the 25th of October, 1598, from Richard Quiney 'To my loveinge good ffriend and countreyman Mr Wm Schackespere,' requesting the loan of thirty pounds, in it the writer says 'You shall ffrende me muche in helping me out of all the debettes I owe in London I thanck god and muche quiet my mynde which wolde nott be indebeted,' etc (Halliwell), in his reprint, supplies punctuation marks which I cannot find in the facsimile Let any one who desires to appreciate the uncertainty which attends the deciphering of old MSS, and the hazard, not to say, futility, of any appeal, in proof of an emendation, to the *ductus litterarum*,—let such a one, I say, collate Halliwell's version of Quiney's letter with Malone's version, given in the *Variorum* of 1821, vol ii, p 485 In the foregoing extract the word which Halliwell reads, and, I think, rightly, *debettes*, Malone prints *debetts* The Pedant treats 'det' with contempt, and the inference has been drawn therefrom that the language was in a state

halfe, haufe : neighbour *vocatur* nebour ; neigh abreuated 25
 ne : this is abhominable, which he would call abhomi-
 nableut inſinuateth me of infamie : *ne inteligis domine*, to 27

25. *haufe*] *hauf* F₄ et seq
 26 *abhominable*] *abominable* Rowe,
 +, Var '73

26, 27 *which abhominable*] In pa-
 renthesis, Cap Mal Steev Var Knt,
 Coll

26 *he would*] *we would* F₃F₄, Rowe,
 +, Var '73

26, 27 *call abhominable*] Q₃F₄, Rowe
 11, +, Var '73 *call abhominable* Q₁, Cam
 Glo Wh 11 *call abominable* F₃F₄ et cet

27. *me*] *to me* Han men Farmer,
 Ran one Coll 11, 111 (MS), Dyce 11, 111
infamie] Q *infamy* Ff, Rowe,

Pope *insanire* Warb Johns *insany*
 Hal *insanire* Sing Walker, Dyce 11,
 111, Huds Rlse *insania* Coll 11 (MS)
insame Theob et cet

27 *infamie* ne] *insano fare* Cam
 conj

ne domine,] In parenthesis,
 Johns

ne] *nonne* Johns conj Ran
 anne Porson (MS ap Cam) Cam 1,
 Glo

inteligis] *intelligis* F₃F₄
 domine,] *domine*? Cap *domini*
 Var '21 (misprint)

of unusual transition at this time, and that 'debt' pronounced without the *b* was a novelty, and yet the recorder of the licenses in the *Stationers Registers* under the date of July 22, 1566, has written 'Recevyd of Thomas colwell for his lycense for prynting the Cruell Detter by Wager,' etc (Arber, 1, 307) No doubt the language was in a state of transition, it always is, but R G White quotes, as a proof of it, Butler's *English Grammar*, of 1633, which, I fear, is somewhat too late to show the changes in Shakespeare's day —ED

25 neighbour] After a thorough examination of the sound of *gh* in the 16th to the 18th century, ELLIS thus sums up (p 211) 'The safest conclusion seems to be that the sound [of *gh*] in the XVI th century was really *kh* [which with Ellis represents the sound of *ch* in German *dach*, or Scotch *loch*], but was generally pronounced very lightly' Hereto is appended the following footnote 'The Pedant in *Love's Lab L* complains of the pronunciation of 'neighbour' This seems to show that both (neekh) and (nee) were heard in the first syllable of this word [ee with Ellis is the sound of *a* in English *mare*, *Mary*, in French *mère*], and would imply that (neekh) was rather pedantic Indeed, if it were to be classed with the other pronunciations which the Pedant recommends, it might be considered as obsolete' As to being obsolete, I think an exception should be made in favour of 'debt,' in view of its use by Quiney Unless the Pedant pronounced the *gh* in 'neighbour' with a guttural sound, possibly prolonged for emphasis, his complaint that 'neigh is abbreviated to ne' seems meaningless See note by NOYES, p 320 —ED

26 abhominable] ELLIS (p 220) *Abhominable* was a common orthography in the XVI th century, and the *h* seems to have been occasionally pronounced or not pronounced, as the Pedant in *Love's Lab L* says It is usual to print the second 'abhominable' without the *h* and the first with it, but it seems more proper to reverse this, and write 'this is abominable, which he would call abhominable,' for the Pedant ought certainly to have known that there was no *h* in the Latin, although in the Latin of that time *h* was used, as we see from the *Promptorium*, 1450, '*Abhominabile* abhominabilis, *abhominacyon* abhominacio,' and Levins, 1570, *abhominare*, *abhominari*,' as if the words referred to *ab-homme* instead of *ab-omine*

27 infamie] THEOBALD Why should 'infamy' be explained by making 'fran-

make franticke, lunaticke ?

28

Cura. Laus deo, bene intelligo.

Peda. Bome boon for boon prescian, a little scratcht, 'twil ferue.

31

28 *make*] *be mad* Johns conj *wax*
Dyce 1, conj 11, 111

lunaticke ?] *lunatick* F₄

29 *bene*] Q1f, Rowe, Pope, Cam
Glo *bone*, Theob Warb Johns *bone*,
Var '73, '78, '85 *bonè* Ran *bone*
Han et cet

30 *Bome prescian*,] QFf, Rowe
Bome boon for boon prescian, Pope

Bon, bon, fort bon, Priscian ! Cam 1,
(*bon* ! *Priscian* Cam 11) Glo Huds
Optime precision Perring *Bone* ?
Bon, fort bon, prescian Priscian Chap-
lyn ap Cam 11 *Bone* ?—*bone for benè*,
Priscian Theob et cet

30 *scratcht*,] Q *search*, F₂ F₃ *search*
F₄, Rowe *scratch*, Pope *scratch d*,
Theob et cet

tic, lunatic' ? It is plain and obvious that the poet intended the Pedant should coin an uncouth, affected word here, *insanie*, from *insania* of the Latins —STEEVENS *Insanie* appears to have been a word anciently used In *The Fall and evil Successes of Rebellion*, etc., by Wilfride Holme, n d (though from the concluding stanza it appears to have been produced in the 8th year of Henry VIII) I find the word used 'In the days of sixth Henry, Jack Cade made a brag After a little insanie they fled tag and rag,' etc [Unfortunately, I cannot verify this quotation —ED] —BRAE believes that 'infamie' is right, but that the error lies in 'insinuateth,—which ought to supply a meaning which would explain the need of the gloss 'to be frantic, lunatic,' but does not It is therefore 'a misprint for *insamateth*, coined by Holofernes from the Latin *insanio*, and put into the form of an impersonal verb,—“it *insamateth* me of infamy,”—or it maketh me frantic with the infamy (of it)' [Is *insamateth* coined by Holofernes or by Brae? In dealing with the language of a character that is meant to be comic, it is always dangerous, I think, to attempt emendation I much doubt the propriety of even correcting the country Pedant's bad Latin,—of course unintelligible nonsense is excepted The only objection to 'infamie' is that what is supposed to be its gloss are two verbs, in the infinitive, of a signification quite inapplicable to 'infamie' Without these two verbs, 'infamie' is irreproachable Why may not the Pedant have used these two infinitives without any reference to 'infamie' in a certain unlimited aoristic sense as a fitting explosion of his exaggerated wrath over such liberties in speech? —ED]

29, 30 *bene prescian*,] THEOBALD The Curate, addressing with complaisance his brother Pedant, says, *bone*, to him, as we frequently in Terence find *bone vir*, but the Pedant, thinking he had mistaken the adverb, thus descants on it 'Bone ?—*bone for benè* Priscian a little scratch'd' Alluding to the common phrase, '*Diminuis Prisciani caput*,' applied to such as speak false Latin —CAPELL (p 210), while accepting Theobald's *bone* for 'bene' in the Curate's speech, disagrees with Theobald's view that *bone* is a vocative, 'whereas 'tis plain from the answer that 'twas meant as an adverb, and is what the pedant pronounces it,—a "scratch" given to Priscian, not quite a broken head, as he would have said of another, but treats his friend with some tenderness' In his *Various Readings*, p 44 Capell notes his own conjecture (in line 30) '*Bone ? bon, fort bon Priscian*,' etc This conjecture occurred independently to W G CLARK, of the *Cambridge Edition*, and was adopted in the text of that edition, 1863, with the modification of *Bon* for

Enter Bragart, Boy.

32

Curat. Vides ne quis venit?

Scene III Pope, +.	33 Vides ne] Q	Vides ne Ff
32 Enter] Enter Armado, Moth	Videsne Pope ii	
and Costard, Rowe	After line 34, Dyce	venit] venit Rowe i

Bone? and of making the Pedant address the Curate as 'Priscian!' (with the exclamation mark) In his note on the passage, Clark says, 'Sir Nathaniel is not represented elsewhere as an ignoramus who would be likely to say *bone* for "bene" ' Holofernes patronizingly calls him "Priscian," but, pedagogue like, will not admit his perfect accuracy "A little scratched" is a phrase familiar to the schoolmaster, from his daily task of correcting his pupils' "latines" ' This reading, DYCE (ed iii) criticises 'I can conceive nothing,' he says, 'more unlikely than that Holofernes should call Nathaniel "Priscian," and that he should not (to use the words of the Editors in their note) "admit his perfect accuracy," even when poor Nathaniel is guiltless of any blunder Besides, French sounds rather oddly in the mouth of Holofernes' 'Ingenuous as this reading [of the *Cam. Ed.*] is,' remarks KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 109), I still adhere to Theobald, for French does not occur in this play, and when those critics say that "Sir Nathaniel is not represented as an ignoramus who would be likely to say *bone* for 'bene,' " I may remind them that he adds "Videsne quis venit," which is nearly as bad The printer, in fact, had spoiled the humour by his "bene" and Theobald restored it as I think, most happily ' Theobald's emendation ROUFF considers ingenious, but doubts 'whether it is anything more than a plausible mending of a hopelessly corrupt passage It is, however,' he continues, 'much to be preferred to the modification of it [*i. e.* treating *bone* as an adverb, instead of the vocative] in the modern editions that have adopted it and besides [Nathaniel] has used the correct form in "omne bene," in IV, ii, 38, above,—a fact which all the editors appear to have overlooked' In the Second Edition of the Cambridge Edition, the text is modified by withdrawing the exclamation mark after 'Priscian' and thereby making it a nominative Its editor, Dr W A WRIGHT, subjoins the following note 'I have made a slight change from the reading adopted in our first edition, which was suggested by Mr Clark It is not likely that Holofernes would address Sir Nathaniel as Priscian, but as any one who had violated the rules of Latin grammar was said to break Priscian's head, so "Priscian a little scratched" would indicate some trifling error which the Pedant professed to detect It has been objected that French is out of place in the mouth of Holofernes, but he uses "Allons" in V, i, 135 "Forboon" for *fort bon* is found in Heywood (*Works* 1, 256) in the Second Part of his *If you know not me, you know nobody* "You'll send me into France, all *Forboon*" ' [Until something better is proposed, I prefer to accept Theobald's emendation Possibly, it may not be amiss to quote the following 'Priscian, a distinguished Roman grammarian, is supposed to have been a Christian, and native of Cæsarea He taught grammar at Constantinople about 525 A D, and left several works which are extant His work *De Arte Grammatica*, or *Commentaria Grammatica*, is the most complete and philosophic treatise on that subject that has come down to us from antiquity Its value is enhanced by many quotations from works which are lost'—Thomas's *Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*—ED]

33 Vides ne quis venit] BAYNES (p 181) These scraps of Latin dialogue

Peda. *Video, & gaudio.*

Brag. Chirra.

35

Peda. *Quari* Chirra, not Sirra?

Brag. Men of peace well incountred.

Ped. Most militarie fir salutation.

Boy. They haue beene at a great feast of Languages,
and stolne the scraps

40

Clow. O they haue liu'd long on the almes-basket of
words I maruell thy M. hath not eaten thee for a word,

42

34	<i>gaudio</i>] <i>gaudeo</i> F ₃ F ₄	39	[To Costard aside] Johns
35, 36	<i>Chirra</i>] <i>Churrah</i> Johns Coll	39-46	As aside, Cap
Wh	Cam Glo	40	<i>stolne</i>] Q <i>stole</i> Ff, Rowe, +
	<i>Brag</i>] Arm Rowe		<i>stoln</i> or <i>stolen</i> Cap et seq
	[To Moth Cap		<i>stolne the scraps</i>] <i>stolne scraps</i> Q ₂
36	<i>Quari</i>] <i>Quare</i> Ff	41	Clow] Cost Rowe
	<i>Sirra</i> ?] <i>Sirrah</i> ? Theob et seq		on the] in the Var '03, '13,
38	<i>fir</i>] <i>sir</i> , Rowe	'21	
39	<i>Boy</i>] Moth Rowe	42	M] <i>Maister</i> F ₃ F ₄

exemplify the technical Latin intercourse between masters and pupils in the school work, as well as the formal colloquies the latter were required to prepare as exercises in the second stage of their course. In one of the manuals of the latter, entitled *Familiares Colloquendi Formulæ in Usum Scholarum Concinnatæ*, I find under the first section, headed '*Scholasticæ* Belonging to the School,' the following 'Who comes to meet us? *Quis obviam venit?* He speaks improperly, *Hic incongrue loquitur*, He speaks false Latin, *Diminuit Prisciani caput*, 'Tis barbarous Latin, *Olet barbariem*' It will be remembered that Holofernes, in reply to Costard's '*Ad dunghill*,' etc, says, 'O I smell false Latin,' etc.

36 *Chirra, not Sirra*] R G WHITE. We learn from this passage that at the time this play was written it was becoming the fashion to pronounce 'sirrah' *shirra*, as it was to pronounce 'sutor' *shooter*. [But *shirra* is not 'chirra,' and as this was an affected pronunciation, it is possible that the *ch* is to be pronounced not wholly like *sh*, but like the French *ch* in *cher*—ED.]

39, 40 *They scraps*] A LANG (*Harper's Mag* May, 1893) This looks curiously like a reference to the remark of Æschylus that his tragedies were 'scraps from the great feast of Homer.'

41 *almes-basket*] HALLIWELL. In the time of Shakespeare, and for many years previously as well as afterwards, the refuse of the table was collected by the attendants, who used wooden knives for the purpose, and put into a large basket, which was called the alms basket, the contents of which were reserved for the poor, although, in many cases, some of the best pieces in the basket were sold, as perquisites, by the servants, the inferior portion only reaching its proper destination. The conclusion of a dinner is thus described in a dialogue in Florio's *Second Fruits*, 1591,—'C Shall we give God thanks —N Duetie and reason wills us so to doo —S First, take away the table, fould up the cloth, and put all those peeces of broken meate in a basket for the poore' It is termed an *almes-tub* by Cotgrave, in v *Aumoure*. The alms-basket

for thou art not so long by the head as honorificabilitudininitatibus : Thou art easier swallowed then a flapdragon. 43
45

43, 44 *honorificabilitudininitatibus*] *honorificabilitudinitatibus* F.

continued in use till the close of the seventeenth century It is mentioned in Cleave-land's *Works*, ed 1687, p 79, and the following order occurs in the regulations made for the Gentlemen-Wayters Table at the Court of Charles II, — 'That no gentleman whatsoever shall send away any meat or wine from the table, or out of the chamber, upon any pretence whatsoever, and that the gentlemen-ushers take particular care herein, that all the meate that is taken off the table upon tencher-plates be put into a basket for the poore, and not undecently eaten by any servant in the roome, and if any person shall presume to do otherwise, he shall be prohibited immediately to remaine in the chamber, or to come there again, until further order'

43, 44 *honorificabilitudininitatibus*] GREY (1, 151) The word is lengthened by one syllable by Taylor, the Water-Poet, in the address prefixed to his *Works* 'Most honorificabilitudininitatibus' Rabelais has given us, in the title of a book, one word much longer — Antipencatametana parbeugedamphicibrationes mendicantium' —Book II, chap vii [I can nowhere find a translation or explanation of this word of Rabelais Urquhart merely quotes Duchat as 'inclining to think that physicians are designated by the barbarous terms of their profession', and Paul Lacroix ('Bibliophile Jacob') suggests that 'mendicantium' may refer to the mendicant friars Moreover, it is not a genuine word, but merely a string of prepositions, it is not even as much of a word as the *ορθοροποιτο*- etc, in the *Wasps* of Aristophanes, familiar to every school-boy If these be words, which are merely a string of hyphens, then is there an English adjective, which exceeds them all, in *Rejected Addresses*, where the editorials of *The Morning Post* are parodied in 'and the people will be supplied, as usual, with vegetables, in the in-general-strewed-with-cabbage-stalks-but-on-Saturday-night-lighted-up-with lamps market of Covent Garden'—ED]—STEVENS This word occurs in Marston's *Dutch Courtesan*, 1604, 'Nurse My servant, Maister Cacature, desires to visite you *Crispinella* For griefes sake keep him out, his discovrse is like the long word, *Honorificabilitudininitatibus*, a great deal of sounde and no sence' [V, 1] Also in Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe*, 1599, ['Physitions deafen our eares with the *Honorificabilitudininitatibus* of their heavenly *Panachea*, their souveraine *Ginacum*, etc —p 234, ed Grosart]—JOHNSON This word, whencesoever it comes, is often mentioned as the longest word known —HUNTER (1, 264) Dr Johnson calls this a *word*,—a very extraordinary hallucination of a mind so accustomed to definition as his was, and so apt to form definitions eminently just and proper *Word*, when properly understood, be longs only to a combination of letters that is significative, but this is a mere arbitrary and unmeaning combination of syllables [Herein Hunter errs —ED], and devised merely to serve as an exercise in penmanship, a schoolmaster's copy for persons learning to write It is of some antiquity I have seen it in an Exchequer record, apparently in a hand of the reign of Henry VI, and it may be seen, with some additional syllables, scribbled on one of the leaves of a MS in the Harleian Library, No 6, 113 It is even still in use —MAX HERMANN (*Euphorion*, I 2 tes Heft, p 283, 1894) asks the pertinent question how it happens that Costard, 'a

[43, 44 *honorificabilitudinitatibus*]

homo illiteratus, who could have attended, at best, only the lowest class at school, years before, should have been familiar with this piece of scholastic wit? A possible answer, he believes, is to be found in two old German comedies, one dated 1580 and the other undated, but clearly of about the same time and possibly an adaptation of the former. The action of these comedies lies in a schoolroom, the first act deals with the reception of the pupils, the second with their spelling lessons, the third with instruction in Latin, and the fourth and last ends with a conspiracy among the scholars and the chasing away of the Pedagogue. The second Act with its spelling lesson alone is of present interest, in it occurs the following — 'Now all sit down and learn right well. The proper way that one should spell. Inhonorificabilitudinitatibus.' The spelling then proceeds, syllable by syllable, through every one of the seventeen *I n m, h o h o, i n h o, n o n o, h o n o, i n h o n o, r i n, n o r i, h o n o r i, i n h o n o r i*, and so on, to utter weariness, and fully justifying the rebellion of the pupils. The inference which Hermann plausibly draws is that Costard may have learned to spell in just such circumstances, and by similar lessons, and could therefore glibly repeat 'honorifi' etc., without making a mess of it. Hermann discusses the appearance of the word in Dictionaries, the latest, he finds, is the *Vocabularius breviloquus*, reprinted about twenty times between 1475 and 1504, and universally held to be the work of Reuchlin, but in reality, now recognised as a compilation. The source from which Reuchlin and others drew, Hermann holds to be one of the most important of mediæval Encyclopedias, which should be most decidedly regarded as a book for schools, namely, the *Catholicon* of Johannes de Janua, which belonged to the year 1286, that it was one of the very earliest books to be printed, — it was Gutenberg's third great undertaking, and issued in 1460, — bears witness to its worth and enduring vitality. Here we find the words derived from 'honorifico' explicitly given 'Unde honorificabiliter et hec honorificabilitas et hec honorificabilitas. Unde hec honorificabilitas et hec est longissima dictio,' etc. But Johannes de Janua also had a predecessor from whom he drew, and this is the *Liber derivationum* of Huguccio of Pisa, who taught Jurisprudence in Bologna in the twelfth century, and had Innocent III. among his pupils, he died, Bishop of Ferrara, in 1210. His book was never printed, but still exists in MS in Berlin. Here again we find the derivation of our word from *honorifico*. In point of fact, it turns out that *honorificabilitudinitas* was used in mediæval Latin with a definite meaning, as the following quotation will show, the only one, by the way, in which the full word appears in Ducange. In the eighth chapter of the third book of Albertino Mussato's *Historia Augusta*, composed in 1312, in an account of a Venetian embassy, we find 'Nam et maturus, cum Rex prima Italiae ostia contigisset, Legatos illo Dux direxerat cum regalibus exenis honorificabilitudinitatis,' etc. Whether or not under this high sounding word there lurks a caricature of the stiff *grandezza* of the Venetian ceremonials, as all the commentators, from Pignorus down, assert, it is hard to decide. Mussato's great contemporary, Dante, in his treatise, 'De vulgari eloquentia,' written about 1300, when speaking of the verbal resources of a poet, does not exclude polysyllables if they be duly mingled with shorter words, and mentions *benavventuratissimo, avventuratissimamente, sovramagnificentissimamente, quod endecasillabum est*, and then continues 'Posset adhuc inveniri plurimum syllabarum vocabulum sive verbum, sed quia capacitatem nostrorum omnium carminum superexcedit, rationi praesenti non videtur obnoxium, sicut et illud Onorificabilitudinitate, quod duodena perficitur syllaba in Vulgari, et in

Page. Peace, the peale begins.

46

Brag. Mounfier, are you not lettred ?

Page. Yes, yes, he teaches boyes the Horne-booke :

What is Ab speld backward with the horn on his head ?

49

46, etc *Page*] Moth Rowe

Rowe, +, Steev Var Knt, Hal Sta

47 [To Hol Cap

Cam II

Mounfier] *Mounsfieur* F₃F₄

49 *Ab*] *AB* Rowe II, +. a, b, Cap

48, 49 Two lines as verse, F₃F₄,

et seq

Grammatica tredena perficitur in duobus obliquis' Hermann's last reference is to Charlemagne's teacher, Petrus of Pisa, in whose *Excerpts* we find our word adduced as a paradigm of the feminine in *-as, -atis* 'Sic declinantur almitas, beatitas, ciuitas et reliqua' It is to be borne in mind that Petrus could not have been the inventor of the word, his book was only of *Excerpts* Hermann concludes his learned and interesting essay with the hope that his readers 'may find some pleasure in this wonderful arabesque of a word, albeit it has neither beginning nor end, because it enfolds the names of Dante and Shakespeare, and because it reveals how a purely literary word can survive, by means of the schools (as he believes) for nine hundred years,—a span of life to which neither by origin nor by form it had any title' In the *Shakespeare Jahrbuch*, xxxiii, p 271, 1897, there is a short article on '*honorifi*,' etc., which contains, however, nothing new that is of special interest in the study of the present passage —MURRAY (*N E D*) defines the abstract noun of which '*honorifi*,' etc., is the oblique case, as, 'Honourableness', and supplies a reference not previously given '*The Complaynt of Scotland*, 1548–9, Prolog If 14 b' In *Notes & Queries* (IX, ix, 494, June, 1902) GEORGE SFRONACH furnishes the extract from *The Complaynt of Scotland*, cited by Murray, as follows 'Hermes, quilk pat in his verkis thir lang tailit vordis, conturbabatur, constantinopolitani, innumerabilibus, solitudinibus There vas ane uthir that wrt in his verkis, gaudet honorificabilitudinitatibus,' etc —ED

44, 45 *flapdragon*] BRADLEY (*N E D*) The original sense may have been identical with a dialectal sense of *snaptdragon*, viz., a figure of a dragon's head with snapping jaws carried about by the mummers at Christmas, but of this there is no trace in our quotations I a 'A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them'—Johnson c A raisin or other thing thus caught and eaten [as in the present passage]

46 *peale*] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) defines this as 'a mighty sound,' but this is of doubtful propriety Does it not refer to bells, whose empty reverberations follow in due sequence?—ED

48 *Horne-booke*] MURRAY (*N E D*) A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often with the addition of the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a projecting piece for a handle A simpler and later form of this, consisting of the tablet without the horn covering, or a piece of stiff cardboard varnished, was also called a *Balldore* For an exhaustive account see A. W. Tuer, *Hist of the Horn-Book*, 1896 —HALLIWEIL In the horn-books of Shakespeare's time there was, at the end of the Lord's prayer, an old mark, consisting of three dots placed triangularly, which denoted conclusion 'In old time,' observes Johnson, in his *New Booke of New Conceits*, 1630,—'they used three prickes at the

Peda. Ba, *puericia* with a horne added.

50

Pag. Ba moft feely Sheepe, with a horne : you heare his learning.

Peda. *Quis quis*, thou Confonant?

53

50 *puericia*] *puentia* Ff

51 *feely*] QF., Hal *silly* F₃F₄ et cet.

51 *Ba*] *Ba* ! Coll

53 *Quis*] *Quis*, Rowe et seq

latter end of the crosse row, and at the end of their bookes, which they caused children to call tittle, tittle, tittle, signifying, that as there were three pricks, and those three made but one stop, even so there were three persons, and yet but one God ' It was the practice to learn each letter by itself, the letter being emphatically repeated, e g, —a per se a, b per se b, etc Black-letter hornbooks are exceedingly rare, and the greatest caution must be exercised in receiving any as genuine, several specimens having been fabricated of late years, and two, both of which are believed to be spurious, having found their way into the British Museum Hornbooks continued in general use in England until the commencement of the present century, but they are now entirely obsolete, and even specimens of those last in use are procured with great difficulty Shenstone speaks of the books of stature small, secured ' with pellucid horn, to save from fingers wet the letters fair ' A tale is related as illustrative of the readiness of Lord Erskine, who, when asked by a judge if a single sheet could be called a book, replied,—' the common horn-book, my lord ' [A W TUEK, in his Preface, speaks of having noted, in the following pages, ' something like one hundred and fifty ' horn books Mrs ALICE MORSE EARLE, in a letter, printed by Tuer (vol 1, p 135), says that horn-books ' were certainly in constant use in early colonial days ' in this country, but there certainly is not a single specimen ' in any of our large public or private libraries or historical collections in America ', she had, however, herself found one in a New England farm house —ED]

50 *Ba*] HALLIWELL This dialogue is constructed on the actual mode of the elementary education of the time, which has been partially continued to the present day That this is the case is seen by the following instructions given in the *Ludus Literarius or the Grammar Schoole*, 1627, p 19,—' Then teach them to put the consonants in order before every vowell and to repeate them oft over together, as thus to begin with b, and to say ba, be, bi, bo, bu So d, da, de, di, do, du When they can doe all these, then teach them to spell them in order, thus, What spells b-a ? If the childe cannot tell, teach him to say thus, b-a, ba so putting b before every vowell, to say b a, ba, b e, be, b-i, bi Then aske him againe what speils b a, and hee will tell you, so all the rest in order ' This scene appears to have been imitated by Ravenscroft in *Scaramouch a Philosopher*, 1677

51 *seely*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) Early modern English derived from Middle English *sely*, *selt*, derived from Anglosaxon *selig*, fortunate, prosperous, blessed 3 Simple, artless, innocent, harmless, silly Of this word, *silly* is a modern form with shortened vowel,—one of the few instances in which an original long e has become shortened to i

53 *Quis quis*] It is by no means certain that a comma should be added after 'Quis,' in order to correct the Pedant's indifferent Latin, which may have been intentional —ED

53 *Consonant*] The Pedant's wit is, I suppose, intentionally represented as

Pag. The laft of the fiue Vowels if You repeat them,
or the fift if I.

55

Peda. I will repeat them : a e I.

Pag. The Sheepe, the other two concludes it o u.

Brag. Now by the falt waue of the mediteranium , a
sweet tutch, a quicke vene we of wit, fnip fnap, quick &

59

54 *laß*] QFf, Rowe, Pope *third*
Theob et seq

55 *fift*] *fifth*, Theob *third*, Noyes

56 *a e I*] *a e I*— Rowe, + *a, e, I*,—
Cap et seq

57 *Sheepe,*] *sheep*, Rowe

it ou] QqFf *it out* Pope *it, o*,
u Theob + *it, o, u* Cap et seq

58 *falt waue*] *fault wane* Q
mediteranium] *Mediterraneum*

Rowe

59 *vene we*] Q_i *verne we* Q₂ *venewe*
F₂ *venue* Dyce, Cam Glo *venew* F₂ F₄
et cet

59 *fnip fnap,*] QFf, Rowe 1, Cap
snip, snap, Rowe 11 et cet

somewhat lumbering, wherefore it is possible that he here uses 'consonant' derivatively, thereby intimating that Moth, so far from being 'lettred,' is not even an independent letter —ED

54 *The last*] THEOBALD Is not the *last* and the *fifth* the same vowel? Though my correction ['the *third*'] restores but a poor conundrum, yet if it restores the poet's meaning, it is the duty of an editor to trace him in his lowest conceits By 'O, u,' Moth would mean—'Oh, you,'—that is, you are the sheep still, either way, no matter which of us repeats them [If Theobald's remark be true that 'you are the sheep either way,' where lies the necessity of changing 'last' to *third*? Moth knew that he could interrupt the Pedant at any letter Is, then, the interpretation too forced which suggests that Moth purposely framed his answer ambiguously, so as to lure the Pedant to a repetition of the vowels? The main thing was to make the Pedant repeat the vowels Let him but once begin, and Moth knew he could board him at any instant,—as, in fact, he did, and exactly at the right vowel —ED]

58 *salt waue of the mediteranium*] This sounds like a quotation —ED

59 *vene we*] KNIGHT Steevens' and Malone fiercely contradict each other as to the meaning of the word 'venew' 'The *cut and thrust* notes on this occasion exhibit a complete *match* between the two great Shakespearian *masters of defence*,' says Douce This industrious commentator gives us five pages to determine the controversy, the argument of which amounts to this, that 'venew' and *bout* equally denote a *hit* in fencing —WHIRNEY (*Cent Dict*) Also *venew*, *veney*, *venny*, *venie*, derived from Middle English (theoretical) *venue*, *venyw*, derived from Old French *venue*, a coming, equivalent to Spanish *venida*, arrival, attack in fencing, equivalent to Italian *venuta*, arrival, from Latin *venire*, come 2 In *old fencing*, a hit, attack, bout; a match or bout in cudgel-play, especially, a contest of regulated length, or a fixed number of thrusts or blows, hence (because the bout was often ended when one thrust was successful) a thrust, a lunge 'Three *veney*s for a dish of stewed prunes'—*Merry Wives*, I, 1, 296 [The present passage also quoted Douce (1, 234) quotes, from Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour* (I, 1v), Bobadill's answer to Matthew's request for a 'venue',—'Venue' *hie*, most gross denomina-

home, it reioyceth my intellectu, true wit.

60

Page. Offered by a childe to an olde man : which is wit-old.

Peda. What is the figure ? What is the figure ?

Page. Hornes.

Peda. Thou disputes like an Infant : goe whip thy Gigge. 65

Pag. Lend me your Horne to make one, and I will whip about your Infamie *vnum cita* a gigge of a Cuck-olds horne. 69

60	<i>intellect,</i>] <i>intellect</i> , Rowe	68	<i>vnum cita</i>] Qkf, Rowe, Pope.
65	<i>disputes</i>] Q <i>disputes't</i> F ₂ F ₃ ,		<i>circum circa</i> , Theob et seq (subs)
Cap	<i>disputes't</i> F ₄ et cet		<i>manu cita</i> Anon ap Cam <i>unum cito</i>
68	<i>Infamie</i>] <i>infamy</i> Rowe <i>infâmie</i>		Furnivall ap Cam
Cap			

tion, as ever I heard O, the stoccata, while you live, sir, note that ' And on this use of 'venue,' GIFFORD has the following note — ' Few terms have had more unprofitable pains wasted on them than this, which Bobadill dispatches in an instant It means, he says, the *stoccata*, and the *stoccata* is neither more nor less than the *thrust* — ED]

59 *snip snap*.] In quoting this line in his Notes, HALLIWELL prints 'snip-snap,' and treats it like a compound word 'The phrase,' he observes, 'was used to express the cutting of a tailor's shears, as in a proverb given in Holme's *Academy of Amory*, "snip-snap, quoth the tailor's shears," III, 290'

62 *wit-old*] This feeble pun on *wittol* is quoted by ELLIS (p 922) in a list of jokes in Shakespeare, where 'the very vague allusions shew how careful we must be not to lay too much stress on the identity of sounds in each word'

63 *figure* ?] Puttenham (*Arte of English Poesie*, 1589, book III) has a chapter (vii, ed Arber) 'Of Figures and figuratiue speeches,' which commences 'As figures be the instruments of ornament in euery language, so be they also in a sorte abuses or rather trespasses in speech, because they passe the ordinary limits of common utterance, and be occupied of purpose to deceiue the eare and also the minde,' etc Agun, Wilson (*Arte of Rhetorique*, 1553, p 172, ed 1584) defines 'Figure' as 'a certaine kinde, either of sentence, Oration, or woorde, vsed after some newe or straunge wise, much vnlike to that whiche men commonly vse to speake' — ED

65 *disputes*] See 'Thou now requests,' V, II, 221, and compare 'Euery day thou dafts me,' etc — *Othello*, IV, II, 207, 'Honest Iago, that lookes dead with greeuing, Speake' — *Ibid* II, II, 201, 'O perur'd woman, thou do'st stone my heart, And makes me call,' etc — *Ibid* V, II, 79, 'That thou Reuists thus the glimpses,' etc — *Hamlet*, I, iv, 53, 'Thou hotly lusts to vse her' — *Lear*, IV, vi, 160 For many other instances where *s* is substituted for *st* in the second person singular of a verb, see WALKER (*Crit* II, 126) or FRANZ (p 1) Is there any need, in a modern text, of correcting this ungrammatical but smoothen form? — LD

67 *your Horne*] See 'gigge,' IV, III, 172

68 *vnum cita*] THEOBALD Moth would certainly say *circum circa*, that is, about and about — ELLIS (p 971) Perhaps *intra extra* may have been meant, compare LIV I, 26, '*verbera, vel intra pomorium . vel extra pomorium*,' but it was,

Clow. And I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst haue it to buy Ginger bread: Hold, there is the very Remuneration I had of thy Maister, thou halfpenny purse of wit, thou Pidgeon-egge of discretion. O & the heauens were so pleased, that thou wert but my Bastard, What a ioyfull father wouldst thou make mee? Goe to, thou hast it *ad dungil*, at the fingers ends, as they say.

Peda. Oh I smell false Latine, *dunghel* for *unguem*.

Brag. *Artf-man* *præambulat*, we will bee singled from the barbarous Do you not educate youth at the Charge-house on the top of the Mountaine?

70 *And*] QFf, Rowe, Pope *An'*
Theob II, Warb Johns *An* Theob ret cet

73 *O &*] *O* and QF₂, *O*, and F₃F₄,
Rowe, Pope I *O*, that Pope II, Theob
Warb Johns *O*, an Han Cap Var
78 et seq

74 *wert*] *wart* Q₁

76 *dungil*] *dunghil* F₄ *dunghill*
Theob et seq

77 *dunghel*] *dunghill* Theob et seq

78 *Artf-man*] *Arts-man*, Theob

78 *preambulat*,] QFf, Hal *pream-*
bula, Rowe, Pope *præ-ambulate*, Cam
Glo *pærambulat*, Brae, Huds *præ-*
ambula, Theob et cet

singled] *singuled* Q₁, Cam Glo

Wh II

79, 80 *Charge-house*] QF₂ *Charge-*
house F₃F₄ *large house* Coll I conj
II, III (MS) *cleargie-house* Ingleby
church-close Kinnear *grange-house*
Huds conj (withdrawn)

no doubt, some well-known school urchin's allusion to a method of flogging [I cannot think it should be altered 'Unum citi' may have been a phrase in every school-boy's mouth Can we not all remember such meaningless perversions in our callow youth? There is one which was current nearly a hundred years ago, in 1810, among the Latin-School boys in Boston (so my father told me), which was equally current among school-boys in Philadelphia forty years later It ran 'Tityre, tu, pepperbox, sub tegmine fat chops', it probably owed its vitality to its sheer unutterable nonsense Let 'vnum citi' stand —ED]

76 *ad dungil*] A II CRUICKSHANK (*Noctes Shakespearianæ*, p 48) This may be a reminiscence of the *Carmen de moribus*, which is printed at the end of 'the Construction of the eight parts of speech' [in Lily's *Grammatica*] where, among the other injunctions we find this line,—'Et quæcunque mihi reddis discantur ad unguem' The play upon words may have been a school-boy's, like 'drunk himself out of his five sentences' in *Merry Wives*, I, i, 180

77 I smell false Latine] See BAYNIS, note on I 33, above

78 *Arts-man*] WALKER (*Crit* III, 41) *Artsman* (the hyphen is unnecessary), i.e. professor of the arts (*artes humanioris* or *liberalis*) Massinger, *Emperor of the East*,—'What have you there? Cleon The triumphs of an artsman O'er all infirmities,' etc, IV, iv I have met with it several times in old plays

78 *singled*] MADDEFN (p 32, footnote) 'When he (the hart) is hunted and doth first leave the hearde, we say that he is *syngled* or empryned'—*Noble Arte of Venerie or Hunting*, etc, 1575 Armado here uses a term of art The Q₁, pirated doubtless by some one ignorant of the language of the chase, reads *singuled*

79, 80 *Charge-house*] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* II, 324) Is a free-school, or

Peda. Or *Mons* the hill. 81

Brag. At your sweet pleafure, for the Mountaine.

Peda. I doe *sans question*.

Bra. Sir, it is the Kings moft sweet pleafure and affection, to congratulate the Princeffe at her Paulion, in the *pofteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the after-noon. 85

Ped. The *pofterior* of the day, moft generous fir, is liable, congruent, and meafurable for the after-noon: the word is well culd, chofe, sweet, and apt I doe assure you 90
fir, I doe assure

Brag. Sir, the King is a noble Gentleman, and my familiar, I doe assure ye very good friend: for what is in- 93

81 the hill] on the hill Rowe	90 you] Om Q _a
84 moft sweet] sweet Q _a	91 assure] assure you Ktly
86 pofteriors] pofterior Han Johns	93 ye very] Q ₁ Ff, Hal Dyce 1, Cam.
90 chofe] Q, Cap Var Ran Mal	Glo ye, my very Rowe, +, Dyce 11, 111,
Steev Var Knt, Coll Cam Glo Ktly	Huds you, my very Cap Coll 11, 111,
choife F _a chosen Coll 11 choice F ₃ F ₄	Sing Ktly you very Q _a et cet
et cet	

one founded by public contribution, ever called so? If not, I suspect it should be *church-house* Cf 'like a pedant that keeps a schoole i' th' church'—*Twelfth Night*, III, 11, 75 [q v in this ed]—CAPELL (*Gloss* p 12) A corruption of—*Charter-house*, and that of—*Chartreuse*, a Convent of Monks, call'd—*Carthusians*. [*Chartreuse* was also put forth by J C CROSBY in *The Am Bibliopolist*, April, 1875, and adopted by Hudson (ed 11) in his text]—STEEVENS I suppose the *free school*—DYCE Is this a misprint?—HALLIWELL This appears to be an affected term, coined for the occasion, for a school, or a house where the charge of youth is undertaken It is just possible an oblique allusion is intended to Parnassus [ROLFE, in saying that it is possibly a corruption, put intentionally into the mouth of Armado, substantially agrees with Halliwell, (omitting the reference to Parnassus,) and the present editor agrees with both]

90 chose] For examples of this curtailed form of past participles see Shakespeare *passim*, or ABBOTT, § 343

90, 93 assure you assure ye] FRANZ (§ 142) The plays vary very decidedly in the frequency of the use of *ye* It occurs with moderate frequency in *Henry IV* and *Henry V*, but is rare in *Ioues Labour's Lost* (5 times), *Othello* (3 times), *Merry Wives* (once) Any difference in the use of *ye* and *you* is hardly to be discerned, both forms are occasionally found side by side, and with no appreciable difference of meaning [See I, 1, 48 (*yele* Q₁), IV, 11, 11, V, 11, 722 (rhyme), V, 11, 907]

93 assure ye very good] The needlessness of Rowe's addition 'my very good friend,' adopted by excellent editors, is shown, I think, by the parenthesis in the text of the *Variorum* of 1773 'and my familiar, (I do assure you,) very good friend'—ED

ward betweene vs, let it passe. I doe befeech thee remember thy curtesie. I befeech thee apparell thy head : 95

94 *passe* I] *pass*—I Rowe *pass*—
[to Cost] I Wh 1.

94, 95 *remember*] *refrain* Cap Ran
remember not Mal conj Hal

95. *curtesie* I] *curtesie*—I Rowe
curtesy, I Cap *curtesy*, [to Hol] I Wh 1
head] head, Rowe, Pope
head,—Theob Warb Johns

93, 94 inward] STEEVENS That is, confidential

95 *remember thy curtesie*] CAPELL (p 210) There was small occasion to bid the Pedant '*remember his curtesy*', he does *remember* it, Armado's great speeches have that instant uncap'd him, and he stands making his reverences to convey these ideas, and to make the passage consistent, a better word than *refrain* does not present itself to the editor's memory—MALONE I believe the word *not* was inadvertently omitted by the transcriber or compositor, and that we should read,—'*remember not thy curtesy*' Armado is boasting of the familiarity with which the King treats him, and intimates that when he and his Majesty converse, the King lays aside all state and makes him wear his hat 'I do beseech thee, (will he say to me) *remember not thy curtesy, do not observe any ceremony with me, be covered*' 'The putting off the hat at table (says Florio, in his *Second Fruits*, 1591,) is a kind of *courtesie* or ceremonie rather to be avoided than otherwise' These words may, however, be addressed by Armado to Holofernes, whom we may suppose to have stood uncovered from respect to the Spaniard If this was the poet's intention, they ought to be included in a parenthesis To whomsoever the words are supposed to be addressed, the emendation appears to me equally necessary It is confirmed by *Mid N D*, 'Give me your neif Pray you *leave your curtesy*, mounsier'—STEEVENS I suppose Armado means,—remember that all this time thou art standing with thy hat off—KNIGHT The construction of the text is,—for what is confidential between us, let it pass,—notice it not,—I do beseech thee remember thy curtesy,—remember thy obligation to silence as a gentleman Holofernes then bows, upon which Armado says, I beseech thee apparell thy head, and then goes on with his confidential communications, which he finishes by saying,—Sweet heart, I do implore secrecy—DYCE, in his *Few Notes* (p 56), published in 1853, agreed emphatically with Malone, and maintained that 'Nothing can be more evident than that Shakespeare wrote "*remember not thy curtesy*" Holofernes had taken off his hat, and Armado condescendingly says,—"Don't stand on curtesy, apparell thy head"' Possibly, influenced by Dyce's earnestness, HALLIWELL accepted Malone's *not* and installed it in his text But when DYCE, four years after issuing his *Few Notes*, published his *First Edition*, he withdrew his approval of Malone, and said that when he so expressed himself he had forgotten the following passage in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*—'To me, sir' What do you mean? Pray you, remember your court'sy [Reads] *To his most selected friend, Master Edward Knowell*—What might the gentleman's name be, sir, that sent it?—Nay, pray you be cover'd'—*Works*, 1, 14, ed Gifford 'But,' says KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 109), after giving this quotation from Jonson, 'the negative may have been omitted here also'—R G WHITE (ed 1) The obscurity has arisen from supposing both sentences to be addressed to the same person The Clown, who was present, probably forgot the curtesy which the Pedant remembered, and Armado reminds the peasant of his duty to his betters, and waives the civility on the part of Holofernes [At a later

mustachio : but sweet heart let that passe. By the world 101
 I recount no fable, some certaine speciall honours it
 pleaseth his greatnesse to impart to *Armado* a Souldier,
 a man of trauell, that hath seene the world . but let that
 passe ; the very all of all is: but sweet heart, I do implore 105
 secrecie, that the King would haue mee present the
 Princessse (sweet chucked) with some delightfull ostenta-
 tion, or shew, or pageant, or anticke, or fire-worke :
 Now, vnderstanding that the Curate and your sweet self
 are good at such eruptions, and sodaine breaking out of 110
 myrth (as it were) I haue acquainted you withall, to
 the end to craue your assistance.

Peda. Sir, you shall present before her the Nine Wor- 113

101 <i>mustachio</i>] <i>mustachie</i> Q	(subs)
By] <i>But</i> Rowe 11	108 <i>anticke</i>] <i>antique</i> Q
102 <i>fable</i> ,] <i>fable</i> , Rowe et seq	110 <i>sodaine</i>] <i>sodain</i> F ₃ <i>sudain</i> F ₄ ,
105 <i>all is but</i>] QF ₂ F ₄ <i>all is but</i> ,	<i>breaking out</i>] <i>breakings-out</i> Cap
F ₃ , Rowe 1 <i>all is—but</i> , Rowe 11 et cet	Walker, Dyce 11, 111 <i>breakings out</i> Var
106 <i>secrete</i> ,] <i>secrete</i> Q <i>secretly</i> ,	'73, '78, '85, Ran Coll 111 <i>breaking-</i>
Rowe 1 <i>secrecy</i> — Rowe 11 et seq	<i>out</i> Dyce 1

outgrowth, said, especially, of hair, nails, feathers [The present passage is quoted. Compare *Mer of Venice*, III, ii, 93, where 'the beards of Hercules and frowning Mars' are called 'valors excrement']

107 *chucked*] MURRAY (*N E D*) *st* 2 A familiar term of endearment, applied to husbands, wives, children, close companions (In this sense, taken by Dr Johnson to be corrupted from *chick*, *chicken*) [See 'Sweet chucked', V, ii, 732]

110 *breaking out*] After examining the thirty pages and more devoted by WALKER (*Crit* 1, 233) to examples of 'the final *s* interpolated and omitted in the first folio,' a student will readily accede, I think, to the propriety of adding *s* to 'breaking' in this line, thereby keeping it in accord with 'eruptions' Cf V, ii, 803 —ED

113 *Nine Worthies*] These were Three *Gentiles* Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, three *Jews* Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, three *Christians* Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon —BREWER, *Reader's Handbook* [In the next scene only five Worthies are represented, namely, Pompey, Alexander, Hercules, Judas Maccabæus, and Hector, of these, Pompey and Hercules are not in the foregoing list]

113-119 *Peda* Sir *Worthies*] This speech is properly given to the Pedant, it is his style throughout, including the delicate flattery of adopting *Armado's* phrase, 'the posterior of the day' 'Holofernes' (line 114), therefore, cannot be right even without the 'Sir,' to which he had no title The question is,—shall 'Holofernes' be erased or changed to the name with which the compositor's reader continually confounds it *Nathan-el*? The first line is evidently addressed to *Armado*, who has said that the King 'would haue mee' present an entertainment for the Princess, and the Pedant replies, 'Sir *you* shall present,' etc The rest of the speech is a pompous rehearsal of *Armado's* purpose, delivered by the Pedant to the

thies. Sir *Holofernes*, as concerning some entertainment of time, some shew in the posterior of this day, to bee rendred by our assistants the Kings command : and this most gallant, illustrate and learned Gentleman, before the Princeesse : I say none so fit as to present the Nine Worthies. 115

Curat. Where will you finde men worthy enough to present them ? 120

Peda. *Iofua*, your selfe:my selfe, and this gallant gentleman *Iudas Machabeus* ; this Swaine (because of his 123

114 *Sir Holofernes*] QFf *Sir, Rowe*,
+, *Cam. Glo* *ssr*, [to *Nathaniel*] *Han*
Sir Nathaniel Cap et cet

116 *rendred*] *rended* Q *rend'red*
Hal

assistants] QFf, *Rowe*, *Pope*,
Theob. Warb Cam Glo Ktly assist-
ance *Theob conj. Han* et cet

the Kings] Q *at the Kings Ff*,
Rowe, +, *Cap Var* '78, '85, *Hal Sing*
Dyce, Cam. Glo Ktly, Coll III

117 *Gentleman*] *gentleman's* Cap.
conj

118. *as to present*] *to present* F₄ *to*
present as *Dyce conj Huds.*

122 *Iofua*] *Joshua* *Pope.*

my selfe, and] QFf *Om Rowe*,
+ *myself and Cam Glo. myself Al-*
exander, or Hector, and Furnivall my-
self, or Cap et cet.

122, 123 *gentleman*] *man* *Pope II*,
Theob Warb Johns

123 *Machabeus*] *Maccabaus* Cap

Curate, who replies to it On the stage this could be made clear enough, but for the reader we must follow either *Rowe* or *Capell* To omit the name '*Holofernes*' altogether, and make two consecutive sentences begin in the same way with '*Sir*,' although addressed to two different persons, will, it may be feared, confuse rather than aid a reader Once before (IV, II, 153) we were obliged to transform '*Sir Holofernes*' into '*Sir Nathaniel*,' and being in blood stepped in so far, I think we might as well repeat the crime here —ED

116, 117 *assistants*. *Gentleman*,] I cannot see the propriety of changing '*assistants*' into *assistance*, nor of reading '*at the King's command*' The two '*assistants*' are '*the King's command*' and '*this learned Gentleman*', the passage needs merely punctuation, thus — '*to be rendred, by our assistants,— the King's command, and this most gallant, illustrate, and learned Gentleman,— before the Princess*' This is the punctuation (not the text), begun by *Steevens* in the *Variorum* of 1778, and continued until the appearance of *Halliwel's* Edition in 1855 —ED

122 *my selfe, and*] The text is unintelligible, either a name has been omitted, for which '*and*' is a corruption,—according to the *Cam Ed*, *Nicholson* conjectured that for '*and*' we should read *David*, and *Furnivall* conjectures *Alexander*—or '*and*' should be converted into *or*, a change which *Capell* made, with the remark that '*it were abusing the reader to detain him a single moment in proving [its] present mending*' In favour of the assumption that in '*and*' there lies concealed some *Worthy's* name, is the fact that only four *Worthies* are here mentioned, whereas in the next scene five are impersonated After *COLLIER* had made the discovery, now historic, of a copy of the Second Folio, bearing in its margins numberless MS

great limme or ioynt) shall passe Pompey the great, the
Page Hercules.

125

Brag. Pardon sir, error: He is not quantitie enough
for that Worthies thumb, hee is not so big as the end of
his Club.

Peda. Shall I haue audience? he shall present *Hercu-*
les in minortie: his *enter* and *exit* shall bee strangling a

130

124 <i>pass</i>] <i>pass</i> for Han Cap Coll	Rowe, + <i>the page</i> for Ktly
ii (MS), Dyce ii, iii, Ktly <i>present</i>	125 Hercules] <i>Hercules</i> ,— Dyce,
Lettsom (Walker, <i>Crit</i> ii, 298) <i>pass</i>	Cam Glo
as Cam. Edd conj Coll iii	126 <i>sir</i> ,] <i>sir</i> , Coll Dyce, Cam
124, 125 <i>the Page</i>] <i>and the Page</i>	Glo

changes, SINGER announced that he, too, had a Second Folio similarly illuminated. In the present passage COLLIER'S MS Corrector is frugal of changes,—he transforms merely 'and' into *or*, as in Capell's text, and in line 124 reads, as in Hanmer, 'pass for Pompey'. But SINGER'S MS Corrector is lavish, he gives us —'Alexander yourself, myself Judas Maccabeus, and this gallant gentleman Hector, this swain,' etc, concluding with 'pass for Pompey'.—MARSHALL places a dash after 'myself' and observes that 'some word or words seem to have dropped out of the text. As we have printed it, Holofernes stops short, as if he had not made up his mind what part he was going to take, below, he says he himself will play three of the worthies'. This is certainly good, and has the merit of leaving the text undisturbed. The only possible objection which I can see is that it introduces an element of vacillation into the Pedant's character for which we have no special warrant. The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS remark that 'there is some corruption in this passage, which cannot with certainty be removed'. Consequently, they have obelised the line in the *Globe Edition*. If any change in the text is to be made to render the line intelligible (which is not always necessary, I think,—a little wholesome obscurity is now and then nourishing), it should be made in the line of least resistance, and this is to change, with Capell, 'and' into *or*.—ED

124 *pass*] MALONE. If the text be right, the speaker must mean that the swain shall *surpass* Pompey, 'because of his great limb'.—STEEVENS. 'Pass' seems to mean, shall *march* in the procession for him, *walk* as his representative. [After quoting this note of Steevens, DYCE, in his *Second Edition*, places, at its conclusion, two exclamation marks. In his *Third Edition* this weak reduplication is omitted. In his *First Edition* he observes, 'If the author had written "pass for Pompey," etc, he would also have written "the page for Hercules"'. This remark is also wisely omitted in his subsequent editions. The CAMBRIDGE EDITORS conjecture 'pass as', an extremely probable conjecture, in the compositor's mind the *as* was absorbed in 'pass'. There is, however, no need of any conjecture or of any change. 'Pass' may be, with authority, here used for *surpass* in Sidney's *Arcadia*, we read 'Thighes That Albion clues in whiteness passe With hanches smooth as looking-glasse'.—Lib ii, p 143, ed 1598.—ED

126 He is not] Possibly *the* is absorbed in the final *t* of 'not'. 'He is not' quantitie,' etc.—ED

Snake ; and I will haue an Apologie for that purpose. 131

Pag. An excellent deuice : fo if any of the audience
hisse, you may cry, Well done *Hercules*, now thou cru-
sheth the Snake ; that is the way to make an offence gra-
cious, though few haue the grace to doe it. 135

Brag. For the rest of the Worthies ?

Peda I will play three my selfe.

Pag. Thrice worthy Gentleman.

Brag. Shall I tell you a thing ?

Peda. We attend. 140

Brag. We will hauc, if this fadge not, an Antique. I
beseech you follow.

Ped. *Via* good-man *Dull*, thou haft spoken no word
all this while. 144

132. <i>fo</i> for Pope II, Theob	Warb	Johns
Johns	138	<i>Thrice worthy</i>] <i>Thrice-worthy</i>
135 <i>to doe</i>] <i>to know</i> Han	Theob	
136 <i>Worthies</i> ?] <i>Worthies</i> ,—	Theob	

131 *Apologie*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 2 Justification, explanation, or excuse, of an incident or course of action [The present line is quoted]

134, 135 *offence gracious*] STILEVENS That is, to convert an offence against yourselves into a dramatic propriety [May it not be simply, to accept an offence gracefully?—ED]

139 *a thing*] For other instances where *a* is used emphatically for *some*, a *certain*, see ABBOTT, § 81, or FRANZ, § 222

141 *fadge*] BRADIFY (*N E D*) Etymology unknown, first found late in 16th century I *intransitive* Of things To fit, suit, be suitable

141, 142 *an Antique follow*] Collier's MS reads, 'an antick, I beseech you, to follow'—BRAE (p 100) But the received reading cannot be right The extravagantly polite Armado, who apologised to the welkin for sighing in its face, would never permit, much less ask, Holofernes to *follow*! That word is probably a misprint for *fellow* 'I beseech you, fellow,' addressed to Dull as one who could perform an antic This reading is confirmed by Holofernes immediately turning to Dull to rally him—'*Via*, goodman Dull' etc., and by Dull's answer, consenting to 'make one in a dance, or so', or 'play on a tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the hay' [HUDSON adopted this conjecture of BRAE]

143 *Via*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) (Italian *via*, come, come on, away, enough, etc., an exclamation of encouragement, impatience, etc., an elliptical use of *via* way) Away! off! formerly a word of encouragement from commanders to their men, riders to their horses, etc., and also an expression of impatience, defiance, etc [It occurs again in the next scene, line 118 It is spelled *fia* in the QqFf in *Mer of Ven* II, II, 10, which see, if necessary, for quotation from Gervase Markham, *Country Contentments*, 1615, pp 40, 45 For other similar exclamations, see FRANZ, § 107.—ED]

143. *good-man*] FURNIVALL (*New Sh Soc Trans* 1877-9, p. 104) · The Good-

Dull. Nor vnderstood none neither fir. 145

Ped. Alone, we will employ thee.

Dull. Ile make one in a dance, or so : or I will play
on the taber to the Worthies, & let them dance the hey.

Ped. Most *Dull*, honest *Dull*, to our sport away. *Exit.* 149

146. *Alone,*] QFf *All's one Dan-*
iel *Allons,* Rowe et seq

147, 148 Two lines, ending *play*

hey Hal Dyce, Cam Glo

147 *I will*] will F₃F₄, Rowe 1

148 *hey*] *Hay* Rowe et seq.

149 *Most Dull, honest Dull*] *Most*

dull, honest, Dull Theob Warb Johns.

Most dull, honest Dull Cap et seq

man or Yeoman is treated in Sir Thomas Smith's *Commonwealth* (bk I, ch 20) as follows 'I call him a yeoman whome our lawes doe call *Legalem hominem*, . . which is, a free man borne English, and may dispend of his owne free land in yeerely revenue to the summe of xl s sterling This maketh vi li of our currant money at this present [1565] This sort of people confesse themselves to be no Gentlemen These be not called *maisters*, for that (as I said) pertaineth to Gentlemen only But to their surnames men adde *Goodman* as if the surname be Luter, Finch, White, Browne, they are called "*goodman* Luter, *goodman* Finch, *goodman* White, *goodman* Browne," amongst their neighbours'—chap 23 (new ed 1612)

146 *Alone*] See note, IV, III, 402

147 or so] For examples where this phrase conveys a sense of vagueness or uncertainty, see FRANZ, § 299

147, 148 *Ile hey*] HALLIWELL Although these lines are not very harmonious, it can scarcely be doubted that honest Dull speaks a jingling rhyme, which is carried on in the reply of Holofernes The early English Dramatists were exceedingly fond of concluding scenes with rhyming couplets or triplets, and, in the present instance, each line is a perfect verse in itself, which renders the supposition that the author intended the two speeches to be given as prose highly improbable [To the same effect WALKER (*Crit* 1, 7)]

148 *hey*] HALLIWELL The 'hay' was an old country dance, which continued in fashion for upwards of two centuries It is mentioned by Horman very early in the sixteenth century—CHAPPELLI (p 629) The hay was danced in a line as well as in a circle, and it was by no means a rule that hands should be given in passing To dance the hey or hay became a proverbial expression signifying to wist about, or wind in and out without making any advance In Davies's *Orchestra* we find 'Thus, when at first, Love had them marshalled, Ile taught them Rounds and winding Heyes to tread' [ed Arber's *Garner*, V, p 39] When danced by many in a circle, if hands were given, it was like the 'grande chaine' of a quadrille [In Thoinot Arbeau's *Orchesographie*, 1588, there is a description of the 'Branle de la Haye,' which is by no means easy to comprehend But mortification over our failure is alleviated by the remark of the pupil, Capriol, at the close, who plaintively observes 'I do not exactly understand what you say about this haye' Whereupon Arbeau imparts this more explicit instruction 'You will understand it very easily, thus suppose that there are three dancers (which is the smallest number to dance it), and imagine that they are placed like these letters A B C In the first four steps of the air of the Hay, A and B change places, passing to the left, then in the four

[Scene II.]

Enter Ladies.

I

Qu. Sweet hearts we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings come thus plentifully in.

A Lady wal'd about with Diamonds : Look you, what I
haue from the louing King.

5

Rofa. Madam, came nothing else along with that ?

Qu. Nothing but this : yes as much loue in Rime,
As would be cram'd vp in a sheet of paper
Wnt on both sides the leafe, margent and all,

9

Scene III Pope, +. Act V Cap
Scene II Var '73 et seq

Scene, before the Princess's Pavil-
ion Theob The same Cam

1. Enter] Enter the Ladyes Q
Enter Princess, and Ladies Ff Enter
the Princess, Katherine, Rosaline, and
Maria Cap

4, 5 *Look King*] Separate line,
Pope et seq

4 *A Lady*] *All ladies* Lettsom (Wal-
ker, *Crit* III, 42)

wal'd] *walde* Q *wall'd* F₄

5 *louing*] Om F₃F₄, Rowe

7 *this*] *this* ? Rowe et seq

9 *on*] a Q o' Cam Glo

second measures, A and C change places, passing to the right, they will then be in this position B C A B and C will then change as before, and next B and A, thus, in the third series of steps of the air of the hay, their position will be thus C A B In the four following steps C will change with A, then C with B, and their positions will thus be found as at the beginning A B C' Capriol asks whether or not there will be the same interlacing when the dancers are more than three Arbeau replies 'Of course, but it must be borne in mind that as soon as A has changed his place he must continue in movement, carrying on the changes throughout the line, so that all are soon in motion'—p 91, Reprint 1888 A free translation, but accurately giving the steps, as well as I can understand them It seems clear that when many dancers are thus in motion, the movement is not unlike the 'grande chaine'—ED]

1 *Enter Ladies*] COLLIER (ed II) 'With presents,' adds the MS Corrector, meaning that the Princess and her ladies, on their entrance, displayed the gifts of their several suitors It is not a necessary part of the stage-direction, and was clearly meant for the performers

4, 5 *A Lady Diamonds Look King*] WALKER (*Crit* III, 42) : Surely these lines ought to change places [Hudson adopted this change, which seems quite harmless]

9 *on both sides the leafe*] ABBOTT (§ 202) has gathered several instances where 'it would seem that a prepositional phrase is condensed into a preposition, just as *by the side of* (Chaucer, "*byside* Bathe") becomes *be-side* and governs an object' Thus here, 'on both sides' becomes a preposition Thus, also, Abbott would explain, 'She is as forward of our [her, F₁] breeding as She is *in the rear* our birth'—*Wint Tale*, IV, iv, 659 (of this ed) Again, '*On this side* Tiber'—*Jul Cæs* III, II, 254 Or see FRANZ, § 390, where this grammatical form is discussed, and examples given of prepositional clauses which assume the function, and, at times, the form of a preposition

That he was faine to seale on *Cupids* name. 10

Rofa. That was the way to make his god-head wax :
For he hath beene fue thousand yeeres a Boy.

Kath. I, and a shrewd vnhappy gallowes too.

Rof. You'll nere be friends with him, a kild your sifter.

Kath. He made her melancholy, sad, and heauy, and 15
so she died : had she beene Light like you, of such a mer-
rie nimble stirring spint, she might a bin a Grandam ere
she died. And so may you : For a light heart liues long.

Rof. What's your darke meaning moufe, of this light
word? 20

12 yeeres] yeere Q	<i>spirit, died long</i> Ff et seq
13 shrewd] shrowde Q shrowd Cap	17 nimble stirring] nimble-stirring
14 nere] neare Q ne're Ff	Cap
a] he Rowe, +, Var Ran Mal	a bin] QF, a' been Coll Hal
Steev Var Knt, Hal Dyce, Wh 1 a'	ha' been Dyce, Wh Cam. Glo. have
Cap Coll Sta Cam Glo Ktly	been F ₃ F ₄ et cet
15 He . heauy,] Separate line, QFf	a Grandam] Grandam Q a
et seq	Grandom Rowe 1 a grandame Cap
15-18 Four lines, ending you	19 mouf[e] mouce Q

10 That] For examples where *so* is omitted before 'that,' see ABBOTT (§ 283), where it is remarked that, 'in all these omissions the missing word can be so easily supplied from its correspondent that the desire of brevity is a sufficient explanation of the omission'

11 wax] The quibble is manifest between 'wax,' the noun, and 'wax,' the verb

12 a Boy] HALLIWELL Compare, 'This is thy worke, thou God for euer blinde Though thousands old, a Boy entit'led still'—Sidney, *Arcadia* [Lib II, chap 16, p 174, ed 1590]

13 shrewd] SKEAT Malicious, cunning The old sense is 'malicious' Middle English *schreued*, accursed, depraved, hence malicious, past participle of *schreuen*, to curse, from the adjective *schrewe*, malicious

13 vnhappy gallowes] Compare, 'Millions of yeares th' old driuell Cupid lues, . In this our world a hang-man for to be, Of all those fooles, that will haue all they see'—Sidney, *Arcadia*, Lib II, chap 16, p 165, ed 1590 By the light of this quotation is it not possible that 'gallows' does not here mean he who is 'deserving of the gallows,' as MURRAY (*N E D*) here explains it, but he who officiates at the gallows, the hangman? Of course, in Sidney's lines 'hang-man' does not necessarily mean one who hangs,—a hangman means merely an executioner 'Unhappy' may be causative —ED

16-18 so she died ere she died] PATER (*Macmillan's Maga* December, 1885, p 89) The lines in which Katherine describes the blighting through love of her younger sister are one of the most touching things in older literature

17 a bin] FRANZ (§ 19, *Anmerkung*) The presence of *ha's* for *has* points to the existence of a shortened form *ha* (*ha'*), which in fact is found with tolerable frequency (especially in the Qtos of *Othello*), far more seldom do we find 'a' for *have*

- Kat.* A light condition in a beauty darke. 21
Rof. We need more light to finde your meaning out.
Kat. You'll marre the light by taking it in snuffe :
 Therefore Ile darkely end the argument.
Rof. Look what you doe, you doe it stil i'th darke. 25
Kat. So do not you, for you are a light Wench.
Rof. Indeed I waigh not you, and therefore light.
Ka. You waigh me not, O that's you care not for me.
Rof. Great reafon · for past care, is still past cure.
Qu. Well bandied both, a set of Wit well played. 30
 But *Rosaline*, you haue a Fauour too?
 Who sent it? and what is it?
Ros. I would you knew.
 And if my face were but as faire as yours,
 My Fauour were as great, be witnesse this. 35
 Nay, I haue Verfes too, I thanke *Becrowne*,
 The numbers true, and were the numbring too, 37

23 <i>You'll</i>] <i>Yole</i> Q	30 <i>bandied</i>] <i>handled</i> F ₄ , Rowe.
25 <i>Look</i>] <i>Look</i> , Theob	31, 32 One line, F ₄ , Rowe
<i>you doe it</i>] <i>and do it</i> Pope u,	31 <i>too</i> ?] <i>too</i> , Theob et seq
Theob Warb Johns	34 <i>And if</i>] QFf, Rowe, +, Sing
29 <i>care cure</i>] QFf, Rowe, Pope,	Ktly <i>An if</i> Cap et cet
Ktly (misprint) <i>cure care</i> Thiriby	35 <i>great</i> ,] <i>great</i> , Theob Warb et seq
ap Theob et seq	36 <i>Verfes</i>] <i>Vearfis</i> Q

23 *in snuffe*] JOHNSON 'Snuff' signifies both the cinder of a candle and hasty anger [Cf *Mid N D V*, i, 260, & *Hen IV* I, iii, 41,—a common phrase STAUNTON gives several examples from the Dramatists, and FURNIVALL (*New Sh. Soc Trans* 1877-9, p 116) supplies one from Bp Babington on *The Ten Commandments*, 1588, p 92]

26 *light Wench*] One of the endless puns on *light* in weight, and *light* in conduct 'A quibble,' says Dr Johnson, in his inimitable *Preface*, 'has some malignant power over [Shakespeare's] mind, and its fascinations are irresistible It was to him the fatal Cleopatra, for which he lost the world and was content to lose it'—ED

29 *past care*, etc] MALONE 'Things past redress are now with me past care'—*Rich II* II, iii, 171 [Again, 'Things without all remedie Should be without regard'—*Macbeth*, III, ii, 16, 'When remedies are past, the griefes are ended'—*Othello*, I, iii, 228, 'What's gone, and what's past helpe Should be past greefe'—*Winter's Tale*, III, ii, 241, 'Past cure I am, now reason is past care'—*Sonn* 147 These quotations would fully justify Thiriby's change of the text even were the error less manifest—ED]

30 *bandied set*] Terms borrowed from Tennis

35 *Fauour*] A pun on 'favour,' a gift, and 'favour,' beauty

37 *numbers numbring*] That is, the rhythm is true, and were the subject of the rhythm equally true, I were, etc—ED

I were the fairest goddesse on the ground. 38

I am compar'd to twenty thousand fairs.

O he hath drawne my picture in his letter. 40

Qu. Any thing like?

Rof. Much in the letters, nothing in the praise.

Qu. Beauteous as Incke . a good conclusion.

Kat. Faire as a text B. in a Coppie booke.

Rof. Ware pensals. How? Let me not die your debtor, 45

39 *fairs*] Q *fares* F₂F₃ *fairies*
F₄, Rowe

42 *praise*] *phrase* Ran conj

43 *as*] Om F₄, Rowe

44 *B*] R Coll MS

45 *Ware*] QFf, Rowe, +, Cap Rlfe
'Ware Johns et seq

45 *pensals*] *penfalls* Q *penfils*
Ff *pencils* Rowe *pencils*, Han Hal
Dyce, Sta Wh Cam Glo *pencils*!
Cap Steev Knt, Coll Ktlv *reprisals*
Gould

How? *ho?* Han Hal. Dyce,
Sta Wh Cam Glo *now* Gould

39 *fairs*] For other examples of the conversion of adjectives into substantives, whence arise two forms, singular and plural, which in some cases bear a specialised meaning, see FRANZ, § 74, or ABBOTT, § 5

42 *Much . praise*] I suppose this rather obscure sentence means that the resemblance was great in the dark colour of the letters, but not at all in the substance of the praise The Queen catches the idea and replies, 'Beauteous as ink' —ED

44 *text B*] The letter is selected, I think, merely because it begins the word *black* —BRAE remarks, however (p 100), that 'any one who has seen "a text B in a copy-book," that is, in school-master's text hand, must know that with its double strokes and thick flourishings it is the blackest looking letter in the alphabet' Never having seen in a text the letter B thus inordinately embellished, it is impossible for me to corroborate Brae, who may refer to current-hand But in court-hand, according to Wright's *Court Hand Restored*, 1867, I can detect no more swarthinness in B than in any other letter Possibly, B may refer to Berowne —ED

45 *Ware*] CAMBRIDGE EDITORS Johnson says 'The former editions read *Were pencils*,' and attributes the restoration of *Ware* to Hammer Mr Halliwell repeats the assertion In reality, all the editions read *Ware* —WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) (Derived from Middle English, *waren*, *warren*, *ware*, derived from Anglo-saxon *warian*, to be on one's guard, heed, look out) To beware of, as *ware* the dog Except in a few phrases, as in *ware hawk*, *ware hounds*, *beware* is now used instead of *ware* [Wherefore, as ROLFE justly remarks, 'Ware' is 'not a contraction of *beware*,' as it has been uniformly printed since Dr Johnson's days]

45 *pensals*] JOHNSON Rosaline, a black beauty, reproaches the fair Katharine for painting —MONCK MASON Johnson mistakes the meaning of this sentence, it is not a reproach but a cautionary threat Rosaline says that Biron had drawn her picture in his letter, and afterwards playing on the word *letter*, Katharine compares her to a text B Rosaline in reply advises her to beware of pencils, that is, of drawing likenesses, lest she should retaliate, which she afterwards does, by comparing her to a red dominical letter, and calling her marks of the small-pox, 'oes' This explanation by Mason has been adopted by all editors, I believe, with the exception

My red Dominicall, my golden letter. 46

O that your face were full of Oes.

Qu. A Pox of that iest, and I beshrew all Shrowes: 48

47 were] were not so Q, Pope et seq
Oes] O's Cap et seq

48. Qu] Quee Q Prin Ff, Rowe,
Pope, Coll Sing Sta Wh Ktly Cath
Theob et cet

48 A] Om. Pope, +, Var. '73 '78,
'85

I] Om Cap Ran. Mal Steev.
Var '03, '13, Knt, Dyce II, III
beshrew] beshrow Q, Ktly
Shrowes] shrews Rowe, +, Wh. I

of Marshall, who follows Nicholson In 1885 Dr B NICHOLSON (in *N & Qu.* VI, xi, 243) gave to 'pensals' a meaning differing from the one generally accepted. His note is as follows — 'Here and elsewhere it has not been sufficiently remembered that Shakespeare wrote not to be read but to be acted, in the course of which acting, due "action was to be suited to the word" He was, too, an actor well accustomed to the stage, and to the means to be used for attracting the attention and arousing the interest of his audiences His words, therefore, were not merely illustrated by action, but sometimes, perforce, only to be explained thereby As a known instance, I would refer to Malvolio's, "or play with [—] my some rich jewel" Here, too, I take it, action explains Rosaline's words A pensil was a pendant flag, such as was borne on a spear near its point or blade Rosaline, feigning to be much angered at the taunt, "Faure as a text B in a Coppie booke"—and possibly taking her inspiration from the words "coppie book,"—puns on the words *pensil* and *pencil*, draws the latter from her "tables," or pocket-book, and couching it like a lance, makes one or two short steps in advance, crying, "Ware pensils Ho!" I may add that [line 47] shows that Shakespeare when he wrote the play, had in view the boy that he intended should play Rosaline,—a boy marked with small-pox pocks' *Pencil*, WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) gives as a contracted form of old French *pennoncel*, a small pennon or streamer attached to a staff, spear, or lance

45 How?] DYCE (*Few Notes*, etc, p 56) 'How' of the early copies is merely the old spelling of *ho* It would be easy to adduce many instances of that spelling So, in the last scene of *The Taming of a Shrew*, ed 1594, the Tapster, finding Sly asleep, calls out, 'What *how* [i e ho], Sile! awake for shame' (which in the later eds is erroneously altered to 'What *now*, etc') So, too, in *The History of Stukeley*, 1605, 'Are the gates shut alreadie? open *how* [i e ho]' Sig E 3 and afterwards, 'Some water, water *howe* [i e ho]' In the present passage 'ho' is, of course, equivalent to *cease, stop*,—a meaning which formerly it often bore [In reference to Dyce's last assertion, R G White asks, 'has it ceased to bear that meaning in England?'] Dyce, in his Second Edition, gathered other examples of the spelling 'how' for *ho*]

46 red Dominicall, my golden letter] The letter, printed in red ink, used to denote the Sundays in a particular year Of course, the allusion is to Catharine's fair complexion of mingled red and white As a colour, gold is generally called red Cf 'Here lay Duncan, His Siluer skinne lac'd with his golden Blood.'—*Macbeth*, II, iii, 136

47. were full] We should have fared badly with this line were it not for the Qto. As to 'Oes,' see Nicholson's note, just above, on 'pensals'

48 A Pox] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) A mild imprecation, much used by the

But *Katherine*, what was sent to you
From faire *Dumaine* ?

50

Kat. Madame, this Gloue.

Qu. Did he not send you twaine ?

Kat. Yes Madame : and moreouer,
Some thoufand Verfes of a faithfull Louer.

54

49, 50. One line, Theob et seq
49 *But*] Prin *But* Theob +, Cap
Var Ran. Mal Steev Var Knt, Hal
Dyce

Katherine] QFf, Rowe, Pope,
Han. Var '21, Coll Hal Sing Dyce,

Sta Wh Cam Glo Om Theob. Warb.
et cet

49, 50 *to you From faire*] *you from*
Han Ritson

53 *Madame and moreouer*] *Mad-*
am, that he did, and sent moreover, Han
Cap

old Dramatists [Evidently suggested by the reference to small-pox in the preceding line THEOBALD, believing that this expression is unworthy of the dignified Princess, gives the line to Katherine, and has been followed by some of the best editors But I think the original text is correct, the Queen wishes to end the little war of words, and impartially to condemn both sides, therefore, it is that she beshrews '*all* Shrowes,'—both Rosaline and Katherine —ED]

48 *I beshrew*] LETTSOM (ap Dyce ii) In 29 out of 31 examples, in Shakespeare, 'beshrew' is a mere exclamatory imprecation Here the pronoun apparently disturbs the metre, but there appears to be a still more serious ground of suspicion in the construction It seems against natural grammar to connect with a copula an imprecation and an assertion

48 *Shrowes*] The spelling and rhyme in the present passage are alone almost sufficient to determine the pronunciation of this word, without the examples collected by WALKER (*Crit* i, 158). 'Beshrew' is consistently spelled 'beshrow' in the Qto, had the Folio been set up from the Qto's printed page, it is, I think, inconceivable that the hand of the compositor should not have obeyed his eye That the verb was pronounced as it is spelled in the Qto, we have proof in *Mer of Ven* (III, ii, 15), where Portia says, according to F₁F₂ and Q₂, 'Beshrow your eyes'—ED

54 *of a faithfull Louer*] It is not easy to decide whether this means that the verses are *from* a faithful lover or that they are *concerning* a faithful lover On the decision will depend what we may suppose to be Katherine's opinion of Dumain, namely whether she believes the hypocrite to be Dumain himself or only the poet whose verses he had translated Possibly, WALKER accepted the latter view, he asks (*Crit* iii, 42) 'does "of" mean *concerning*?' But THEOBALD takes the former In a letter to Warburton (Nichols, *Illust* ii, 628) after courteously rejecting Warburton's proposed substitution of *Apocrypha* for 'hypocrisie,' Theobald thus paraphrases the whole passage —"Dumaine," says Katherine, "has sent me some thousands of verses as from a faithful lover", that is, he has translated a huge quantity of hypocrisy into verse, but the verse is so vilely composed, that it is at best but profound simplicity' I prefer to believe that Katherine did not impute the hypocrisy to Dumain, but to the imaginary lover, concerning whose faithfulness Dumain had vilely compiled 'some thousand verses,' and that, if Katherine throughout wilfully exaggerated, which is almost certain, Dumain was at fault merely in taste, not in heart —ED

A huge translation of hypocrisie, 55
Vildly compiled, profound simplicitie.

Mar. This, and these Pearls, to me sent *Longaule*.
The Letter is too long by halfe a mile.

Qu. I thinke no lesse : Dost thou wish in heart 60
The Chaine were longer, and the Letter short.

Mar. I, or I would these hands might neuer part.

Quee. We are wise girles to mocke our Louers so.

Rof. They are worse fooles to purchase mocking so.
That same *Berowne* ile torture ere I goe.
O that I knew he were but in by th' weeke, 65
How I would make him fawne, and begge, and seeke,
And wait the season, and obserue the times,
And spend his prodigall wits in booteles rimes.

And shape his seruice wholly to my deuce, 69

55 <i>huge</i>] <i>hudge</i> Q	65 <i>th' weeke</i>] QFf, Rowe, +, Wh 1.
56 <i>Vildly</i>] <i>vildly</i> Han	<i>the week</i> Cap et cet
<i>compiled</i>] <i>compil'd</i> Ff, Rowe	69 <i>wholly to my deuce</i>] Q <i>all to</i>
57. <i>Pearls</i>] <i>Pearle</i> Q	<i>my behests</i> Ff (<i>behests</i> F ₄), Rowe, +,
59 <i>wish</i>] <i>not wish</i> QFf et seq	Cap Var <i>all to my behest</i> Cap conj
60 <i>short</i>] <i>short</i> ? Ff et seq	Ran <i>wholly to my bests</i> Knt conj
62 <i>mocke so</i>] <i>make sport</i> Anon	Dyce, Walker, Sta Cam Glo Ktly
ap Cam	<i>wholly to my behests</i> Mal et cet
<i>so</i>] <i>for't</i> Theob Warb Johns	

61 hands might neuer part] CAPELL (p 211) Maria's words spring from having her 'chain' in both hands, or twisted (perhaps) about them in a womanish wantonness, at the time she is speaking them —HERTZBERG suggests as a possible paraphrase 'I would that these hands might never part, which would be certainly necessary if I should have to give one of them to a husband'

65 in by th' weeke] CAPELL (p 211) Rosaline states the degree of servitude in which she wishes to see Biron, and her expression of 'being in by the week' imports a slavish one, the servitude of one that is hired —STEVENS, who also gives this same interpretation, remarks that the expression was a common one, and refers to *Vittoria Corombona* 'Lawyer What, you are in by the week? so, I will try now whether thy wit be close prisoner'—p 54, ed Dyce —HALLIWELL In other words, ensnared in my meshes, imprisoned in my bonds The phrase was not a very unusual one, but its origin is obscure 'Captus est, he is taken, he is in the snare, he is in for a byrd, he is in by the weeke,' MS dated 1619 'Alas! good gentleman, he is served but ill, In fayth, he is in now by the weeke'—*Wapull's Tyde Taryeth no Man, a Commodity*, 1576 —STAUNTON As used in the text, it meant, I suspect, *deeply in love*, applied to a love-sick person In this sense it occurs in *Ralph Roister Dostler*, 1550, 'M Merrygreeke He is in, by the week; we shall have sport anon'—I, II, near the beginning

69. to my deuce] The rhyme supplied by the Ff speaks so decisively against this reading of the Folio and Qto that not an editor has ventured to disregard it —

And make him proud to make me proud that iests.
So pertaunt like would I o'refway his state,

70

70 *that iests*] with *iests* Ff, Rowe, +.
that jest Cap conj Ran

71 *pertaunt like*] Ff, Rowe, Pope
pertaunt like Q *potently* Coll (MS)
ii, iii *potent-like* Sing Hal Dyce ii,
iii, Rife *persaunt-like* Wh i *pertaunt-*

-like Cam Glo *pert-taunt-like* Anon ap
Cam *pot'ntate-like* Bailey *pert'nently*
Cartwright *planet-like* Orger *Parcæ-*
like or *Termaunt-like* Hertzberg conj
pertly Furnivall *portent-like* Han et
cet (Obelised in Glo)

CAPELL (p 211) thinks that if the line mean "make him proud to make me proud" by praises who am only making a *jest* of him,—the line's final word must be "*jest*" and "behest" the rime to it"—MALONE, between whom and Steevens there was a chronic quarrel over the value of the Second Folio's text, observes, 'the emendation was made by the editor of the Second Folio, and is one of the very few corrections of any value to be found in that copy' Unfortunately, Malone, whose ear for rhythm was none of the best, did not adopt the exact text of F₂, but welded 'behests' into the First Folio's line, much to the injury of the rhythm—KNIGHT suggested *hests*, which is unobjectionable on the score of rhythm, and has been since adopted by some of the best editors—STEEVENS quotes from the *Edinburgh Magazine* for Nov 1786, a paraphrase of the next line—"I would make him proud to flatter me who make a mock of his flattery," which is more concise than Capell's

70 *make him make me that iests*] SINGER (ed ii) reads, 'And make me proud to make *him* proud that jests,' and observes that 'the meaning appears to be, "He should make me proud in order to find himself a source of pride in jesting for my amusement"' [For other instances where a verb after a relative is 'in the third person, though the antecedent be in the first,' see ABBOTT, § 247 (2)]

71 *pertaunt like*] THEOBALD reads *pedant like*, which he thinks makes good sense, meaning, 'in a lordly, controlling manner'—HANMER reads *portent-like*, with the brief note that '*portents* have been always look'd upon not only as the *tokens* and *signals*, but the *instruments* also of *Destiny*' This emendation has received the widest acceptance—LETISOM (Walker, *Crit* i, 28, footnote) says he believes that Shakespeare 'always accents *portent* on the last syllable,' and adds, 'this seems fatal to' Hanmer's emendation The *Cambridge Editors* attribute this emendation to Warburton, and undoubtedly they had due authority, but I have failed to find it unless it be in the fact that Warburton so reads in his text, and, in his note, makes no reference to the Oxford Editor WARBURTON asserts that, 'in old farces

the *Fool* of the farce is made to employ all his stratagems to avoid Death or Fate To this Shakespeare alludes in *Meas for Meas* III, i, II, "merely thou art Death's fool," etc Read *portent* like, i e "I would be his fate or destiny and like a portent hang over and influence his fortunes'" This positive assertion with regard to 'the old farces' is without foundation Warburton possibly confounded them with a 'Dance of Death' At all events, he so far imposed on CAPELL that the latter accepted Death and the Fool, but transferred them from 'old farces' to a Pageant, 'using *pageant* for scenical representation in general' No one, however, has accepted his interpretation, and '*pageant-like*,' in his text, still stands without a follower—SINGER (ed i, 1826) made the next change, by reading '*potent-like*,' which he explains as *tyrant-like*, and appeals to 'potents' used for *potentates* in King John, II, i, 358 This emendation WALKER (*Crit* i, 28) independently

That he shold be my foole, and I his fatc.

72

Qu. None are so surely caught, when they are catcht,
As Wit turn'd foole, follie in Wisedome hatch'd :

74

72. fatc] F, *folly hatch'd* Rowe || *fool, folly* .
74. foole, folhe . hatch'd] Q *foole hatch'd* Pope, Han *fool, folly* .
folly hatch'd, Ff, Rowe 1 *fool, a hatch'd* Theob. et seq (subs.)

suggested, and DYCE adopted, it in his Second and Third Editions, 'although,' as he says, 'not perfectly satisfied that it is Shakespeare's word'—COLLIER'S MS has *potently*, which Collier adopted in both his Second and Third Editions, but to no second editor has it seemed the proper word, albeit Collier says, 'it has every appearance of fitness' 'The original,' he goes on to say, 'seems to have been a misprint, or a mishearing, of a word which the compositor or scribe did not clearly understand'—R G WHITE (ed 1) reads '*persaunt*-like,' and defines it as *sharply, keenly* 'The word, from *pierce* (formerly written *perse*) was often so used The original has "pertaunt," with the very easy error of a *t* for a long *f*. . . Collier's *potently* affords a good sense, but it differs too widely from the original, and does not suit the caustic Rosaline so well as *persaunt*'—MARSHALL'S note on this passage is striking 'Gifford,' he says, 'in a note on Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*, apropos of the game "Post and Pair," gives an extract from a scarce volume of poetry by John Davies, called *Wittes Pilgrimage*—"Mortall Life compared to Post and Pare Some having lost the double Pare and Post, Make their advantage on the Purrs they haue, [On indirect helpes] Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost, Although, at best, the other's but a knaue PUR Cent deceases the expectation Of him, perhaps, that tooke the stakes away, Then to PUR Tant hee's in subiection, For Winners on the Losers oft do play" The expression,' adds Marshall, 'is very remarkable, and it is just possible that the reading of the old copies is right after all "So, by taunts, as it were could I o'ersway his state" The meaning of the word *pur*, though mentioned in several places in connection with the game, is a mystery' [It completely baffled Gifford, he acknowledged that he was 'fairly at fault' I doubt that any editor has ever been completely satisfied with the emendation he has himself adopted, be it his own or another's One objection lies, it seems to me, against every emendation that has been proposed, except White's *persaunt*, which is objectionable on other grounds This objection is that, instead of proposing an unusual, rare expression which would probably puzzle a compositor, a simple common word is offered with which no compositor would be likely to find difficulty Marshall is come, I think, the nearest to solving the difficulty, and he does it by showing, if the Hibernicism may be allowed, that with our present knowledge it is insoluble In Gifford's quotation from Davies the very word 'pertaunt' is found thinly disguised by the spelling, *pur tant*, what its meaning is, we shall not know until further research in regard to the games of Elizabethan days reveals it to us In the meanwhile, it seems to be safer to retain the original reading with a confession of our complete ignorance of its drift —ED]

73 None are so, etc] JOHNSON These are observations worthy of a man who has surveyed human nature with the closest attention

73 caught catcht] ABBOTT (§ 344) 'Caught' seems here to be distinguished as an adjective from the participle 'caught'

Hath wifedoms warrant, and the helpe of Schoole, 75
And Wits own grace to grace a learned Foole ?

Ref. The bloud of youth burns not with such excesse,
As grauities reuolt to wantons be.

Mar. Follie in Fooles beares not so strong a note,
As fool'ry in the Wife, when Wit doth dote : 80
Since all the power thereof it doth apply,
To proue by Wit, worth in simplicitie.

Enter Boyet.

Qu. Heere comes *Boyet*, and mirth in his face.

Boy. O I am stab'd with laughter, Wher's her Grace? 85

Qu. Thy newes *Boyet* ?

Boy. Prepare Madame, prepare.

Arme Wenches arme, incouners mounted are, 88

75 *Schoole*,] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Han
Cap Coll Hal Dyce, Wh 1, Cam Ktly,
Glo school, Theob et cet

76 *Wits owne*] *Wits one* Q₂

Foole ?] *Foole* QF₄ et seq

77 *with such*] *in such* F₃h, Rowe, +

78 *grauities*] *gravity's* Theob 11 et
seq

wantons be] *wantoneffe* Ff et
seq

79 *strong*] *strange* F₃F₄, Rowe

80 *fool'ry*] Ff, Rowe, +, Wh 1
foolrie Q *foolery* Cap et cet

Scene IV Pope, +

84 *mirth*] Ff, Rowe *myrth* 11 Q,
Pope et seq

85 *stab'd*] *stable* Q

laughter,] *laughter*, Theob
Warb Johns *laughter* ! Cap et seq

87 *Madame*] F₂, Cap *Maddame* Q
Madam F₃F₄ et cet

88 *arme*,] *arm*, Theob + *arm* !
Cap et seq

incouners] QFf, Rowe, Pope,

Han *encouners* Coll 11, 111 (MS).
encounters Theob et cet

78 *wantons be*] The emendation of F₂ is unshunnable

84 *mirth* 11] The rhythm here demands the text of the Qto

85 *stab'd*] COLLIER (ed 1) pronounces this 'an awkward and unusual expression', HALLIWELL quotes as 'a similar expression' — 'Sad souls are slain in merry company' — *Rape of Lucrece*, 1110, KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 110) conjectures that 'perhaps it should be *stuff'd*' These three opinions prove, it is to be feared, that the writers failed to understand the meaning of the passage, BARRON FIELD (*Sh Soc Papers*, 11, 56) rightly interpreted the word 'stab'd' by 'the *stuck* in the side, which is sometimes brought on by laughter' — ED

87 *Madame*] WALKER (*Crit* 111, 43) *Possibly, madame*, here and in some other passages of the play This word is frequently accented on the latter syllable by Jonson, e g *Magnetic Lady*, II, 1, '—No, but your parson says he knows, madam' — *Sad Shepherd*, pp 254, 285, 286, ed Gifford If this be the pronunciation here, it must be on account of its being addressed to a *French* princess [Walker is very probably right Rosaline thus accents it in line 6, above, where it is spelled 'Madam']

88 *incouners*] COLLIER (ed 11) adopts in his text the emendation of his MS,

Against your Peace, Loue doth approach, disguis'd :
 Armed in arguments, you'll be surpriz'd. 90
 Muster your Wits, stand in your owne defence,
 Or hide your heads like Cowards, and flie hence.
Qu. Saint Dennis to S. Cupid. What are they,
 That charge their breath against vs? Say scout fay. 94

89	<i>Peace, Loue disguis'd</i>]	Ff	Warb et seq
	<i>Peace Loue . disguis'd</i>]	Q	Peace,
	<i>Loue disguis'd,</i>	Rowe, Pope, Han	93 Dennis] <i>Venus Brae</i>
	<i>peace Loue disguis'd,</i>	Theob	<i>S] Saint F</i>
	et seq		Cupid] <i>Cupid' Warb et seq</i>
	90 <i>arguments,</i>]	<i>arguments,</i>	94 <i>their breath] the breach</i> Coll II,
		Theob	III (MS)

encounterers, and notes that those who support the usual reading 'have not told us in what way "encounters" could be mounted'—DYCE (ed II) thus proceeds to tell the way—'In *Ant & Cleop* II, II, 46, Mr Collier prints, "[1] have my learning from some true *reports*, That drew their swords with you" but, to be consistent, he ought to have printed "some true *reporters*," and to have observed in a note "that those who support the old reading have not told us in what way *reports* could draw their swords"—Compare, too, "To rouse his *wrongs*, and chase them to the bay"—*Richard II* II, III, 128, "Nay, Warwick, single out some other *chase*,"—*3 Hen VI* II, IV, II, and "Which are to France the spies and *speculations* Intelligent of our state,"—*Lear*, III, I, 24 To conclude in all these five passages, by a usage not uncommon with poets, the abstract is put for the concrete,—"*encounters*" for *encounterers*, "*reports*" for *reporters*, "*wrongs*" for *wrangers*, "*chase*" for *object of chase*, and "*speculations*" for *speculators*"—BRAE (p 102) Collier's correction has evidently arisen from ignorance of the meaning of 'mounted' in this place, which is, *arranged or got up* It means that 'encounters' are *on foot*

93 *Saint Dennis*] JOHNSON The princess of France invokes, with too much levity, the patron of her country, to oppose his power to that of Cupid—MONCK MASON This was not her intention Being determined to engage the King and his followers, she gives for the word of battle, 'St Dennis,' as the King, when he was determined to attack her, had given for the word of battle, 'St Cupid'

94 *charge their breath*] COLLIER (ed II) The Princess speaks figuratively, a mode of expression not always understood Such was the case with the old printer, and he therefore composed 'their breath' for *the breach* [an emendation of Collier's MS, which Collier adopts] Boyet had first introduced the military allusion, 'Arm, wenches, arm' and the Princess carries it on by supposing herself and her ladies in a state of siege, and that the *breach* is about to be charged against them—R G WHITE (*Sh's Scholar*, p 52) [Collier's emendation is given] in the face of the very announcement to which the Princess replies, and in which Boyet says that 'Love doth approach disguis'd, Armed in *arguments* you'll be surpris'd Muster *your wits*,' etc What would have been the confusion of the Old Corrector if the text had been, 'What are they that *tilt their tongues* against us?' instead of 'charge their breath,' which it might well have been In that case he certainly would have changed it to 'what are they that tilt *with tongs* against us?'—which is a fair type of the literal sort of emendation with which Mr Collier's folio furnishes us—SINGER (*Sh. Vindicated*, etc, p 24) The encounters with which the ladies are threatened

Boy. Vnder the coole shade of a Siccamore, 95
 I thought to close mine eyes some halfe an houre :
 When lo to interrupt my purpos'd rest,
 Toward that shade I might behold adrest,
 The King and his companions: warily
 I stole into a neighbour thicket by, 100
 And ouer-heard, what you shall ouer-heare :
 That by and by disguis'd they will be heere.
 Their Herald is a pretty knauish Page :
 That well by heart hath con'd his embassage,
 Action and accent did they teach him there. 105
 Thus must thou speake, and thus thy body beare.
 And euer and anon they made a doubt,
 Prefence maiesticall would put him out :
 For quoth the King, an Angell shalt thou see :
 Yet feare not thou, but speake audaciously. 110
 The Boy reply'd, An Angell is not euill :
 I should haue fear'd her, had she beene a deuill. 112

95 *Siccamore*] *Siccamore* Q *Sycamore* Rowe *sysamore* Glo (misprint)
 99 *companions warily*] *companions warily* Q *companions warily* Ff

101 *ouer-heard*] *ouer hard* Q

102 *they*] *thy* Q
 104 *embassage*] *embassage* Q *embassage* Rowe et seq (subs)
 107 *doubt*] *doubt* Coll Dyce, Wh.
 Cam Glo
 109 *shalt*] *shall* F.

are encounters of words, a wit combat — DYCE (ed II) pronounces the emendation of the MS Corrector 'most absurd,' and refers to *Much Ado*, V, I, 'Sir, I shall meet your wit in the career, an you charge it against me'

95 coole shade of a Siccamore] ELLACOMBE (*The Seasons of Sh's Plays*, New Sh Soc Trans 1880-6, p 72) The general tone of the play points to the full summer, the very time when we should expect to find Boyet thinking 'to close his eyes under the cool shade of a sycamore'

98 adrest] MURRAY (*N E D*) † 5 To make straight the course or aim of (anything), to direct, to aim (a missile) *Obsolete*, except as a technical phrase in *Golf*, 'to address the ball' Compare *Twelfth Night*, 'Address thy gait unto her,' — I, iv, 15

100 by] ABBOTT (§ 145) We still use 'by' as an adverb after *close*, *hard*, etc., but we should scarcely say 'into a neighbour thicket by'

104 con'd] Frequently used by Shakespeare in the especial sense of an actor's learning his part

108 Presence maiesticall] 'This is well conceived,' as Warburton would say, to show how completely the King is become subject to love, in thinking of the Princess, he forgets the effect of his own presence maiesticall — ED

110 audaciously] See, for definition, V, I, 6

With that all laugh'd, and clap'd him on the shoulder, 113
 Making the bold wagg by their praifes bolder.
 One rub'd his elboe thus, and fleer'd and fwore, 115
 A better speech was neuer spoke before.
 Another with his finger and his thumb,
 Cry'd *via*. we will doo't, come what will come.
 The third he caper'd and cried, All goes well.
 The fourth turn'd on the toe, and downe he fell : 120
 With that they all did tumble on the ground,
 With such a zelous laughter fo profound,
 That in this spleene ridiculous appeares,
 To checke their folly passions solemne teares.

Quee. But what, but what, come they to visit vs ? 125

Boy. They do, they do ; and are apparel'd thus,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 115. <i>elboe</i>] elbow Q | <i>folly, passion's sudden</i> Sing (MS) Coll |
| 117 <i>thumb</i>] thume Q | in (MS) <i>folly's passion, solemne</i> Sta |
| 123 <i>spleene</i>] scene Sing (MS) | conj <i>folly, passion's forced</i> Kinnear |
| <i>ridiculous</i>] ridiculous, F ₃ F ₄ | <i>folly, passion's solemne</i> Theob et cet |
| 124 <i>folly passions solemne</i>] Q ₂ folthe | 124 <i>teares</i>] tear Cap conj (Notes, |
| <i>passions solemne</i> Q <i>folly passions, fol-</i> | 216) |
| <i>emne</i> Ff, Rowe <i>folly, passions, solemne</i> | 126 A lost line here indicated, Ktly |
| Pope <i>folly with passion's solemne</i> Han | |

115 fleer'd] BRADLEY (*N E D*) 1 To make a wry face, distort the countenance, to grin, grimace

118 *via*] See line 143 in the preceding scene

119-121 The third on the ground] We must bear in mind who it is that thus reports the conduct of the king and his companions, and that he had ample inducement to exaggerate their gestures and make their mirth ridiculous —ED

123 spleene ridiculous] JOHNSON That is, a ridiculous *fit* of laughter [See III, 1, 81]

124 passions solemne teares] THEOBALD'S paraphrase is somewhat exaggerated — 'They cried as heartily with laughing, as if the deepest grief had been the motive' He also quotes from *Mid N D V*, 1, 75 '—made mine eyes water; But more merrie teares the passion of loud laughter Neuer shed' Here both SINGER'S MS Corrector and COLLIER'S have substituted *sudden* for 'solemne,' and STAUNTON pronounces it, 'at least, a very plausible suggestion' —DYCE quotes Staunton without dissent To me *sudden* seems inappropriate, first, the contrast between 'ridiculous' and 'solemne' is disregarded, and, secondly, the idea is conveyed that the tears are those which follow an outburst of anger, whereas, 'passion' here means, I think, *suffering*, where 'tears' are always 'solemne' —ED

126, 127 thus gesse] R G WHITE (ed 1) conjectured that a line is lost after 'gesse,' unless 'gesse forms a triplet with the two preceding lines,' which, as he says, is less probable —WALKER (*Crit* 1, 71) supposed that the missing line followed 'thus' 'The want of a rhyme,' he observes, 'would not of itself prove that a line is lost; for isolated lines sometimes occur in the midst of rhyming couplets, but

Like *Muscoutes*, or *Ruffians*, as I gesse. 127
 Their purpose is to parlee, to court, and dance,
 And euery one his Loue-feat will aduance, 129

127 *as*] or F_2 and F_3F_4 court Cap et cet
 128 *parlee, to court,*] QF_2 *parlee,* 129 *Loue-feat*] Q_1Ff *Loue-feat* Q_2
court, F₃F₄ parley, court, Rowe, Var *love-suit* Coll 11, 111 (MS), Hal Sing
 '73 *parley, court* Pope, + *parle, to* Dyce, Wh Ktly.

the words "apparell'd thus" surely require something more like an *ἐπεξηγησις* [detailed account] than what follows ' 'Note the distinction,' he adds parenthetically, between "Muscovites" and "Russians" Butler, *Hudibras*, P 1, c 11, 265, if not meant for burlesque,—"He was by birth, some authors write, A Russian, some a Muscovite" ' If a line be lost, the gap is more likely to be after 'thus' than 'gesse' —TIESSEN (*Eng Studien*, 11, p 189, 1878) kindly supplies the missing line 'Hats furr'd, bootes pik'd, in long and motley dress'

127 *Muscoutes, or Russians*] RITSON A mask of Muscovites was no uncommon recreation at court long before our author's time In the first year of King Henry the Eighth, at a banquet made for the foreign ambassadors in the parliament-chamber at Westminster 'came the lorde Henry, Earle of Wiltshire, and the lorde Fitzwater, in two long gounes of yellowe satin travarsed with white satin, and in every bend of white was a bend of crimosen satin after the fashion of Russia or Ruslande, with furred hattes of grey on their hedes, either of them havynge an hatchet in their handes, and bootes with pykes turned up'—Hall, *Henry VIII* p 6 This extract may serve to convey an idea of the dress used on the present occasion by the King and his lords at the performance of the play —SIDNEY LEE (*Gent Mag* Oct 1880, p 454) From the Princess's description of the Muscovites dress as 'shapeless gear,' we are inclined to doubt if Shakespeare followed Hall at all, nor do we think that Shakespeare's audience would have very keenly appreciated this needless reminiscence of a comparatively unimportant event more than eighty years old We believe that the introduction of the Russians was due to more recent occurrences [See *Appendix, Source of the Plot*]

128 *to parlee*] Inasmuch as the rhythm is here defective, I prefer to omit the reduplicated 'to' before 'court' rather than change the smooth disyllable 'parley' into the stiff monosyllable 'parl' Moreover, 'parlee' is the same word which Boyet uses in reminding the Princess of her purpose in coming to Navarre —II, 1, 8 —ED

129 *Loue-feat*] COLLIER (ed 11) Here we encounter a welcome emendation in the MS, namely, 'love-suit' for 'love-feat' The old printer mistook the long *s* for *f*, and composed 'feat' for *suit* [The same emendation occurred independently to WALKER (*Crit* 1, 71, and 11, 297), who asks pertinently, 'What can *advancing a love-feat* mean?'—BRAE (p 103) gives the only answer that has been made 'Love *feat* carries on,' he says, 'the idea of mimic warfare that pervades the whole description,—no person of taste would wish to change it' In spite of this sweeping ban, some of the best and most caustic editors have adopted 'love-suit,' for which there is, I think, a corroboration, hitherto unnoticed, in the Princess's reply where she says that 'not a man of them shall have the grace, Despite of *suit*, to see a lady's face' —ED]

Vnto his feuerall Mistresse : which they'll know 130
By fauours feuerall, which they did bestow.

Queen. And will they so? the Gallants shall be taskt:
For Ladies ; we will euery one be maskt,
And not a man of them shall haue the grace
Despight of fute, to see a Ladies face. 135

Hold *Rosaline*, this Fauour thou shalt weare,
And then the King will court thee for his Deare :
Hold, take thou this my sweet, and giue me thine,
So shall *Berowne* take me for *Rosaline*.
And change your Fauours too, so shall your Loues 140
Woo contrary, deceu'd by these remoues.

Rosa. Come on then, weare the fauours most in sight.

Kath. But in this changing, What is your intent ?

Queen. The effect of my intent is to crosse theirs .
They doe it but in mocking merriment, 145
And mocke for mocke is onely my intent.
Their feuerall counsels they vnosome shall,
To Loues mistooke, and so be mockt withall.
Vpon the next occasion that we meete,
With Visages displayd to talke and greete. 150

130	<i>feuerall</i>]	<i>seu'ral</i>	Theob	11,	<i>theirs quite</i> , Voss
Warb	Johns				145 <i>mocking merriment</i>] <i>mockerie</i>
131	<i>feuerall</i>]	<i>seu'ral</i>	F ₄ , Rowe, +		<i>merement</i> Q <i>mockery, merriment</i> Coll
133	<i>Ladies</i> ,]	<i>Ladies</i> , F ₄	et seq	1, 11	
	<i>maskt</i> ,]	<i>maskt</i>	F ₃ F ₄	et seq	147 <i>counsels</i>] <i>councils</i> Rowe 11, +,
140	<i>your</i>]	<i>you</i>	Q, Cap	Mal Steev	Var '73
Var	Coll	Sing	Dyce 1, 11,	Cam Ktly,	148 <i>withall</i>] QF ₂ , <i>withal</i> F ₃ F ₄ ,
Glo					Rowe <i>withal</i> Dyce, Cam Glo <i>withal</i> , Pope et cet
	<i>too</i>]	<i>two</i>	Q		
144	<i>The effect</i> ?	<i>Th' effect</i>	Theob		149, 150 <i>meete</i> , <i>displayd</i>] QF ₂
Warb	Johns	Dyce 11, 111			<i>meet</i> <i>displayed</i> F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, Pope,
	<i>intent is</i>	<i>theirs</i>]	<i>intent's</i>		Han <i>meet</i> , <i>display d</i> , Theob 11 et cet

132 will they so?] FRANZ (§ 296) 'So,' which, after auxiliary verbs, resumes a predicate idea of any kind whatsoever, is now almost wholly abandoned in ordinary speech. It is also disused at present, under the same conditions, in questions which are asked merely to have a previous assertion reaffirmed, and, inasmuch as they neither expect nor demand an answer, are equivalent to a weak exclamation [as in the present instance]

140 your Fauours] The Queen having exchanged favours with Rosaline, she now addresses Katherine and Maria. I can see no urgent reason why 'your' of the text should be changed into *you* of the Qto — Ed

148. *withall*] Whether or not there should be a comma here is doubtful. A full stop is certainly wrong

Ref. But shall we dance, if they desire vs too't? 151

Quee. No, to the death we will not moue a foot,
Nor to their pen'd speech render we no grace :
But while 'tis spoke, each turne away his face.

Boy. Why that contempt will kill the keepers heart, 155
And quite diuorce his memory from his part.

Quee. Therefore I doe it, and I make no doubt,
The rest will ere come in, if he be out.
Theres no such sport, as sport by sport orethrowne :
To make theirs ours, and ours none but our owne. 160
So shall we stay mocking entended game,
And they well mockt, depart away with shame. *Sound.* 162

154 <i>his</i>] Q <i>her</i> Ff et seq	Han Dyce, Cam Glo
155 <i>contempt</i>] <i>attempt</i> Rowe	158 <i>ere</i>] <i>ne're</i> Ff et seq (subs)
<i>keepers</i>] Ff, Rowe <i>speakers</i> Q,	161 <i>stay mocking</i>] <i>stay, mocking</i>
Pope et seq	Theob et seq
157 <i>doubt,</i>] <i>doubt</i> Rowe n Pope,	162 <i>Sound</i>] <i>Sound Trom Q,</i>

149 *that we meete*] For the use of 'that,' equivalent to *when*, see FRANZ, § 401

151 *desire vs too't*] FRANZ (§ 499, *Anmerkung*) Formerly, after verbs, like *desire*, *entreat*, the end or object to be obtained by desire or entreaty, could be included in a neuter pronoun after *to*, but at the present time, we expect, in such cases, an infinitive Thus 'desire us to't' is equivalent to *desire us to do so* Compare *I ear*, II, ii, 106,—'which, for my part, I will not be, though I should win your displeasure to entreat me *to't*,' which is equivalent to *to be so*

154 *his*] Again the Second Folio makes the due correction

155 *the keepers*] No voice can be raised, I think, in preference of this reading to that of the Qto *speakers* —KNIGHT (ed ii) The expression '*kill* the speaker's heart' reminds us of the homely pathos of Dame Quickly, with reference to Falstaff, 'The King has killed his heart'—*Henry V* II, i

158 *will ere*] Again we are indebted to the Second Folio

161 *we stay mocking intended game*] DANIEL (p 29) Read 'we stay of mocking *th'* intended game', meaning, we shall stay or put a stop to their intended game of mocking The usual reading, in which a comma is placed after 'stay,' must mean,—we shall *stay here* mocking the intended game, and they shall *depart away* with shame, having been well mocked Note that a little before the Princess says [lines 144-146] —MARSHALL [who punctuates 'we stay, mocking, intended game'] Is not the sense 'So shall we stop, by our mocking, their intended game or sport?' The next line seems to indicate that this is the right way of 'stopping' the passage, for it furnishes a complete contrast 'And they, well mock'd, depart away with shame' [The excellent interpretation of Daniel can be accepted only at the cost of the antithesis between 'staying' and 'departing' Whether or not its adoption is worth this price must be left to the student's choice With Theobald's comma, the meaning is as Daniel says —'we shall remain as mockers, and they will depart as mocked'—ED]

Boy. The Trompet sounds, be maskt, the maskers 163
come.

Enter Black moores with musicke, the Boy with a speech, 165
and the rest of the Lords disguised.

Page. All haile, the richest Beauties on the earth.

Ber. Beauties no richer then rich Taffata.

Pag. A holy parcell of the fairest dames that ever turn'd
their backs to mortall viewes. 170

Scene V Pope, +
165 Enter] Enter the King, Biron,
Longaville, Dumain, and Attendants, dis-
guised like Muscovites Moth with Mu-
sick, as for a Masquerade Rowe
Black moores] Black-moores Q
Blackmoors F.F.
167 Page] Moth Rowe et seq

168 Ber] Q₂ Berow Q₁ Bir. Ff,
Rowe, Pope, Knt II, Coll I, II, Sing
Sta Boyet Theob et cet
169, 170 that viewes] Separate
line, Theob et seq
170 their backs to] *their—backs—*
to Cap et seq (subs)

165 Enter, etc] HALLIWELL quotes from the *Revels' Accounts*, 1605 — 'On Twelfe Night, the Queens Majesties Maske of Moures with Aleven Laydies of honour to accompayney her majestie which cam in great showes of devises which thay satt in with exsellent musike' The quotation can be hardly called relevant beyond the repetition of 'Moures' and 'musicke' Rowe's stage direction has been substantially followed by all modern editors except DYCE (followed by the *Cambridge Edition* and the *Globe*) who restored the 'Blackamoors'

168 Ber Beauties Taffata] THEOBALD (ed II) That is, the taffata masks they wore to conceal themselves All the editors concur to give this line to Biron; but, surely, very absurdly, for he's one of the zealous admirers, and would hardly make such an inference Boyet is sneering at the parade of their address, is in the secret of the ladies' stratagem, and makes himself sport at the absurdity of their proëm, in complimenting their beauty, when they were mask'd It, therefore, comes from him with the utmost propriety — KNIGHT, in his *First Edition*, follows Theobald, in his *Second Edition* he restores the line to Berowne, because Berowne 'is vexed at finding the ladies masked, and sees nothing "richer than rich taffata"'; in his *Second Edition, Revised*, he returns without comment to Boyet — COLLIER, in his *First and Second Editions*, gives the line to Biron, because 'there is no reason for depriving him of it, and it is quite in his spirit', in his *Third Edition*, he assigns it to Boyet, because 'in all probability it belongs to him' — STAUNTON retains Berowne of the Folio, but marks it as an *Aside* — DYCE Theobald assigned the line to Boyet, and rightly beyond all doubt Boyet here, as afterwards, catches at the words of Moth, in order to confuse him, hence the King exclaims [lines 374, 375] 'A blister on his [i.e. Boyet's] sweet tongue with all my hart That put Armathoes Page out of his part' Biron, as the context shows, is now only full of anxiety that the address may be correctly spoken [All reverence for the authority of the Folio in the distribution of speeches having by this time vanished into thin air, I think we may assign this speech according to our own best judgement To me it seems more in keeping with the character of Boyet than of Berowne, and the speech of the King, quoted by Dyce, carries great weight — ED]

The Ladies turne their backes to him.

171

Ber. Their eyes villaine, their eyes.

Pag. *That euer turn'd their eyes to mortall viewes.*

Out

Boy True, out indeed.

175

Pag. *Out of your fauours heauenly spirits vouchsafe*

Not to beholde.

Ber. Once to behold, rogue.

Pag. *Once to behold with your Sunne beamed eyes,
With your Sunne beamed eyes.*

180

Boy. They will not answer to that Epythite,
You were best call it Daughter beamed eyes.

Pag. They do not marke me, and that brings me out.

Bero. Is this your perfectnesse? be gon you rogue.

Rosa. What would these strangers?

185

Know their mundes *Boyet.*

If they doe speake our language, 'tis our will

That some plaine man recount their purposes.

Know what they would?

Boyet. What would you with the Princes?

190

Ber. Nothing but peace, and gentle visitation.

Rof. What would they, say they?

192

171 Om Han After *dames* in line
169, Johns et seq

backes] *back* F₃F₄

172, 178 [Aside Cap Aside to
Moth Cam Glo

173 euer] euen Q

175 Boy True] Bir True Ff, Rowe,
Pope, Theob Warb Johns

True] True, Rowe et seq

176, 177 Prose, F, Rowe, Pope

176 spirits] spirit Ff, Rowe, Pope

179, 180 Sunne beamed eyes,
Sunne beamed eyes] sun beamed eyes,
sun-beamed eyes F₄ sun-beamed

eyes— sun-beamed eyes— Rowe et seq
(subs)

180 With eyes] Boy With

eyes? Gould

181 Boy They] Ber They Ff, Rowe,
Pope

Epythite] Q₂F₂F₃ Epythat Q₁
Epythete F₄, Rowe

182 Daughter beamed] Daughter-
beamed Ff

183, 184 [Aside Cap

184 [Moth withdraws Cap

185, 186 One line, Pope et seq

185 strangers] strangers Q₁

186 Boyet] F₁

189 they] thy F₂

would?] QFf, Rowe would
Pope et seq

190 Princes] Princess F₄ et seq

192, 193 Om Rowe 1

176 spirits] See, for the pronunciation, 'spirits,' IV, iii, 274

182 You were best] For the construction, see ABBOTT, §§ 230, 352

185 Rosa.] Rosaline here assumes, in regal style, the prerogatives and bearing of the Queen, whose favour she is wearing —ED

Boy. Nothing but peace, and gentle visitation. 193
Rofa. Why that they haue, and bid them so be gon.
Boy. She faies you haue it, and you may be gon. 195
Kim. Say to her we haue meafur'd many miles,
 To tread a Measure with you on the graffe.
Boy. They fay that they haue meafur'd many a mile,
 To tread a Measure with you on this graffe.
Rofa. It is not so. Aske them how many inches 200
 Is in one mile? If they haue meafur'd manie,
 The measure then of one is easlie told. 202

197 *you on the* Q₂Ff, Rowe *her on* . 199 *this* the Rowe II, Pope, Han
 the Pope, +, Knt, Sing Sta *her on* 202 *easlie* Qq *easly* F₃. *easily*
this Q₂, Cap et cet F₃F₄

197 a Measure] REED 'Measures' were dances solemn and slow They were performed at court, and at public entertainments of the Societies of Law and Equity, at their halls, on particular occasions It was formerly not deemed inconsistent with propriety for even the gravest persons to join in them, and, accordingly, at the revels which were celebrated at the Inns of Court, it has not been unusual for the first characters in the Law to become performers in *treading the measures* See Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales* Sir John Davies, in his poem called *Orchestra*, 1622, describes them in this manner 'But after these, as men more civil grew, He [*i. e.* Love] did more *grave and solemn Measures* frame, . . . Yet all the feet whereon these measures go, Are only Spondees, solemn, grave, and slow' [p 39, ed Arber]—STAUNTON quotes from *Riche his Farewell to Militarie profession*, 1581 'As firste for dauncyng, although I like the measures verie well, yet I could never treade them aright, nor to use measure in any thyng that I went aboute, although I desired to performe all thynges by line and by leavell, what so ever I tooke in hande Our galliardes are so curious, that thei are not for my daunsyng, for thei are so full of trickes and tournes, that he which hath no more but the plaine sinquepace, is no better accompted of then a verie bongler, and for my part thei might assone teache me to make a capricornus, as a capre in the right kinde that it should bee For a jeigge my heeles are too heavie, and these braules are so busie, that I love not to beate my braines about them A rounde is too giddie a daunce for my diet, for let the dauncers runne about with as muche speede as thei maie, yet are thei never a whit the nier to the ende of their course, unlesse with often tournyng thei hap to catch a fall, and so thei ende the daunce with shame, that was begoane but in sporte These hornepipes I have hated from my verie youth, and I knowe there are many other that love them as well as I Thus you maie perceive that there is no daunce but either I like not of them, or thei like not of me, so that I can daunce neither' [p 4,—Reprint, *Shakespeare Society*]

197 *with you*] Possibly, it is better to accept the reading of the Qto here, but it is not necessary

202 *easlie*] Both WALKER (*Vers* 188) and ABBOTT (§ 467) note that in this passage, as in others, *easly* is pronounced *eas'ly*, but were unaware that it is thus spelled in the Folio and Qto —ED

Boy. If to come hither, you haue meafur'd miles, 203
And many miles : the Princeffe bids you tell,
How many inches doth fill vp one mile ? 205

Ber. Tell her we meafure them by weary steps.

Boy. She heares her felfe.

Rofa. How manie wearie steps,
Of many wearie miles you haue ore-gone,
Are numbred in the trauell of one mile ? 210

Bero. We number nothing that we fpend for you,
Our dutie is fo rich, fo infinite,
That we may doe it ftill without accompt.
Vouchfafe to fhew the funfhine of your face,
That we (like fauages) may worfhip it 215

Rofa. My face is but a Moone, and clouded too.

Kin. Blessed are clouds, to doe as fuch clouds do.
Vouchfafe bright Moone, and thefe thy ftars to fhine,
(Thofe clouds remooued) vpon our waterie eyne.

Rofa. O vaine petitioner, beg a greater matter, 220
Thou now requelts but Moonefhine in the water

Kin. Then in our meafure, vouchfafe but one change.
Thou bidft me begge, this begging is not ftrange

Rofa. Play muficke then : nay you muft doe it foone.
Not yet no dance : thus change I like the Moone. 225

Kin. Will you not dance ? How come you thus e-
ftranged ? 227

204 *miles*] *miles*, Knt, Coll Hal
Dyce, Sta Cam Glo

205 *doth*] QqFf, Rowe, Pope, Theob
Han Warb Cap Var '85, Cam Glo
do Johns et cet

mile ?] *mile* Cap et seq

206, 208, 209 *weary*] *weerie* Q

208 [Advancing Cap

218 *and*] on F.F., Rowe, Pope

221 *requests*] QFf, Rowe, Pope *re-*
quest'st Theob et seq

222 *vouchfafe but*] *do but vouchfafe*
Q, Cap Var Mal Steev Var '03, '13,

Coll 1, III, Sta Cam Glo *but vouch-*
fafe Marshall

224 [Musick, and they make ready,
as to dance Cap

225 *Not yet no dance*] QFf, Rowe 1
Not yet, no dance Rowe 11 *Not yet ? no*
dance ? Pope, Theob Warb Johns
Not yet ? no dance Han *Not yet !*
no dance Cam Glo *Not yet, no*
dance Cap et cet

226 *dance ?*] *dance*, Rowe 1 *dance*,
Rowe 11

220, 221 *matter water*] ELLIS (p 956) notes that 'water' again rhymes
with 'matter' in *Lear*, III, II, 81, 82, and with 'flatter' in *R of L* 1560

221 *requests*] See 'disputes,' V, 1, 65

226 *come*] ABBOTT (§ 460) considers this as an instance of a dropped prefix,
and prints it 'How 'come you thus,' etc

Rosa. You tooke the Moone at full, but now shee's
changed?

Kim. Yet full she is the Moone, and I the Man. 230

Rosa. The musick playes, vouchsafe some motion to
it: Our eares vouchsafe it.

Kim. But your legges should doe it.

Rof. Since you are strangers, & come here by chance,
Wee'll not be nice, take hands, we will not dance. 235

Kim. Why take you hands then?

Rosa. Onelie to part friends.

Curtisie sweet hearts, and so the Measure ends.

Kim. More measure of this measure, be not nice.

Rosa. We can afford no more at such a price. 240

Kim. Prise your selues: What buyes your companie?

229. *changed?*] QF, F₃ *changed* F₄
230 Om. Cap Line here marked as
lost, Ktly

231, 232 *Rosa The to it*] Contin-
ued to King, Theob et seq

232 *Our it*] Given to Rosa, Theob
et seq

233 *should*] *shall* Rowe 1

235 *nice,*] QFf, Rowe, Pope *nice*
Coll 11, 111, Sing Wh 1, Ktly *nice*,
Theob et cet

235 *hands,*] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Han

hands Cam Ktly, Glo *hands,*—
Theob et cet

236 *take you*] *take we* Q, Cap Mal.
Steev Var Knt, Coll Hal Sing Dyce,
Sta Cam. Ktly, Glo

239 *this measure*] *this measue* Q

241 *Prise*] *prize* F₄ *Price* Rowe 1
Prize Rowe 11 et seq

241 *your selues*] *yourselves then* Ff,
Rowe, +, Cap Var Ran *you your-*
selues Q, Mal et seq

230 Yet **Man**] THEOBALD (ed 1) This verse about the Man in the moon, I verily believe to be spurious, and an interpolation [Capell omits it], because, in the first place, the conceit of it is not pursued, and then it entirely breaks in upon the chain of the couplets, and has no rhyme to it. However, I have not ventured to cashier it. The line, 'The music plays, vouchsafe some motion to it' is given to Rosaline, but very absurdly. The King is intended to solicit the Princess to dance, but the ladies had beforehand declared their resolution of not complying. It is evident, therefore, that it is the King, who should importune Rosaline, whom he mistakes for the Princess, to dance with him. [Theobald gave, accordingly, this line to the King, and 'our eares vouchsafe it' to Rosaline. In the propriety of this distribution, all subsequent editors have acquiesced.]

236 *take you*] Possibly, 'take we' of the Qto is the better reading

238 *Curtisie*] MALONE Cf *Tempest*, I, 11, 443, 'Curtisied when you haue, and kist' [In *The Tempest* the curtsy is at the beginning of the dance, here, it is the signal for the end.—ED.]

239 *nice*] The King here quotes Rosaline's own word, (when she offers him her hand, line 235), as an excuse that, for a longer time, 'the cushions of his touch may press The maiden's tender palm'. The emphasis falls on 'be'—ED.

241 *your selues*] The rhythm demands another syllable, which the Qto supplies.

Rofa. Your abfence onelie.

242

Kin. That can neuer be.

Rofa. Then cannot we be bought:and fo adue,
Twice to your Vifore, and halfe once to you.

245

Kin. If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat.

Rof. In priuate then.

Kin. I am beft pleas'd with that.

Be. White handed Miftris, one fweet word with thee.

Qu. Hony, and Milke, and Suger:there is three.

250

Ber. Nay then two treyes, an if you grow fo nice
Methegline, Wort, and Malmfey ; well runne dice :
There's halfe a dozen fweets

Qu. Seuenth fweet adue, fince you can cogg,
Ile play no more with you

255

248, 260, 267 [converse apart Cap

251 *an if*] Q₁ and *if* Q₂ Ff,

250. *Suger*] *Sugar F*,

Rowe, +

is] *are* Coll MS

254, 255 *since you*] Separate line,
Rowe ii et seq

245 'Twice . to you] Unless this mean that she bids his visor a double adieu, as wishing never to see it again, and only half an adieu to himself in the hope that it is not a full complete farewell,—I do not understand it —ED

251 *an if*] CAMBRIDGE EDITORS Walker (*Crit* ii, 153) remarks that, '*and if*' (he means *an if*) is always in the old plays printed '*and if*' Here is an instance to the contrary *And*, not *an*, seems to be printed in nine times out of ten, whatever the following word be

252 *Methegline*] HALLIWELL *To make Metheglin* Take of all sortes of garden hearbes a handfull or two, and lett them boyle in twice so much water as he would make metheglin, and when it is boyled to the half, and cooled and strayned from the hearbes, then take to every gallon of the water half a gallon of honny Let it boyle well, then scum it cleane, thin putt it uppe into some vessell, and putt barme upon itt, and let itt stand three or four dayes, then cleanse it up, as you do beere or ale, and putt itt into some runlett, and soe lett it stande three or four moneths, then drawe it and drinke it at your pleasure It is a very good drinke for the winter season, yf itt be well made and not newe, and it is best in a morning well spiced with ginger —MS xvii Cent

252 *Wort*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) An infusion of malt, which after fermentation becomes beer

252 *Malmsey*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) (Derived from Middle English *malvese*, derived from the French *malvese*, *malvoisie*, derived from the Italian *malvasia*, a wine so called from *Malvasia*, derived from modern Greek *Μομφασία*, a seaport on the Southeastern coast of Laconia, Greece, a contraction of *μόνη ἐμβασία*, 'single entrance') 2 A wine, usually sweet, strong, and of high flavour, originally and still made in Greece, but now especially in the Canary and Madeira islands, and also in the Azores and in Spain

254 *cogg*] MURRAY (*N E D*) This verb and the corresponding substantive,

- Ber.* One word in secret. 256
Qu. Let it not be sweet.
Ber. Thou greeu'ft my gall.
Qu. Gall, bitter.
Ber. Therefore meete. 260
Du. Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word?
Mar. Name it.
Dum. Faire Ladie.
Mar. Say you so? Faire Lord:
Take you that for your faire Lady. 265
Du. Please it you,
As much in priuate, and Ile bid adieu.
Mar. What, was your vizard made without a tong?
Long. I know the reason Ladie why you aske.
Mar. O for your reason, quickly sir, I long. 270
Long. You haue a double tongue within your mask.
And would affoord my speechlesse vizard halfe. 272

259 *Gall, bitter*] Q, Ff, Rowe, Pope
Gall bitter Q, *Gall's bitter* Han
Gall' bitter Dyce, Cam Glo Ktly
Gall? bitter — Theob et cet

263 *Ladie*] QFf, Rowe 1, Pope,
Han Var '73 *Ladie* Booth's Reprint
lady, Rowe 11 et cet

264, 265 One line, Q

264 *Lord*] QFf, Rowe, +, Var '73
lord Coll Sing Wh 1, Ktly *lord*, —
Cap et cet

265 *Take you*] *Take* Q, Pope et seq

266, 267 One line, Q

266 *you*,] *you*, Rowe, +

268, 270, 273, 276, 278, 283, 285

Mar] QFf Kath Rowe et seq

268, 272 *vizard*] *visor* Theob 11

268 *tong*] *tongue* Rowe

270 *reason* *fir*,] QFf, Rowe 1 *rea-*

son, *Sir*, Rowe 11, Pope *reason* 1.

Sir, Theob et seq

long] *long*? Q

272 *vizard*] *veil* a Brae

cog, appear together in 1532, as 'Ruffians' terms' of dice-play, whence they passed into use in various transferred senses. As in other cant terms, the origin has not been preserved, but the persistent notion is that of dishonest or fraudulent play, cheating. From contextual evidence it would seem that 'cogging' generally designated some sleight of hand, made use of to control the falling of a die, occasionally it may mean the substitution of a false die for the true one. The notion that it meant 'to load the dice' appears to be a mistake of modern dictionaries, which has, however, strongly influenced the use of the word by modern novelists. 3
intransitive To employ fraud or deceit, to cheat

266 *Please it you*] ABBOTT (§ 361) 'Please' is often found in the subjunctive, it then represents our modern 'may it please you,' and expresses a modest doubt [See another instance in line 351 of this scene, again in *Much Ado*, I, 1, 156]

268 *Mar*] ROWE is unquestionably right in changing this stage-direction, as far as line 285, from Maria to Katherine

Mar. Veale quoth the Dutch-man: is not Veale a Calfe? 273

Long. A Calfe faire Ladie? 275

Mar. No, a faire Lord Calfe.

Long. Let's part the word.

Mar. No, Ile not be your halfe:

Take all and weane it, it may proue an Oxe.

Long. Looke how you but your selfe in thefe sharpe mockes. 280

Will you giue hornes chaft Ladie? Do not so.

Mar. Then die a Calfe before your hornes do grow.

Lon. One word in priuate with you ere I die.

Mar. Bleat softly then, the Butcher heares you cry. 285

Boyet. The tongues of mocking wenches are as keen

As is the Razors edge, inuisible:

Cutting a smaller haire then may be seene.

About the sence of fence so sensible. 289

276 *Lord Calfe*] *lord calf* Theob 1
lord calf Pope et seq

279 *weane it,*] *wean it,* Rowe et seq

280 *but*] *but* to Ff, Rowe 1 *butt* Pope

285 [converse apart Cap

287 *edge, inuisible*] QF₂F₃ *edge*
inuisible F₄ *edge, inuincible,* Theob

Warb Johns *edge inuisible,* Rowe et cet

288 *scene,*] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Han

Hal Dyce, Glo *sen*, Theob et cet

289 *sence so sensible*] Ff *sence so*

sensible, Q, Rowe *sensa, so sensible*

Pope, +, Coll *sense so sensible* Cap
et cet

273 *Veale quoth the Dutch-man*] MALONE I suppose by 'veal' she means *well*, sounded as foreigners usually pronounce that word, and introduced merely for the sake of the subsequent question—BOSWELL The same joke occurs in *The Wisdome of Doctor Dodypoll*, 1600,—'Doct Hans, my very special friend, fait and trot, me be right glad for see you veale Hans What, do you make a Calfe of me, M Doctor? Doct O no, pardona moy, I say vell, be glad for see you vell, in good health' [p 116, ed Bullen]—CAMBRIDGE EDITORS 'Dutchman' here, as usual, means 'German' The word alluded to is 'Viel,' a word which would be likely to be known from the frequent use which the sailors from Hamburg or Bremen would have cause to make of the phrase 'zu viel' in their bargains with the London shopkeepers [Doctor Dodypoll does not bear out this explanation, he states that 'veal' stands for *well* in the last lines of the foregoing quotation, not given by Boswell, but added by the present ED]—WELLSLEY (p 17) explains this 'miserable skirmish of puns' by taking 'long' in line 270, 'halfe' in 272, 'veale' in 273, and forms therefrom *Long half veal*, i e Longavile 'Shakespeare in this scene is,' he observes, 'but too true to the insipid chaffing carried on under the mask at carnival and masquerade One party insinuates by puns and allusions that he knows who the other is, in spite of his disguise'

287-289 For the true punctuation, and therefore elucidation, of these lines, see *Text Notes*.

Seemeth their conference, their conceits haue wings, 290
 Fleeter then arrows, bullets wind, thought, swifter things

Rofa. Not one word more my maides, breake off,
 breake off.

Ber. By heauen, all drie beaten with pure scoffe.

King. Farewell madde Wenches, you haue simple 295
 wits. *Exeunt.*

Qu. Twentie adieus my frozen Muscouits.

Are these the breed of wits so wondred at?

Boyet. Tapers they are, with your sweete breathes
 puffed out. 300

Rofa. Wel-liking wits they haue, grosse, grosse, fat, fat.

290 conference,] conference, Cap et
 seq

wings,] wings, Theob Warb

Johns wings Dyce, Cam Glo

291 bullets] bullets, Rowe Om Cap

293 [breaking from the King Cap

294 all] we're all Ran

drie beaten] Q dry beaten Ff

dry-beaten Theob u et seq

pure] pure pure Cap

295 Farewell] Adieu Cap (misprint
 Notes, p 213)

simple] nimble Kinnear

296 Exeunt] Exeunt King and

Lords Theob After line 297, Cap
 Dyce, Cam Glo

297 Muscouits] F., Dyce, Sta Wh

Cam Glo Muscouits Q Moscouits

14 Muscouits F., Rowe et cet

Scene VI Pope, +

298 wits] wit Var '85

299 breathes] breath's F.

301 Wel liking grosse,] Well, king-
 ly Prin Gross, Bulloch

haue, grosse, grosse, fat, fat] Ff,
 Rowe, Pope, Han haue grosse grosse,

fat fat Q haue, gross, gross, fat, fat
 Theob et cet

291 bullets] CAPELL (p 213) 'Bullets' was probably a prior word of the poet's changed for 'arrows,' left with it in his copy, and so printed together [Capell omits it Ritson, independently, also suggested its omission]

291 thought, swifter] I think this should be printed 'thought swifter,' as the climax, —*swifter than thought* —ED

294 drie beaten] That is, beaten with 'dry blows,' which MURRAY (s v 'dry,' adjective, 12) defines as those which 'do not draw blood (as a blow given with a stick or fist which merely causes a bruise), by some, apparently, used vaguely as equivalent to hard, stiff, severe

297 Muscouits] DYCE (ed ii) Here, and here only both the Qto and the Folio have 'Muscovits,'—for the sake of an exact rhyme —WALKER (*Crit* iii, 43), after quoting this rhyme, observes that 'the poets of the Elizabethan age,—and, not least, Shakespeare, from his sense of harmony,—were more exact in their rhymes than those of later times In our own time, a reform in rhyming has accompanied the revival of poetry'

301 Wel-liking] BRADIFY (*N E D* s v 'Liking,' participial adjective, 2) 'In condition', healthy, plump, in a specified condition (e g *well, ill liking*) —STEVENS So, in *Job xxxix*, 4, 'Their young ones are in good liking'

Qu. O pouertie in wit, Kingly poore flout. 302
 Will they not (thinke you) hang themfelues to night?
 Or euer but in vizards shew their faces:
 This pert *Berowne* was out of count'nance quite. 305
Rofa. They were all in lamentable cafes.
 The King was vweeping ripe for a good word. 307

302 *wit, Kingly poore*] QFf, Rowe,
 Pope, Theob Han Warb *wit*—
kingly ?—*poor* Johns *wit, kill'd by*
pure Coll ii, iii (MS) *wit, stung by*
poor Sing conj Kily *wit' poor*
kingly Kily conj ap Cam *wit, kingly-*
poor Cap et cet

304 *faces*] *faces* ? Rowe ii et seq
 305 *count'nance*] Ff *countenance* Q
 306 *They*] Q, Coll i *O! they* Ff,
 Rowe et cet *I (for Ay) they* Cam.
 Edd conj
 307 *vweeping ripe*] QF₂F₃ *weeping-*
ripe F₄ et seq

302 *Kingly poore*] CAPFLL (p 213) These words have not the form of compound in copies, but are in truth such, and of great beauty 'Kingly-poor,' a combination of terms apparently opposite, has the force of—supreme in poverty as kings are in riches—COLLIER (ed ii) pronounces the present text, 'if not nonsense, nearly akin to it,' and adopts '*kill'd by pure flout*,' an emendation of his MS Corrector, which he calls 'very happy' 'The Princess could, of course,' he adds reassuringly, 'never mean that the King and his lords had actually been "*kill'd by pure flout*," but merely that they had been driven from the field by the treatment they had received from the ladies'—ANON (*Blackwood*, Aug 1853) A double meaning is no doubt intended in the expression 'Kingly poor flout' It means 'mighty poor badinage', and then, a king being one of the performers, it also means 'repartee as poor as might have been expected from royal lips', these being usually understood to be better fitted for taking in them for giving out 'good things'—KNIGHT (ap Halliwell) The last words the King said were, 'Farewell, madde Wenches, you haue simple wits' It was a 'Kingly poor flout,'—a very poor retort for a King [This same interpretation is accepted by R G WHITE, and by DYCE, and by BRAE The last adds,] 'This "flout" has stung the young ladies more than all—to have their wits, on which they pride themselves, called simple wits' So they retort by a round of sarcasm against the wits of the retreating enemy,—[see lines 298, 301, 302, and 316]—STAUNTON No ingenuity has yet succeeded in extracting sense from this passage It appears to me manifestly corrupt, and the misprint to have been occasioned by a transposition 'Kingly-poor,' I suspect, is no other than a printer's error for *poor lyking* Rosaline, in irony, speaks of their visitors having rich, *well liking*, i e good-conditioned wits, to which the Princess replies —'O poverty in wit, *poor-lyking* flout!'—BRAE (p 105) maintains, however, that 'liking' means *fat, plump*, and in the phrase 'well-liking' 'well' is merely augmentative, wherefore, Staunton's *poor-lyking* 'would be an impossible contradiction' [Whatever else Collier's MS Corrector effected he certainly, as Sir James Mackintosh said of Coleridge, 'threw a stone into the standing pool of criticism,' and, in consequence, we suffer from the splashes Had it not been for his emendation, we should, all of us, have gone complacently on our way in the conviction that the King's attempt at wit was merely 'royally poor'—ED]

307. *vweeping ripe*] W A. WRIGHT (Note on 'reeling ripe,'—*Tempest*, V, 1,

- Qu.* *Berowne* did sweare himselfe out of all suite. 308
Mar. *Dumaine* was at my seruice, and his sword :
 No point (quoth I :) my seruant straight vvas mute. 310
Ka. Lord *Longauill* said I came ore his hart :
 And trow you vvhat he call'd me?
Qu. Qualme perhaps.
Kat. Yes in good faith.
Qu. Go sickneffe as thou art. 315
Rof. Well, better wits haue worne plain statute caps,

308 *suite*] *sooth* or *truth* Grey313 *perhaps*] *perhapt* Q310 *seruant*] *servant*, Q316 *statute caps*] *statute-caps* Theob.311 *said*] *said*, Rowe et seq

11 et seq (subs)

332) Compare Sidney's *Arcadia* (ed 1598), I, p 61 'But *Lalus* (euen weeping ripe) went among the rest' Also Beau and Fl *Woman's Prize*, I, 1 'Being drunk and tumbling ripe' And in the same play, II, 1 'He's like little children That lose their baubles, crying ripe' [For similar compounds, see ABBOTT, § 430]

307 for a good word] FRANZ (§ 328) The causal 'for' takes the meaning *for want of*, when the condition of want or grief, expressed in the predicate, is represented as consequent on the cause connected with 'for,' which is at the same time the object of desire, e g 'to faint for succour' means *to faint for want of succour* This pregnant use of the preposition leads, at times, to a very bold style of expression, like 'dead for breath.' *To die for* was a stereotyped phrase for *yearn, languish*, it still survives in a more restricted sense in modern speech (*she dies for him* means 'she is over head and ears in love with him')

308, 309 out of all suite . . at my seruice] WHITLER (p 89) *Suit* and *service*, we know, are terms familiar to the language of our Feudal Law No ideas are more impressed on the mind of [Shakespeare] than those which have reference to the Law Here *suit* and *service* are united [and also in V, II, 915, 916]

310 No point] See II, I, 199 — CAPELL (p 213) The speaker that would convey a conception of Maria's wit must pronounce 'point' something in the French manner, but inclining to *point*, meaning—point of a 'sword' — MAIONE In *The Returne from Parnassus*, 1606, Philomusus says,—'*Tit tit tit, non poynte, non debet fieri phlebetomolito*,' etc [Part II, I, iv, I, ed Macray]

313 Qualme] R G WHITE (ed 1) Plainly 'qualm' was pronounced *calm*, which gave the Princess an opportunity for her jest, for Longaville would surely not tell his mistress that she 'came o'er his heart' like a *qualm*! — ROLFE calls attention to a *Hen IV* II, iv, 40, where it is spelled *calm* 'Sick of a calm'

316 statute caps] GREY (I, 151) quotes from Strype's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, vol II, p 74 'Besides the bills passed into acts this parliament [13 Elizabeth 1571], there was one which concerned the Queen's care for employment for her poor sort of subjects It was for continuance of making and wearing woollen caps, in behalf of the trade of cappers, providing, that all above the age of six years (except the nobility and some others) should on *sabbath days*, and *holy days*, wear caps of wool, knit, thicked, and drest in *England*, upon penalty of ten groats' — JOHNSON maintained, however, that 'statute caps' belonged to the academic costume, and that Rosaline declared, in effect, that *better wits* might be found in the common

But vwill you heare; the King is my loue fworne. 317

Qu. And quicke *Berowne* hath plighted faith to me.

Kat. And *Longaull* was for my seruice borne.

Mar. *Dumaine* is mine as fure as barke on tree. 320

Boyet. Madam, and prettie mistresses giue eare,
Immediately they will againe be heere

In their owne shapes · for it can neuer be,

They will digest this harsh indigntie.

Qu. Will they returne? 325

Boy They will they will, God knowes,
And leape for ioy, though they are lame with blowes:
Therefore change Fauours, and when they reparaire,
Blow like sweet Rofes, in this summer aire

Qu. How blovv? how blovv? Speake to bee vnder- 330
stood.

Boy. Faire Ladies maskt, are Rofes in their bud :
Dismaskt, their damaske sweet commixture showne,
Are Angels vailing clouds, or Rofes blowne 334

317 *heare,*] *hear,* F₄ *hear?* Theob
et seq

319 *borne*] *born* F₁ F₄

324 *digest*] *digest* F₂ F₃

332 *their*] *the* Warb

333 *damaske*] *damaskt* F₃

334 *Are blowne*] Obelised in Glo
Are Angels or] *Or angel-veil-*
ing clouds are Theob *Or angels veiled*
in clouds, are Warb *A changeless*
varying cloud of Bulloch
vailing] *vailing* Q

places of education, nor did the quotation by Grey from Strype avail to change his opinion—STEEVENS happily harmonised Strype and Johnson by the paraphrase 'better wits may be found among the citizens, who are not in general remarkable for sallies of imagination', and quoted Marston's *Dutch Courtesan* 'Nay, though my husband be a citizen, and's caps made of wooll, yet I ha wit,' etc [III, 1]—MALONE The epithet by which these statute caps are described, 'plain,' induces me to believe that Mr Steevens's interpretation is the true one The king and his lords probably wore *hats* adorned with feathers So they are represented in the print prefixed to this play in Rowe's edition, probably from some stage tradition—DYCE (*Gloss*) accepts Steevens's paraphrase The curious student may find in HALLIWELL a quotation, covering a folio page, from Stow's *Survey of London*, ed 1603, pp 544, 545, giving an account of the rise and decline of the flat-cap

328 *reparaire*] This is not, as SCHMIDT (*Lex*) interprets it, equivalent to *to come*, possibly it should be printed with a hyphen, 're-pair, *z e re-couple*, when each lover rejoins his mistress—ED

333 *damaske sweet commixture*] Compare Phebe's description of Rosalind, 'There was a pretty redness in his lip, A little riper, and more lustie red Then that mixt in his cheeke 'twas just the difference Betwixt the constant red and mingled Damaske'—*As You Like It*, III, v, 125

334 *Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne*] THEOBALD transposed this

Qu. Auant perplexitie : What shall vve do, 335
If they returne in their owne shapcs to wo?

Rosa. Good Madam, if by me you'l be aduis'd,
Let's mocke them still as well knowne as disguis'd :
Let vs complaine to them vvhat fooles were heare,
Disguis'd like Muscouites in shapelesse geare : 340
And wonder what they were, and to what end
Their shallow showes, and Prologue vildely pen'd :
And their rough carriage so ridiculous,
Should be presented at our Tent to vs.

Boyet. Ladies, withdraw : the gallants are at hand. 345

336 *wo*] *woe* Q *wooe* F₂F₃ *woo* Coll Hal *still, known,* Theob et
F₄ cet

338 *still knowne*] QFf, Rowe, Pope, 342 *vildely*] *vildly* Q *vilely* Han
Han *still, as well, known* Var '21, 344 *Tent*] *tents* Cap conj

and the preceding line, at Warburton's instigation, after he had made some trifling changes (see *Text Notes*), which, unfortunately, cannot be pronounced improvements — PECK (p. 231) restored the order of the lines, and would read 'Are angels *veil'd* in clouds of roses blown', and then gallantly asks 'under what image could our author so properly chuse to give us an idea of a company of fine women in all their shew of beauty, as that of angels invehicled in clouds of full blown roses?' 'To me,' he rapturously adds, 'this description instantly brings to mind the *morn*, the *hours*, the *graces*, the *Hebe*, & all the rosie finger'd & rosie bosom'd, poetical happy beings of fable & antiquity, & sets them, as it were, in a blaze of charms & immortality before us' — HANMER followed and was the first to apprehend the true meaning of 'vailing' 'Vailing,' he observes, 'is to be here distinguished from *veiling*, and carries the same sense as in the phrase *vailing a bonnet*, that is, *putting off, lowering, sinking down*' To the same effect CAPELL and JOHNSON The former remarks 'there is no such word as *veiling* in the copies, "vailing" is their word, and has its proper sense—lowering, "clouds" are the vehicles of "angels" both in poets and painters, and when the latter present any such being, the cloud is seen opened and gathered below his feet, as if the angel had lowered it, *vailed* it to the beholder for the purpose of shewing himself' — JOHNSON thus paraphrases 'Ladies unmasked, says Boyet, are like angels vailing clouds, or letting those clouds which obscured their brightness, sink from before them' In this paraphrase, preferred by HALIWEILL and adopted by DYCE, I think we may safely rest For *vailed*, in its proper sense of *lowered*, see 'vailed lids,'—*Hamlet*, I, ii, 70, and 'my wealthy Andrew Vailing her high top lower then her ribs,'—*Mer of Ven* I, i, 33, where (in this ed.) STEVENS gives additional examples of its use — ED

335 Auant perplexitie] WALKER (*Crit* iii, 44) thinks that this is addressed to Boyet

340 shapelesse] 'Deformed, ugly,' says SCHMDT (*Lex*).

340 geare] That is, dress, apparel

Quee. Whip to our Tents, as Roes runnes ore Land. 346
Exeunt.

Enter the King and the rest.

King. Faire sir, God faue you. Wher's the Princeesse?

Boy. Gone to her Tent. 350

Please it your Maiestie command me any seruice to her?

King. That she vouchsafe me audience for one word.

Boy. I will, and so will she, I know my Lord. *Exit.*

Ber. This fellow pickes vp wit as Pigeons pease,

And vtters it againe, when *Ioue* doth please. 355

346 *runnes ore*] QF₂ *runs ore the*
 F₃ *run over* Mal Steev Var Knt,
 Coll Hal Dyce 1, Sta Wh 1 *run o'er*
 Cam Glo *run o're the* F₃F₄ et cet
 (subs)

347 *Exeunt.*] *Exeunt* Princess, Cat.
 Ros and Mar Cap

Scene VII Pope, + Act V

Theob
 Before the Princess's Pavilion

Theob

348 *Enter*] *Enter* the King, Biron,
 Longavile and Dumain, in their own

Habits Rowe

349 *Wher's*] QFf, Rowe, +, Cap
 Var Ran Mal Hal Wh Cam Glo.
Where is Steev et cet

350, 351 *Gone Maiestie*] One line,
 Cap et seq

351 *her*] Q₂Ff, Rowe, +, Wh 1
her thither? Q₂, Cap et seq

353 *I will,*] *I will,* Theob et seq

354 *pickes*] *peckes* Q, Cap Mal et seq
Pigeons] *Pigeon* Rowe

355 *Ioue*] *God* Q, Coll Hal. Dyce,
 Sta Cam Glo

346 *Roes*] For the sake of the scansion, GOSWIN KOENIG (p 17) would injudiciously pronounce this word as a disyllable. The line as it stands in F₂ is not un-rhythmical. We can pronounce 'ore' as a disyllable without converting it to *over*; and then we have the text of F₃ and F₄, which Lettsom (see next note) pronounces 'elegant'. Anything is better than *roes* —ED

346 *runnes ore Land*] WALKER (*Crit* III, 44) 'Land' is here the same as *laund* or *lawnd*, otherwise *lawn*. Compare the forms *hine* and *hind* (labourer), *rine* and *rind*, *woodhine* and *woodbind*, etc —LETTSOM (footnote to Walker). Walker does not seem to have been aware of the elegant reading 'run o'er the laund,' for which we are indebted to the third and fourth folios. Most recent editions read *over*, I am shocked to say, *without any authority*, and *for the sake of the metre*.

348 *and the rest*] This comprehensive brevity is surely worthy of imitation.

349-351 *Wher's to her?*] R G WHITE (ed 1) assuming these lines to be prose, denies the need of changing 'Wher's' to *Where is*, or of adding, in accordance with Q₂, *thither* to 'her?' at the end of the line. Possibly, these textual notes of White, in his first edition, are not to be greatly heeded, he himself wholly disregarded them in his second edition, where he followed, almost absolutely and certainly wisely, the text of *The Globe* edition —ED

351 *Please it*] For grammatical construction, see line 266 of this scene.

351 *to her?*] COLLIER having said that *thither* is omitted in some copies of Q₂, the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS observe that he has probably mistaken Q₂ for Q₁, in the present place, as he has certainly mistaken it in line 535 below.

354, 355 *This fellow . . . please*] STEEVENS. This expression is proverbial:

He is Wits Pedler, and retailes his Wares, 356
 At Wakes, and Waffels, Meetings, Markets, Faies.
 And we that sell by grosse, the Lord doth know,
 Haue not the grace to grace it with such shew.
 This Gallant pins the Wenches on his fleewe. 360
 Had he bin *Adam*, he had tempted *Eue*.
 He can carue too, and lifpe. Why this is he, 362

357 *Waffells*] *wassals* Rowe *was-*
sails Coll

362 *He can*] *A can* Q *A' can* Cap
 Coll Cam Glo. Ktly.

361 *Adam*] *Satan* Theob conj

too] to Q

'Children pick up words as pigeons pease, And utter them again as God shall please'—Ray's *Collection* [*Proverbial Rhymes and old Saws*]—HALLIWELL, also, asserts that the lines are proverbial and quotes from some verses appended to *Thomas Coriarte Traveller for the English Wits*, 1616,—'He pickes up wit as pigeons pease, And utters it when God doth please' It may be that the lines had become proverbial, but it does not follow from these quotations that Shakespeare was not the author *Thomas Coriarte* was not printed until nigh twenty years after *Love's Lab Lost*, and Ray's *Collection* eighty years after, in 1678—ED

355 *Ioue*] HALLIWELL notes that '*Ioue*' is here substituted for '*God*' of Q, 'on account of the Statute' A copy of this Statute is given in the *Trans of The New Sh Soc* 1880—6, p 18†, it may be also found in Arber's *English Garner*, II, 281, adequately condensed, as follows 'By a statute made 3 *Jac I c* 21, [1605—6], it was enacted, That if any person shall in any stage play, Interlude, Shewe, May-game, or Pageant jestingly or profanely speake or use the holy Name of God or of Christ Jesus, or of the Holy Ghoste, or of the Trinitie, he shall forfeite for everie such Offence Tenne Pounds'—WALKER (*Crit* I, 213) has collected many examples of a similar substitution

357 *Wakes*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) 2 A vigil, specifically, an annual festival kept in commemoration of the completion and dedication of a parish church, hence, a merry-making The wake was kept by an all night watch in the church Tents were erected in the church yard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the following day, which was kept as a holiday Through the large attendance from neighboring parishes at wakes, devotion and reverence gradually diminished, until they ultimately became mere fairs or markets, characterised by merry-making and often disgraced by indulgence and riot The wake or revel of country parishes was, originally, the day of the week on which the church had been dedicated, afterward the day of the year In 1536, an act of convocation appointed that the wake should be held in every parish on the same day, namely, the first Sunday in October, but it was disregarded [Much, and well, condensed from] Brand, *Popular Antiquities* [II, 1—14]

357 *Wassels*] W A WRIGHT (*Macbeth*, I, vii, 75) Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *waes hael*, 'be of health' This, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, was the salutation used by Rowena to Vortigern in presenting a cup of wine Hence '*wassail*' came to mean drinking of healths, revelry [The plural means, of course, *festivities, carousals*]

362 *He can carue*] HUNTER was the first to detect a peculiar meaning in this

[362 He can carve]

word 'carve,' both here and in *Merry Wives*, I, iii, 48.—'I do mean to make love to Ford's wife, I spy entertainment in her, she discourses, she carves, she gives the leer of invitation' In a note on this passage, Hunter observes (i, 215).— 'The commentators have no other idea of the word *carve* than that it denotes the familiar action of carving at table But it is a quite different word It occurs in a very rare poetic tract, entitled, *A Prophecie of Cadwallader, last King of the Brittaines*, by William Herbert, 1604, which opens with a description of Fortune, and of some who had sought to gain her favour "A mighty troop this empress did attend, There might you Caius Marius *carving* find, And martial Sylla courting Venus kind," etc And this I take to be the word which occurs in Biron's character of Boyet On a comparison of these few passages, it would seem to mean some form of action, which indicated the desire that the person to whom it was addressed should be attentive and propitious' To the quotation adduced by Hunter, DYCE (*Few Notes*, p 20) added the following —'Her amorous glances are her accusers, her very looks write sonnets on thy commendations, she *carves* thee at board, and cannot sleepe for dreaming on thee in bedde'—Day's *Ile of Gulls*, 1606, sig D 'And, if thy rival be in presence too, Salute him friendly, give him gentle words, Return all courtesies that he affords, Drink to him, *carve* him, give him complement, Thus shall thy mistress more than thee torment'—Beaumont's *Remedy of Love*,—Beau & Fl's *Works*, xi 483, ed Dyce 'Desire to eat with her, *carve* her, drink to her, and still among intermingle your petition of grace and acceptance into her favour'—Fletcher and Shakespeare's *Two Noble Kinsmen*,—Beau & Fl's *Works*, xi, 414, ed Dyce 'Whatever,' adds Dyce, 'was the exact nature [of *carving*], it would appear from the three passages last cited, to have been a sort of salutation which was practised more especially at table' It was reserved to R G WHITE to adduce (*Sh's Scholar*, p xxxii) a quotation which 'shows exactly what this sort of carving was, and how it was performed In the satirical description of *A very Woman*, in the *Characters* appended to Sir Thomas Overbury's *Wife*, the description of the married part of her life begins thus —"Her lightnesse gets her to swim at top of the table, where her wrie little finger bewraies *carving*, her neighbors at the latter end know they are welcome, and for that purpose she quencheth her thirst" sig E 3, ed 1632 Carving, then, was a sign of intelligence, made with the little finger as the glass was raised to the mouth It is remarkable, by the way, that ladies do this now-a days infinitely more than gentlemen Is it possible that the trick has survived, while its meaning is lost?"—DYCE (*Glossary*) afterward added 'See also Littleton's *Latin English Lexicon*, 1675 "A Carver —chironomus" "Chironomus —One that useth apish motions with his hands" "Chronomia —A kind of gesture with the hands either in dancing, carving of meat, or pleading," etc, etc' In the *Transactions of The New Sh Soc* 1877-9, p 105, W A HARRISON supplies the following from *Pepys's Diary*, vol. ii, p 292, ed Mynors Bright — 'Aug 6th, 1663 To my cozen Mary Ioyce's at a gossiping, where much company & good cheer Ballard's wife, a pretty & a well-bred woman, I took occasion to kiss several times, & she to carve, drink, & show me great respect' Finally, let me add a reference from Jonson's *Silent Woman*, IV, i, p 422, ed Gifford —'If she have an ill foot, let her wear her gown the longer, and her shoe the thinner If a fat hand and scald nails, let her carve the less, and act in gloves' This especial meaning appears to have been overlooked by SCHMIDT (*Lex*), who, albeit he refers to Dyce's *Glossary*, defines 'carve' in the present passage as equivalent to showing

That kist away his hand in courtesie. 363
 This is the Ape of Forme, Monsieur the nice,
 That when he plaies at Tables, chides the Dice 365
 In honorable tearmes : Nay he can sing
 A meane most meanly, and in Vshering
 Mend him who can : the Ladies call him sweete.
 The staires as he treads on them kisse his feete.
 This is the flower that smiles on euerie one, 370
 To shew his teeth as white as Whales bone.

363 *away his hand*] *his hand, a way* 370 *flower*] *floure* Q *steerer* Theob.
 Q *his hand away* Cap Mal Coll Dyce, conj (withdrawn) *slave* Gould
 Cam Glo 371 *Whales*] Qq *Whale his* Ff,
 364 *This is*] *This* Rowe II Rowe, +, Cap Var '73, '78 *whales*
Forme] *Fortune* F₃F, Rowe Knt, Hal Sta *whal's* Sing *whal's*
 367 *meanly*] *manly* Rowe II *mainly* Dyce, Ktly *whale's* Cam Glo Coll.
 Pope, + III
 367 *Vshering*] *hushering* Q

'great courtesy and affability' Unhappily, the only help to be obtained from the *N E D* is a quotation of the present line accompanied by Schmidt's definition —ED

363 *kist away his hand*] Compare, '—anon, doth seem As he would kiss away his hand in kindness'—Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, III, II, p 284, ed Gifford The first ed of *Cynthia's Revels* was printed in 1601 —ED

365 *Tables*] HALLIWELL The game of backgammon It was anciently played in different ways, and the term appears to have been applied to any game played with the table and dice Strutt (p 321) has given a fac-simile of a backgammon-board from a MS of the fourteenth century, which differs little from the form now used

367 *A meane*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) II, 3 In music A middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto —STEEVENS quotes from Bacon 'The treble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal, and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest' [*Sylva Sylvarum*, Century II, sec 173, ed 1651]

371 *Whales bone*] T WARION 'As white as whales bone' is a proverbial comparison in the old poets In *The Fairie Queen*, b III, c I, st 15 'Whose face did seem as clear as chrystal stone, And eke, through feare, as white as whales bone' And in I Surrey, fol 14, ed 1567 'I might perceive a wolf, as white as whales bone, A fairer beast of fresher hue, beheld I never none' Skelton joins the *whales bone* with the brightest precious stones in describing the position of Pallas 'A hundred steppes mounting to the halle, One of jasper, another of whales bone, Of diamantes, pointed by the rokky walle'—*Crowne of Laurell*, p 24, ed 1736 —STEEVENS It should be remembered that some of our ancient writers supposed *ivory* to be part of the bones of a whale —HOLT WHITE This *white whale his bone*, now superseded by *ivory*, was the tooth of the *Horse-whale*, *Morse*, or *Walrus*, as appears by King Alfred's preface to his Saxon translation of Orosius [The curious student is referred to HALLIWELL, where he will find many examples of the use of this not uncommon phrase —ABBOTT (§ 487) includes the

And consciences that wil not die in debt, 372
Pay him the dutie of homie-tongued Boyet.

King. A blister on his sweet tongue with my hart,
That put *Armathoes* Page out of his part. 375

Enter the Ladies.

Ber. See where it comes. Behaviour what wer't thou,
Till this madman shew'd thee? And what art thou now? 378

372 *not*] Om F₄
373 *dutie*] *duty* Ff, Rowe *due* Q,
Pope et seq

homie-tongued Boyet] As a quotation, Dyce II

375 *Armathoes*] Q *Armadoes* Ff et seq

Scene VIII Pope, +

376 Enter] Enter the Princess,

Rosaline, Maria, Katherine and Attendants Rowe

377-382 In margin, Pope, Han.

378 *madman*] F₂, Cam Glo *madman* Q, Var '73, '78, '85, Mal *mad-man* F₃ F₄, Rowe, Hal *mode-man* Brae
man Theob et cet

thou] Om Ktly conj

present phrase in a list of examples where *e* mute is pronounced —STEEVENS and others regard it as parallel to 'swifter than the moon's sphere' in *Mid N D* (II, 1, 7), but this is doubtful I prefer to regard 'moon's sphere' as an instance of an 'empty pause' after 'moon'—(see note *ad loc* in this ed) See, also, GOSWIN KOENIG, p 17 —ED

377 *where it comes*] COLLIER (ed II) • 'It' is spoken contemptuously of Boyet; the MS has '*he* comes,' which lessens the force of the expression

377 *wer't*] This misspelling is evidently due to the 'personal equation' of the compositor, it occurs again in line 690 Possibly, when composing by the ear, the sound of *wert* recalled *were it*, and hence the contraction —ED

378 *Till this*] For other examples of a disyllabic arsis to a disyllabic thesis at the beginning of the second clause, see GOSWIN KOENIG, III, 2), b p 87

378 *madman*] THEOBAID silently read 'man', and MONCK MASON said emphatically, 'the word "mad" must be struck out'—COLLIER (ed I) There is no reason for calling Boyet a mad man, though there might be some for terming him a *made man*, i e a man made up and completed as Biron had just before described him—DYCE (*Remarks*, p 41) I have some doubts whether 'mad' (though it makes the line over-measure) ought to be rejected, an epithet to 'man' seems necessary here, and surely 'mad' may be understood in another sense than 'lunatic', Biron afterwards taxes Boyet with 'jesting merrily' and calls him 'old mocker' As to 'a made man,'—Mr Collier ought to have known that, in Shakespeare's time, the expression meant only 'a man whose fortune is made,' 'a fortunate man'—WALKER (*Crit* I, 320) 'Madman' for *man* At least if *madman* originated in *Madam*—MARSHALL Possibly the original word may have been '*maid man*,' i e a man half a maid or woman, alluding to Boyet's finicking manners as described above The 'And' should be omitted, as it is not wanted, and may have slipped up from the line below quite as easily, if not more so, than the *Mad-* of *Madam* [As Dyce says, some epithet to 'man' seems necessary, and *madman* does not of necessity mean a maniac —ED]

King. All haile sweet Madame, and faire time of day.

Qu. Faire in all Haile is foule, as I conceue. 380

King. Construe my speeches better, if you may.

Qu. Then with me better, I wil giue you leaue.

King. We came to visit you, and purpose now
To leade you to our Court, vouchsafe it then.

Qu. This field shal hold me, and so hold your vow : 385
Nor God, nor I, delights in periur'd men.

King. Rebuke me not for that which you prouoke :
The vertue of your eie must breake my oth.

Q. Your nickname vertue. vice you should haue spoke : 390
For vertues office neuer breakes men troth.

Now by my maiden honor, yet as pure

As the vnfallied Lilly, I protest,

A world of torments though I should endure,

I would not yeeld to be your houses guest :

So much I hate a breaking cause to be 395

380 *is is is F₄*
381 *Construe my speeches*] *Construe*
my speeches Q

383 *came*] *come* Pope, +

384 *our*] *out F₄*

386 *nor I, delights*] *delights, nor I,*
Marshall conj

delights] QFf, Cap Knt, Dyce,
Sta Cam Glo *delight* Rowe et cet

388 *must*] *makes* Han *made* Warb
conj

390 *men*] *F₂ mens* QF₄, Rowe,
Pope, Theob 1, Han Warb *mens'*
Theob 11 *men's F₃* et cet

392 *vnfallied*] *Q vnfulled F₃*
unsully'd Rowe 11, +, Cap Var Ran
Mal *unfulled F₃F₄*, Steev et seq
(subs)

394 *not yeeld to*] *not to F₃ not F₄*

395 *breaking cause*] *breaking-cause*
Steev Var. '03, '13, Knt, Hal Sing
Sta Ktly

380 all Haile] WALKER, in a note (*Crit* III, 343) on 'Thou doughty duke, all hail! all hail, sweet ladies *Theseus* This is a cold beginning'—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, III, v, remarks, 'I know not whether it is necessary to observe, that there is a play on 'hail,' as in *Love's Lab L* V, II, 380 Dekker, *Olde Fortunatus*,—*'Anelocia* Brother, all haile *Shadow* There's a rattling salutation'—[p 113, ed Pearson]—LITLEDAL (note on *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III, v) adds another example from Beau and Fl's *The Faithful Friends*, III, II, 'Sir Pergamus All hail! *Learchus* He begins to storm already'—[p 257, ed Dyce]

388 vertue must breake] JOHNSON I believe our author means that the *virtue*, in which *goodness* and *power* are both comprised, *must dissolve* the obligation of the oath The Princess, in her answer, takes the most invidious part of the ambiguity

389 spoke] ABBOTT (§ 200) says that 'speak' is here used for *describe*, which must be, I think, an oversight on Abbott's part It is used for *said*, owing, possibly, to exigencies of the rhyme

392 vnfallied] For reasons why this form should be discarded we must wait for the *N E D*

Of heavenly oaths, vow'd with integritie. 396

Kin. O you haue liu'd in defolation heere,
Vnseene, vnvisited, much to our shame

Qu. Not so my Lord, it is not so I sweare,
We haue had pastimes heere, and pleafant game, 400
A messe of Ruffians left vs but of late.

Kin. How Madam? Rufsians?

Qu. I in truth, my Lord.
Trim gallants, full of Courtship and of state.

Rosa. Madam speake true. It is not so my Lord : 405

My Ladie (to the manner of the daies)

In curtesie giues vnderferuing praise.

We foure indeed confronted were with foure

In Rufsia habit . Heere they stayer an houre,

And talk'd apace : and in that houre (my Lord) 410

They did not blesse vs with one happy word

I dare not call them fooles, but this I thinke,

When they are thirftue, fooles would faine haue drinke.

Ber. This left is drie to me. Gentle sweete,
Your wits makes wise things foolish when we greeete 415

396	<i>oaths</i>] <i>oath</i> Q ₂	414	<i>Gentle sweete,</i>] Q, Knt <i>Fair</i>
	<i>vow'd</i>] <i>vowed</i> Q		<i>gentle sweet</i> , F ₂ , Cap Cam Glo <i>Fair</i> ,
397	<i>O</i>] <i>Oh</i> / Ktly		<i>gentle, sweet</i> , F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +, Var Ran
403	<i>truth</i>] <i>trueth</i> Q		<i>My gentle sweet</i> , Mal Var '21 <i>Fair</i>
406	<i>the daies</i>] <i>these days</i> Coll m		<i>gentle-sweet</i> Sta Dyce II, III, Huds
(MS)			<i>Fair, gentle sweet</i> , Steev et cet
408	<i>were</i>] <i>here</i> Var '03, '13, '21	415	<i>wits makes</i>] Q <i>wits make</i>
409	<i>Rufsia</i>] <i>Russian</i> Q <i>Russian</i>		Anon ap Cam <i>wit makes</i> Ff et seq
Ff et seq			<i>foolish greeete</i>] Q <i>foolish,</i>
	<i>stayed</i>] <i>stay'd</i> F ₄ et seq		<i>greeete</i> Ff <i>foolish, greet</i> , Rowe <i>fool-</i>
412	<i>this</i>] Om F ₃ F ₄		<i>ish, greet</i> Pope et seq

395 *a breaking cause*] See ABBOTT (§ 419 a) for many similar examples of transposition

401 *messe*] See IV, III, 221

406 *to the manner of the daies*] That is, according to the fashion of the time
For 'to,' see ABBOTT, § 187

414 *drie*] In its present meaning, *stupid, pointless* Cf 'Go to, y'are a dry
foole'—*Twelfth Night*, I, v, 39

414 *Gentle sweete*] When counted on the fingers, this line lacks a syllable
When spoken with the needful pause after the third foot, the rhythm is complete

415 *when we greeete*, etc] JOHNSON . This is a very lofty and elegant compliment.
[For the punctuation after 'foolish,' see *Text Notes*]

With eies best seeing, heauens fierie eie : 416
 By light we loose light ; your capacitie
 Is of that nature, that to your huge stoore,
 Wise things seeme foolish, and rich things but poore.
Rof. This proues you wise and rich : for in my eie 420
Ber. I am a foole, and full of pouertie.
Rof. But that you take what doth to you belong,
 It were a fault to snatch words from my tongue.
Ber. O, I am yours, and all that I possesse.
Rof. All the foole mine. 425
Ber. I cannot giue you lesse.
Rof. Which of the Vizards what it that you wore?
Ber. Where? when? What Vizard?
 Why demand you this?
Rof. There, then, that vizard, that superfluous case, 430
 That hid the worfe, and shew'd the better face.
Kin. We are discied,
 They'l mocke vs now downeright.
Du. Let vs confesse, and turne it to a iest.
Que. Amaz'd my Lord? Why lookes your Highnes 435
 fadde?
Rofa. Helpe hold his browes, hee'l found : why looke
 you pale? 438

416, 417 <i>eie</i> <i>light</i> ,] <i>eie</i> <i>light</i> ,	430 <i>vizard</i> ,] <i>visor</i> Cap et seq
Q <i>eye</i> , <i>light</i> , F ₃ F ₄ et seq	<i>case</i>] <i>case</i> F ₃
417 <i>loose</i>] <i>lose</i> Ff ⁴	432-434 [Aside, Cap Hal Wh 1, Rife
418 <i>that</i>] as F ₄ , Rowe, +	432, 433 One line, Q, Pope et seq
<i>huge</i>] <i>hudge</i> Q	432 <i>are</i>] <i>were</i> Q
<i>stoore</i>] <i>store</i> Ff	434 Du] Duman Q Duk Ff
420 <i>for</i>] <i>but</i> Cap conj	437 <i>Helpe</i>] QFf <i>Help</i> ! Cap Coll.
<i>eie</i>] <i>eie</i> Q <i>eye</i> — Ff et cet	Wh 1 <i>Help</i> , Rowe et cet
424 O,] <i>Oh</i> , Hal	<i>browes</i> ,] <i>brows</i> ! Cap et seq
425 <i>mine</i>] <i>mine</i> ? Pope et seq	<i>found</i>] Q <i>swound</i> Ff, Rowe
427 <i>what</i>] <i>was</i> QFf	<i>swound</i> ! Hal Cam 1, II <i>swoon</i>
428, 429 One line, Q, Pope et seq	Pope, + <i>swoon</i> ! Cap et cet

429 you this?] KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* III) As the whole scene is in rime, there should be a couplet here We might then for 'this' read *more*

430 There, then, that vizard.] Inasmuch as an interrogation mark follows 'Where? when? What vizard?' I think a full stop, or at the least a dash, should follow 'There Then That vizard'—ED

432-434 CAPELL, very properly, marked these lines as spoken aside

437 Helpe hold his browes] WALKER (*Crit* III, 45) Speaking of Biron, not of the King

Sea-sicke I thinke comming from Muscouie.

Ber. Thus poure the stars down plagues for periury. 440

Can any face of brasse hold longer out?

Heere stand I, Ladie dart thy skill at me,

Bruise me with scorne, confound me with a flout.

Thrust thy sharpe wit quite through my ignorance.

Cut me to peeces with thy keene concert : 445

And I will with thee neuer more to dance,

Nor neuer more in Rusian habit waite.

O! neuer will I trust to speeches pen'd,

Nor to the motion of a Schoole-boies tongue.

Nor neuer come in vizard to my friend, 450

Nor woo in rime like a blind-harpers songue,

439 *Muscouie*] *Muscovy* Ff

446 *wish*] *shew* Rowe II

440 *poure*] *pooure* Q

450 *vizard*] *vizards* F₃F₄, Rowe I.

442 *I, Ladie*] QF₂ *I, Lady*, F₃F₄,

451. *rime*] *time* Rowe. *rhime* Pope.

Rowe, + *I lady*, Cam Glo *I, lady*

songue] *song* F₃F₄.

Cap et cet

437 *sound*] The pronunciation of this word was in a transition state when the Folio was printing It is thus spelled in *Mid N D* II, II, 160, and in *As You Like It*, V, II, 29, whereas in III, v, 19, of the latter play it is spelled 'swound,' and in IV, III, 166, 'swoon' In general the later Folios have 'swound,' as has also the First Folio in *Wint Tale*, V, II, 90,—'swownd' 'Sound' may possibly have been pronounced *soond*, and thus pronounced even when spelled 'swound,' just as, at the present day, the *w* in *sword* is almost never pronounced When the Nurse in *Rom & Jul* says she 'sounded at the sight' there is no vulgarity in the word, it may be found *passim* in the Elizabethan dramatists Malone even asserted that it was always either so spelled or else 'swoond,' but 'swoon' in *As You Like It* disproves the assertion —ED

445-447 *conceit waite*] R G WHITE The pronunciation of 'conceit,' in vogue when this play was written, made it a perfect rhyme to 'wait' The diphthong *ei* had then almost invariably the sound which it still preserves in 'freight,' 'obesance,' etc —ELLIS (p 981) to the same effect He gives the sound of *ei* as the same as that of *a* in 'Mary'

447, 450 *Nor neuer*] For double negatives, see ABBOTT, § 406 For triple negatives, see 'nor no further in sport neyther'—*As You Like It*, I, II, 27, and 'nor neuer none Shall mistris be of it'—*Twelfth Night*, III, I, 163

450 *friend*] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) furnishes examples of the use of this word as equivalent to *lover*, *sweetheart*, *mistress*

451 *blind-harpers songue*] In CHILD'S *English and Scottish Popular Ballads* (IV, 16) it is stated that 'the Stationers' Registers, 22 July, 1564-22 July, 1565, Arber, I, 260, have an entry of a fee from Owyn Rogers for license to print "a ballett intituled The Blende Harper, etc", and again, the following year, Arber, I, 294, of a fee from Lucas Haryson for license to print "a ballet intituled The Blynde Harpers, with the Answer" Nothing further is known of this ballet' It

Taffata phraſes, ſilken tearmes precise,
Three-pil'd Hyperboles, ſpruce affection;

452

453 *Hyperboles*] *Hiberboles* Q
affection] QFf, Mal Var '21,

Coll 1, Hal Wh *affection* Rowe et
cet

is barely possible it is to Haryson's ballet Berowne refers, the fact that the Blind Harper received an 'Answer' leads to the suspicion that he had 'wooed in rime' An objection to this conjecture, but not a fatal one, is that Berowne says 'like a blind-harper's song'—ED

453 *Three-pil'd*] NARES 'Three-pile' is the name of the finest and most costly kind of velvet, worn, therefore, only by persons of rank and consequence It alludes to something in the construction of the velvet It seems to have been thought that there was a three fold accumulation of the outer surface, or pile (Note on *Wint Tale*, IV, iii, 15, where Autolycus says 'I haue in my time wore three pile')

453 *affection*] MALONE The modern editors read *affectation* There is no need of change We already in this play [IV, i, 3 q v] have had 'affection' for *affectation*,—'witty without affection' The word was used by our author and his contemporaries, as a quadrisyllable, and the rhyme such as they thought sufficient —RITSON, whose aversion to the gentle Malone amounted at times almost to frenzy, after quoting the foregoing note, thus launches forth 'In the Devils name (God forgive me for swearing!) what has the number of syllables to do here? It is the *rime* we are at a loss for, not the *metre* Surely, surely, if ever man was peculiarly disqualified by nature for an editor of Shakespeare, or, in short, for a reader of poetry, it was this identical Mr Malone' Could it have been imagined that a writer in the eighteenth century would be so *profoundly ignorant* of the commonest rules of versification, so totally destitute of every idea of harmony and arithmetic, as to propose such lines as the following —'Three pil'd hy-per-bo-les, spruce *af-fec-ti-on*,

Have blown me full of mag got *os-ten-tà-ti-on*' Perhaps, however, he will contend that 'hyperboles' is a trisyllable, as nothing can be improbable, in reference to such a genius, on the score of absurdity Let it be so, it will make no sort of difference 'Three-pil'd *hy-per-boles*, spruce *af-fec-ti-on*' Only in one case, we see that *on* will be the *rime* to *àtion*, in the other *ion* [p 41 Aptly, indeed, did Ritson give to his pamphlet the title of '*Cursory Criticisms*'—ED]—STEVENS. No ear can be satisfied with such rhymes as *affection* and *ostentation* —KNIGHT calls attention to the fact that 'if we retain "affection" we must anglicize "hyperboles" by reading it *hy-per-boles*, without this, the line has no rhythm Shakspeare has the word in one other place only, *Tro & Cress* I, iii, 161 "Would seem hyperboles At this fusty stuff," and there it appears to read as a word of three syllables'—HALLIWELL The laxity of rhyme in the poetical works of the time is so great, alterations made solely on that account should be received with great caution To modern readers, the emendation, *affectation*, appears at first sight self-evidently correct, but when it is considered that the identity of even the last syllables in two lines was formerly sometimes considered sufficient to constitute a rhyme, the probability then seems in favour of the early text being a copy of Shakespeare's own words. [If the *tion* in 'affection' and 'ostentation' be pronounced *dissoluit*, *ti-on*, the requirements of rhyme are adequately, if weakly, satisfied, and we can retain the reading of the early copies—ED]

Figures pedanticall, these fummer flies,
 Haue blowne me full of maggot ostentation. 455
 I do forfwere them, and I heere protest,
 By this white Gloue (how white the hand God knows)
 Henceforth my woing minde shall be exprest
 In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes.
 And to begin Wench, so God helpe me law, 460
 My loue to thee is found, *sans* cracke or flaw.
Rofa. *Sans, sans*, I pray you.
Ber. Yet I haue a trick
 Of the old rage : beare with me, I am ficke. 464

454 *pedanticall,*] *pedantical*; Cap
 et seq

summer] *fommer* Q

456 *them,*] *them*, Theob Warb et
 seq

457 *this*] *this*, F

460 *begin law,*] QFf *begin, law,*
 Rowe, Pope, Theob 1 *begin, me,*
law 1 Theob 11 et seq (subs)

460 *law*] QFf, Rowe, +, Hal *la*
 Cap et cet

461 *sans*] *fance* Q

462 *Sans, sans*] QFf, Rowe, +, Var

'73 *Sans sans* Han Dyce 1, Cam Glo

Sans, sans Cap Mal *Sans 'sans'* Wh 1,

Dyce 11, 111, Coll 111 *Sans SANS* Var

'78 et cet

459 *russet yeas kersie noes*] Cf 'You most coarse frieze capacities, ye
 jane judgements'—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, III, v, 8

459 *kersie*] MURRAY (*N E D*) Possibly named from the village of Kersey
 in Suffolk, though evidence actually connecting the original manufacture of the
 cloth with that place has not been found 1 A kind of coarse narrow cloth,
 woven from long wool and usually ribbed 4 † b *Figuratively* Plain, homely
 [e g the present line]

460 *law*] EARLE (§ 197) 'La' is that interjection which in modern English is
 spelt *lo* It was used, in Saxon times, both as an emotional cry, and also as a sign
 of the respectful vocative In modern times it has taken the form of *lo* in litera-

ture, and it has been supposed to have something to do with the verb to *look*
 The interjection *la* was quite independent of another Saxon exclamation, viz *loc*,
 which may with more probability be associated with *locian*, to look The *la* of
 Saxon times has none of the indicatory or pointing force which *lo* now has, and
 which fits it to go so naturally with an adverb of locality, as 'Lo here,' or 'Lo
 there' While *lo* became the literary form of the word, *la* has still continued to
 exist more obscurely, at least down to a recent date, even if it be not still in use
La may be regarded as a sort of feminine to *lo* In novels of the last century and
 the beginning of this, we see *la* occurring for the most part as a trivial exclamation
 by the female characters [Cf *Twelfth Night*, III, iv, 104, *Wint Tale*, II, iii, 64]

462 *Sans, sans*] TYRWHITT It is scarce worth remarking that the conceit
 here is obscured by the punctuation It should be written *Sans SANS, i e without*
SANS, without French words an affectation of which Biron had been guilty in the
 last line of his speech, though just before he had *forsworn* all *affectation* in phrases,
 terms, etc [Berowne's response proves that Tyrwhitt's explanation is the true one]

Ile leaue it by degrees : soft, let vs see, 465
 Write *Lord haue mercie on vs*, on those three,
 They are infected, in their hearts it lies :
 They haue the plague, and caught it of your eyes :
 These Lords are visited, you are not free :
 For the Lords tokens on you do I see. 470
*Qu.*No,they are free that gaue these tokens to vs.
Ber. Our states are forfeit, seeke not to vndo vs.
Rof. It is not so ; for how can this be true,
 That you stand forfeit, being those that sue. 474

465 <i>degrees</i>] <i>degrees</i> Cap et seq	467 <i>infected,</i>] <i>infected</i> ; Cam Glo.
465 <i>see,</i>] Qff, Rowe, + <i>see,—</i>	468 <i>caught u</i>] <i>caught</i> Q ₂
Cap <i>see,—</i> Theob et cet (subs)	469 <i>visited,</i>] <i>visited</i> , Cap et seq
466 <i>on thofe</i>] <i>and those</i> F ₄ , Rowe,	472 <i>states</i>] <i>'states</i> Coll iii
Pope, Han	474 <i>sue</i>] <i>sue</i> ? Theob et seq
<i>three,</i>] <i>three</i> , Theob et seq	

466 *Lord haue mercie on vs*] JOHNSON This was the inscription put upon the door of the houses infected with the plague, to which Biron compares the love of himself and his companions, and pursuing the metaphor finds 'tokens' likewise on the ladies. The 'tokens' of the plague are the first spots or discolorations, by which the infection is known to be received.—STEEVENS In *More Fools Yet*, a collection of epigrams by R S, 1610, we find 'But by the way he saw and much respected A doore belonging to a house infected, Whereon was plac'd (as 't'is the custom still) The *Lord haue mercy on us* this sad bill The sot perused'—MALONE. So in Overbury's *Characters*, 1632. '*LORD haue mercy vpon vs*, may well stand ouer these [a prison's] doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching City pestilence'—[*A prison*, ed 1627]—HALLIWELL This touching inscription was frequently a printed placard which was generally surmounted by a red cross. On the occurrence of the great plague in 1665, it was not usually set up upon the door until a person had actually died in the house, but, in Shakespeare's time, the inhabitants of every infected house were compelled to place some conspicuous mark upon it to denote the fact, and innkeepers were directed to remove their signs, and substitute crosses, in cases where taverns contained any who were seized [Hereupon follow many quotations containing the phrase]

470 *Lords tokens*] HALLIWELL The spots indicative of the plague were called 'God's marks,' 'God's tokens,' or 'the Lord's tokens' 'The spots, otherwise called *God's tokens*, are commonly of the bignesse of a flea-bitten spot, sometimes much bigger. But they haue ever a circle about them, the red ones a purplish circle, and the others a redish circle'—Bradwell's *Physick for the Sicknesse, commonly called the Plague*, 1636 [Of course, the tokens to which Berowne refers with a double meaning were the presents which the ladies had received from the King and his three companions]

472 *seeke not to vndo vs*] That is, seek not to undo the forfeiture, or, in other words, to relieve us of it—ED

474 *those that sue*] JOHNSON That is, how can those be liable to forfeiture

Ber. Peace, for I will not haue to do with you. 475

Rof. Nor shall not, if I do as I intend.

Ber. Speake for your felues, my wit is at an end.

King. Teach vs sweete Madame, for our rude transgression, some faire excuse.

Qu. The fairest is confesion. 480

Were you not heere but euen now, disguis'd?

Kin. Madam, I was.

Qu. And were you well aduis'd?

Kin. I was faire Madame.

Qu. When you then were heere? 485

What did you whisper in your Ladies eare?

King. That more then all the world I did respect her

Qu. When shee shall challenge this, you will reiect her.

King. Vpon mine Honor no. 490

Qu. Peace, peace, forbear.

your oath once broke, you force not to forswear.

King. Despise me when I breake this oath of mine.

Qu. I will, and therefore keepe it. *Rosalinc*, 494

477 [to his Friends, retiring Cap	490 <i>mine</i>] <i>my</i> F ₄ , Rowe 1
478, 479 <i>Teach transgression</i> ,] Sep-	491, 492 Prose, Q ₁
arate line, Q, Rowe et seq	493 <i>I breake</i>] <i>I've broke</i> Var '73
481 <i>you not</i>] <i>not you</i> Q, Cam Glo	494 <i>it</i>] <i>it</i> , F ₄
487 <i>her</i>] <i>her</i> Qff	

that begin the process The jest lies in the ambiguity of 'sue,' which signifies to prosecute by law, or to offer a petition

481 *euen*] GOSWIN KOENIG says (p. 29) that the syncopated form, *e'en*, occurs in 95 per cent of instances, and that the full form is used [as here] only for emphasis

483 *well aduis'd*] STEEVENS That is, acting with sufficient deliberation — SCHMIDT (*Lex*) Sometimes equivalent to 'in one's sound senses, not mad' [Whereof the present line is cited by way of illustration] — ROLFE: Probably equivalent to *in your right mind*

492 *you force not*] JOHNSON This expression is the same with 'you make no difficulty' This is a very just observation The crime that has been once committed, is committed again with less reluctance — COLLIER That is, You do not hesitate, or care not, to forswear This idiomatic use of the word is very old in our language 'O Lorde' some good body for God's sake, gyve me meate, I force not what it were, so that I had to eate' — Int. of *Jacob* and *Esau*, 1568, II, 11 [Thus, 'For if God bee with you, what force th' who bee against you' — Wilson, *The Arte of Rhetorique*, ed. 1584, p. 86 (first. ed. 1553) — ED.]

What did the Rufsian whisper in your eare? 495

Rof. Madam, he swore that he did hold me deare
As precious eye-sight, and did value me
Aboue this World . adding thereto moreouer,
That he vwould Wed me, or else die my Louer.

Qu. God giue thee ioy of him : the Noble Lord 500
Most honorably doth vphold his word.

King. What meane you Madame ?
By my life, my troth,
I neuer swore this Ladie such an oth.

Rof. By heauen you did , and to confirme it plaine, 505
you gaue me this : But take it fir againe.

King. My faith and this, the Princeffe I did giue,
I knew her by this Iewell on her sleeue.

Qu. Pardon me fir, this Iewell did she weare,
And Lord *Berowne* (I thanke him) is my deare 510
What? Will you haue me, or your Pearle againe?

Ber. Neither of either, I remit both twaine.
I see the tricke on't Heere was a consent,
Knowing aforehand of our merriment,
To dash it like a Christmas Comedie. 515
Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie,

497 A line here lost, Ktly	507 <i>the</i>] to th' F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +
<i>did value me</i>] <i>my value hear</i> Voss	511 <i>me,</i>] <i>me?</i> Theob <i>me,</i> Warb
498 <i>thereto</i>] Q <i>there</i> Ff <i>thercunto</i>	513 <i>on't</i>] <i>ant</i> Q
Rowe II	515 <i>dash</i>] <i>dish</i> Han
502, 503 One line, Q, Rowe II et seq	516 <i>sight Zanie</i>] <i>sleight faine</i> Q
502 <i>Madame?</i>] <i>Madam</i> Q	<i>zany</i> Cap

497 *As . . value me*] KNIGHTLEY (*Exp* III) A line riming with this,
before, or after, seems lost

500 *God giue thee ioy*] This seems to have been the customary wish at the
conclusion of a marriage engagement See Audrey's exclamation, *As You Like It*,
III, iii, 43 —ED

501 *honorably*] GOSWIN KOFNIG (p 27) supposes that this word is to be here
pronounced, (as no Englishman would pronounce it,) *honorably* —ED

512 *Neither of either*] MALONE This seems to have been a common expres-
sion in our author's time It occurs again in *The London Prodigal*, 1605, and in
other comedies

513 *consent*] STEEVENS That is, a conspiracy

516, 517 *carry-tale please-man mumble-newes*] For other exam-
ples of 'verbs compounded with their objects,' see ABBOTT, § 432

516 *Zanie*] HALLIWELL (note on 'fool's zanies,' *Twelfth Night*, I, v, 87, which
see, for full discussion) A *zany* was the fool or attendant on a mountebank —DYCE

Some mumble-newes, fome trencher-knight, fom Dick 517
That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knowes the trick

518. *smiles his* *smyles, his* Q
yeares *yeeres* Q *jeers* Theob

Mal Var '21 *fleers* Han *leers* Cart-
wright

(*Rem.* 74) The fool's zanies were the buffoons or mimics of the fools —BAYNES (p. 296) The *zany* in Shakespeare's day was not so much a buffoon and mimic as the obsequious follower of a buffoon, and the attenuated mime of a mimic. He was the vice, servant, or attendant of the professional clown or fool, who, dressed like his master, accompanied him on the stage or in the ring, following his movements, attempting to imitate his tricks, and adding to the general merriment by his ludicrous failures and comic imbecility. It is this characteristic not merely of mimicry, but of weak and abortive mimicry, that gives its distinctive meaning to the word, and colours it with a special tinge of contempt —CAPFLL was such a stickler for rhyme that rather than spoil it in this line he omitted 'slight' on purpose to throw the accent on the last syllable of 'zany,' and make it rhyme with 'comedy', then, to clinch the matter, and so that there might be no mistake, added an accent, *zaný*, 'giving it the foreign sound' as he says. Uncouth, nay, almost abhorrent, as this rhyme sounds to us, Capell may be right. WALKER (*Crit.* 1, 113) gives a quotation from Donne, *Poems*, p. 94, ed. 1633, —'Then write, that I may follow, and see thee Thy debtor, thy ecco, thy foyle, thy Zanee' [vol. II, p. 81, ed. Grosart] This present line, from *Love's Lab. L.*, Walker gives as an illustration of 'a singular mode of rhyming,—rhyming to the eye, as at first sight it appears to be,—which occurs every now and then in the poets of the Elizabethan (or rather, to use the term which Coleridge coined for the nonce, the Elizabetho-Jacobean) age. Its origin and explanation are probably to be sought for in our earlier poetry.'

517 *mumble-newes*] HALLIWELL. The meaning of this term is obvious, it may have been a common expression of the times, a priest having been sometimes jocularly called a mumble-matins. So Mother Mumble crust is an expression of jocular familiarity in *The Spanish Gipsie*.

517 *trencher-knight*] See a few lines further on, lines 529, 530, of this scene, whence we gather the present meaning a parasite.

517 *Dick*] MURRAY (*N E D*) This familiar pet form of the common Christian name *Richard*, is generically (like *Jack*) equivalent to fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as *desperate*, *dainty*, *dapper*, *dirty*. [The earliest reference given is Wilson's *Art of Rhetorike*, 1553, 'Desperate Dickes borrowes now and then against the owners will all that euer he hath' p. 192, ed. 1584.]

518 *smiles his cheeke in yeares*] THEOBALD. I cannot for my heart comprehend the sense of this phrase. I am persuaded that [in changing 'years' to *jeers*] I have restored the Poet's word and meaning. Boyet's character was that of a *Fleerer*, *jeerer*, *mocker*, *carping* blade —WARBURTON. It was not [Theobald's] heart but his head that stood in his way. 'In years' signifies, into wrinkles. So in *The Mer of Ven* 'With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come' —FARMER. Webster, in his *Dutchess of Malfi*, makes Castruchio declare of his lady '[She cannot] endure to be in merry company, for she says too much laughing, and too much company, fills her too full of the wrinkles' —[I, 1, p. 183, ed. Dyce] —STEEVENS. In *Twelfth Night*, Maria says of Malvolio, 'He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe' —III, II, 79 —MALONE adopted Theobald's

To make my Lady laugh, when she's dispos'd;
 Told our intents before : which once disclos'd, 520
 The Ladies did change Fauours; and then we
 Following the signes, woo'd but the signe of she.
 Now to our periurie, to adde more terror,
 We are agane forfworne in will and error.
 Much vpon this tis : and might not you 525
 Forefall our sport, to make vs thus vntrue?
 Do not you know my Ladies foot by'th squier?
 And laugh vpon the apple of her eie? 528

522	woo'd]	wood	Q	seq	
523	Now	peruure,	to]	QFf, Rowe.	527 not you] you not Q.
	Now	perjury	to	Pope, +	by'th] byth Rowe i by the Cap.
				Now,	
	jury	to	Cap	et seq	et seq
524	will]	fraud	Gould	ap	Cam
525	Much	tis]	Boyet	Much	tis
	Johas	conj	Ran		
	tis]	it	is	Ff	et seq
	you]	you	[To	Boyet	Rowe et
					528 apple] appeal Ulrici (Hertzberg, Translation, p 389)

jeers Notwithstanding the convincing proof in favour of the original text, afforded by these quotations just given, he could not believe that Shakespeare would have written 'in years' when he meant 'into years'—STEEVENS justly replied that throughout the plays of Shakespeare 'in' is often used for *into* [see ABBOTT, § 159], and quoted, 'But first I'll turn yon fellow in his grave'—*Rich III* I, II, 261 To KNIGHT the expression seems 'simply to mean that Boyet, though old, has his courtier smile always ready'—WALKER (*Crit* III, 251) In *Macbeth*, II, III, 37, 'equivocates him in a sleepe' is not more harsh than 'smiles his cheek in yeares' [Mr J] CHURTON COLLINS, to whom all lovers of justice must be grateful for his fine vindication of Theobald's true position as an editor of Shakespeare, sometimes, it is to be feared, allows his zeal to beguile his judgement, in the present instance he upholds (p 303) Theobald's *jeers* as superior to 'the senseless' 'years' of the Folio The quotations furnished by Warburton, Farmer, and Steevens seem all-sufficient to prove the propriety of the original text—ED.]

519 dispos'd] See note, II, I, 266, where Halliwell's interpretation of the meaning of 'disposed' in the present passage is to be preferred to Dyce's

524. in will and error] MUSGRAVE That is, first in will, and afterwards in error

527 squier] HEATH (p 141) From *esquierre*, French, a *rule*, or *square* The sense is nearly the same as that of the proverbial expression in our own language, 'he hath got the length of her foot,' i. e. he hath humoured her so long that he can persuade her to what he pleases [Cotgrave. '*Esquierre* f A Rule or Squire, an Instrument vsed by Masons, Carpenters, Ioyners, etc, also, an Instrument wherewith Surveyors measure land']

528 laugh vpon the apple of her eie] Berowne contemptuously asks if Boyet does not laugh in obedience to the slightest wink of my Lady's eye The phrase is somewhat obscure, it must be acknowledged, but I think no English reader would

And stand betweene her backe fir, and the fire,

Holding a trencher, iesting merrilie ?

530

You put our Page out : go, you are alowd.

Die when you will, a smocke shall be your shrowd.

You leere vpon me, do you ? There's an eie

Wounds like a Leaden sword.

Boy Full merrily hath this braue manager, this car-
reere bene run.

535

Ber. Loc, he is tilting straight. Peace, I haue don.

Enter Clowne.

Welcome pure wit, thou part'ft a faire fray.

Clo. O Lord fir, they would kno,

540

Whether the three worthies shall come in, or no.

531 *alowd*] *aloude* Q *allowd* F₂
allow'd F₃F₄ et seq

533. *do you ?*] *do you* · Q

535 *merrily*] *merely* Q

535, 536 *hath run*] One line, Rowe
11 et seq

535 *hath this braue manager*] Ff,
Rowe 1 *hath this braue nuage* Q

Brave manager, hath Rowe 11, Pope,

Han *Hath this brave manage*, Theob
et seq

536 *bene*] *bin* Q

538 Clowne] Costard Rowe

539 *part'ft*] QF₂, Rowe, Cam 1, 11

prat'ft F₃F₄ *partest* Pope et cet

540 *knō*] F₂F₃ *know* QF₄

541 *no*] *no ?* Q.

fail after a little thought to catch the meaning It mystified SCHMIDT, however, who gives (*Lex*) two different paraphrases, which are neither easy to reconcile nor to understand Under the word 'Apple,' he says the present phrase may 'perhaps' mean 'always laugh upon her, though she perhaps look another way' Under 'Laugh,' he says that 'with *upon*, [as here] it is equivalent to, to laugh significantly in looking at one' Schmidt misted FRANZ who observes (§ 334) that "'to laugh upon" appears to stand for *to laugh in looking on one*'—ED

529, 530 *stand betweene trencher*] Here we find the explanation of 'trencher-knight' in line 517

531 *alowd*] That is, *allowed*, as in *Twelfth Night*, I, v, 92, where 'an allow'd foole' is one that is licensed, or permitted to say anything

535 *manager*] THEOBALD silently corrected this to *manage*, which CAPELL (p 215) observes is the 'riding house, in which it was the custom to exercise *tiltings*, previous to a public display of them', but DYCE (*Gloss*), more correctly, terms 'a course, a running in the lists'—COLLIER (ed 11) having said that 'some copies of [Q₁] have *nuage*, which in others is altered to *manager*,' the CAMBRIDGE EDITORS remark that 'manager' 'is not the reading of any of the six copies [of Q₁] which are known to exist' See line 351 above—MADDEN (p 300) says that 'there is, perhaps, a play on the word "manage" as well as an allusion to the lists'

535, 536 *carreere*] Another word taken from tilting, see *Much Ado*, V, 1, 148.

540, 553, 556 O Lord sir] See I, 11, 7.

Ber. What, are there but three? 542

Clo. No fir, but it is vara fine,
For euerie one purfents three.

Ber. And three times thrice is nine. 545

Clo. Not so fir, vnder correction fir, I hope it is not so.
You cannot beg vs fir, I can assure you fir, we know what
we know I hope fir three times thrice fir.

Ber. Is not nine.

Clo. Vnder correction fir, wee know where-vntill it 550
doth amount.

Ber. By Ioue, I alwaies tooke three threes for nine.

Clow. O Lord fir, it were pittie you should get your
living by reckning fir.

Ber. How much is it? 555

Clo. O Lord fir, the parties themfelues, the aētors fir
will shew where-vntill it doth amount : for mine owne 557

543	<i>vara</i>]	<i>very</i>	Rowe u, Pope, Han	<i>sir, sir, Cap et seq</i>
Johns	Var	Ran		547, 548 <i>You know</i>] Separate line,
544	<i>purfents</i>]	<i>presents</i>	Rowe u, Pope,	Cap et seq
Han				548 <i>hope fir</i>] <i>hope</i> F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe, +
545	<i>nine</i>]	<i>nine</i> ?	Pope, +	<i>thrice fir</i>] <i>thrice</i> <i>Sir</i> —Rowe et
546	<i>sir, fir,</i>	<i>fir,</i>	<i>sir, sir,</i>	Theob seq (subs)

547 **You cannot beg vs]** JOHNSON That is, we are not fools, our next relations cannot *beg* the wardship of our persons and fortunes One of the legal tests of a *natural* is to try whether he can number —DOUCE It is the wardship of *Lunatics* not *Idiots* that devolves upon the next relations Shakespeare, perhaps, as well as Dr Johnson, was not aware of the distinction —RITSON It was not the 'next relation' only who *begg'd* the wardship of an idiot 'A rich fool was begg'd by a lord of the King, and the lord coming to another nobleman's house, the fool saw the picture of a fool in the hangings, which he cut out, and being chidden for it, answered, you have more cause to love me for it, for if my lord has seen the picture of the fool in the hangings, he would certainly have begg'd them of the King, as he did my lands' —*Cabinet of Mirth*, 1674 —DOUCE (*Illust* 1, 241) gives this story, at greater length, from the Harleian MSS, with mention of names, but with no improvement of the point, KNIGHT and STAUNTON have quoted it in full [Compare Lyly, *Mother Bombric*, 'Memphio Come Dromio, it is my grief to haue such a sonne that must inherit my lands *Dromio* He needs not, sir, Ile beg him for a foole'—I, 1, 35, ed Bond. Fastidious Brisk, in *Every Man Out of His Humour*, says, 'an a man should do nothing but what a sort of stale judgements about this town will approve in him, he were a sweet ass, I'd beg him, i' faith'—p 104, ed Gifford —ED.]

550, 557 **where-vntill]** For instances where, 'instead of a preposition with a relative pronoun, we find a corresponding relative adverb,' see FRANZ, § 814, b For examples of 'till' used for *to*, see ABBOTT, § 184.

part, I am (as they say, but to perfect one man in one
poore man) *Pompon* the great sir. 558

Ber. Art thou one of the Worthies? 560

Clo. It pleased them to thinke me worthie of *Pompey*
the great : for mine owne part, I know not the degree of
the Worthie, but I am to stand for him. 563

558. <i>they</i>] <i>thy</i> Q	Hal Dyce II, III, Ktly, Huds Rlfe
<i>perfect</i>] Ff, Rowe, +, Coll 1,	560 <i>thou</i>] <i>rhau</i> F ⁴
Ktly <i>persent</i> Coll II (MS) <i>pursent</i>	561 <i>Pompey</i>] QFf, Rowe I, Cap.
Wh Walker, Dyce II, III, Huds Rlfe,	Mal Coll I, Sta <i>Pompon</i> Rowe II et
Coll III <i>perfect</i> Q, Cap et cet	cet
<i>m</i>] — <i>e'en</i> Mal Stecv Var Coll	

553 *you should*] Ought not these words to be transposed? It would then be equivalent to,—‘It were a pity, if you had to get your living by reckoning’—ED.

558 *to perfect one man*] COLLIER’S MS has ‘*persent*,’ which Collier adopted in his text, because Costard had used the word ‘just above,’ and ‘*persent*’ is still a vulgar corruption of *represent*’—R G WHITE (ed 1) ‘Perfect’ is plainly a misprint, and an easy one, for *pursent* (spelled with a long *f*,) which the Clown uses just before—WALKER also proposed (*crit* II, 298) *pursent*, adding, ‘*perfect* for *present* does not seem a probable blunder’—BRAE (p 108) Costard is *overflowing* with the word ‘perfect’ It has evidently been hammered into him by injunctions to be perfect in his part Afterwards, when he has acquitted himself so well before the audience, he exclaims,—his whole thoughts engrossed by ambition to be *perfect*,—‘I hope I was perfect I made a little fault in great’ [It is never quite safe to *improve* the language of any of Shakespeare’s Clowns or Fools—ED]

558, 559 (*as they say poore man*)] This parenthesis should not have been abandoned, I think

558, 559 *in one poore man*] MALONE changed this to ‘—*e'en* one poor man’ It is difficult to see the need of any change Costard has already announced that ‘*euerie man pursents three*,’ he is now modifying this assertion by saying that he is to ‘perfect one man,’ that is, himself, ‘in one poore man,’ that is, ‘Pompon the great’ Of course, this interpretation, which retains ‘*in*,’ is impossible if the reading *pursent*, instead of ‘perfect,’ be adopted But *pursent* in this line is White’s or Collier’s word, not Shakespeare’s—ED

561 *Pompey*] COLLIER (ed 1) Perhaps Shakespeare meant Costard [here] to correct his own blunder [‘Pompon’], or to blunder on purpose When he enters in the show, he calls himself Pompey—R G WHITE (ed 1) [After ‘Pompon’ in line 559,] ‘Pompey’ seems here manifestly an error The Clown does not know ‘the degree of the Worthy,’ but mistaking his name for ‘pompon’ (‘pumpkin’) he supposes him to be ‘a poor man’—STAUNTON Some surprise has been expressed at Costard’s first pronouncing the name *Pompon*, and then giving it, immediately after, correctly, but his former speeches show either that his rusticity is merely assumed, and put on and off at pleasure, or that Shakespeare had never finally settled whether to make him a fool natural or artificial, and so left him neither one nor the other—BRAE (p 109) It is far more true to nature that Costard should vary the names from uncertainty, than that he should always repeat the same

563 *stand for him*] STEEVENS This is a stroke of satire which, to this hour,

Ber. Go, bid them prepare.

Exit.

Clo. We will turne it finely off fir, we wil take some 565
care.

King. Berowne, they will shame vs :
Let them not approach.

Ber. We are shame-proofe my Lord : and 'tis some
policie, to haue one shew worfe then the Kings and his 570
companie.

Kin. I say they shall not come.

Qu. Nay my good Lord, let me ore-rule you now;
That sport best pleafes, that does least know how.
Where Zeale striues to content, and the contents 575
Dies in the Zeale of that which it presents :

564. *Exit*] After line 566, Rowe et
seq

567, 568 One line, Q, Pope et seq
569, 570 *We policie*] One line, Q,
Pope et seq

570 *Kings*] *King* F₃F₄, Rowe, Pope,
Han. *king's* Theob et seq

574. *least*] *best* Q

575 *contents*] *content* Cap conj
(*Notes*, 216)

575, 576 *Zeale contents Dies*] *will*
. discontents Die Bailey

575, 576 *contents Dies presents*]
QqF₂, Rowe II, Pope, Theob Warb
Johns Var '73, Cam Glo *contents*
Dies, in presents I₃F₄ *content Dies*

presents, Rowe I *content Dies* of
that it doth *present*, Han *contents Die*
of him which them *presents* Johns
conj *contents Dies presents*, Cap Var.
'78, '85, Ran Dyce I, III, Sta Wh I,
Rife *contents Die* of them which it
presents, Mal Steev Var Knt, Coll.
Dyce II. *content Lies* of those which
it *present*—Mason, C Clarke *contents*
Lie in the fail of that which it *presents*
Sing Huds *discontent Dies* of them
which it *present* Sta conj *contents*
Dyes with of that which it *presents*,
Ktly *content Lies* of them which it
present Kinnear
576 *Zeale*] *hue* Ktly conj

has lost nothing of its force Few performers are solicitous about the history of the
character they are to represent [At one time all friendly relations between Garrick
and Steevens were broken off It is said that Steevens then inserted in his Shake-
spearean notes several references to actors which could hardly fail to wound Garrick
Is not the foregoing one of them?—ED]

574 *least*] Let this reading offset some of those wherein the Folio is inferior to
the Qto It is shuddering to think of the discussions we have escaped, had the Folio
followed the Qto —ED

575, 576 *contents Dies*, etc] JOHNSON This sentiment of the Princess is very
natural, but less generous than that of the Amazonian Queen, in *Mid, N D* : 'I
love not to see wretchedness o'ercharg'd, And duty in his service perishing'—
CAPPELL (p 216) thus paraphrases 'When zeal (zeal to please) strives to satisfy,
and the wish'd satisfaction miscarries by over-eagerness of the persons attempting it ;
there, putting them out of form mends the form of our mirth, when we see the great
things they aim'd at come to nothing'—MALONE The context, I think, clearly
shows that in 'of that which it presents' 'of them' was in the poet's mind.
'Which' for *who* is common in our author. The word 'it,' I believe, refers to

[575, 576 contents Dies in . . . that which it presents;]

'sport' That sport, says the Princess,—pleases best, where the actors are least skilful, where zeal strives to please, and the contents, or (as these exhibitions are immediately afterwards called) great things, great attempts perish in the very act of being produced, from the ardent zeal of those who present *the sportive entertainment* To 'present a play' is still the phrase of the theatre 'It,' however, may refer to *contents*, and that word may mean the most material part of the exhibition —KNIGHT (ed 11, where the reading and punctuation, which is almost unintelligible to me, are as follows 'and the contents Die in the zeal, of that which it presents The form confounded makes,' etc) We understand the reading thus —Where zeal strives to give content, and the contents (things contained) die in the zeal, the form of that which zeal presents, being confounded, makes most form in mirth [It is fortunate that we have the original to refer to This reading and its note are omitted in Knight's *Second Edition, Revised*]—R G WHITE (*Sh. Scholar*, 194) It is agreed on all hands that 'that' is a misprint for *them*, and it seems equally plain to me that no other change is necessary than to drop the final *s* from each line [reading *content* and *present*] That is,—that sport is keenest which is made by the zealous efforts of ignorant people to produce a pleasing effect, which they destroy by overdoing the matter in their very zeal [As White did not repeat this conjectural reading in his subsequent edition, we may consider it withdrawn, which is, possibly, to be regretted, it seems to be a step in the right direction, in line with Capell, whose text White followed in his ed 1 with the following note, which may be accepted as partially maintaining his original view —'The poet, had he lived now, or at any time when agreement in number was absolutely necessary, and had no rhyme been required for 'presents,' would have written 'and the content' The Princess is her own commentator upon this expression of the mischievous pleasure which she has in bathos'—BULLOCK (p 55) afterwards independently suggested 'content' and 'present,' but altered 'of that' to 'of those'—HALLIWELL accepts 'contents' as the plural of *content*, satisfaction, for which authority is to be found in *Richard II*, first cited, I think, by Singer —'But heaven hath a hand in these events, To whose high will we bound our calm contents,' V, 11, 38 His paraphrase is 'That sport best pleases, which is the least indebted to art, where zeal strives to give content, and the content perishes owing to the excessive zeal of those who present the entertainment' It seems to me that however right Halliwell may be in regard to 'contents,' he errs in referring 'it' to *entertainment* —BRAE (*N & Qu* I, vi, 296, 1852) contends that the original text needs no change, and that '*contents* may be understood histrionically, as a representation of action, *vide* "the contents of the story" on the arras, in *Cymb* II, 11' He thus paraphrases —'Where the zeal to please is great, but where *the contents* (or the story) dies in the over zeal of the performance which it (sc *the zeal*) presents'—KNIGHTLEY (*Exp* 111) takes 'Dies' (1 e *Dyes*) in the sense of 'tingeing, colouring, imbruing, making "zeal" the subject, and "contents" the object, and regarding this last as being, by metonymy, the persons contented or to be contented, just as in *Ant & Cleop* I, iv, "The discontents" are the discontented'—ORGER (p 37), guided by a passage in *Mid N D* where Philostrate describes Bottom's play '—nothing in the world, Unless you can find sport in their *intent*s' (V, 1, 178), proposed to substitute here *intent*s for 'contents' [The quotation given by Halliwell from *Richard II* justifies us in regarding 'contents' as the plural of *content*, that it is followed by a singular verb 'Dies' is of no moment in Shakespearean grammar Of course, the word *contents*, from the verb

Their forme confounded, makes most forme in mirth, 577
When great things labouring perish in their birth.

Ber. A right description of our sport my Lord.

Enter Braggart

580

Brag. Anointed, I implore so much expence of thy
royall sweet breath, as will vtter a brace of words.

Qu. Doth this man serue God?

Ber. Why aske you?

Qu. He speak's not like a man of God's making. 585

Brag. That's all one my faire sweet homie Monarch:
For I protekt, the Schoolmaster is exceeding fantastickall
Too too vaine, too too vaine. But we wil put it (as they 588

577	<i>Their</i>] <i>There</i> Cap Var '78, '85,	585	<i>God's</i>] <i>God his</i> Q, Coll 1, 11
Ran	<i>The Knt</i> 11 <i>Thus</i> Kinnear	586	<i>That's</i>] <i>That is</i> Q, Cap Cam
579	<i>description</i>] <i>description</i> Q	Glo	
	Scene IX Pope, +	588	<i>Too too too too</i>] <i>Too, too too,</i>
580	Braggart] Armado Rowe		<i>too Theob Too too too-too</i> Hal Dyce,
585	<i>He</i>] 4 Q A' Coll		Sta Kily, Huds

to contain, is constantly followed by the substantive verb in the singular (*e g* 'the contents of the book is entertaining'), but this is not the 'contents' before us, and 'dies' is not the substantive verb The text of the Folio needs no change, and the sentence means, I think, 'where Zeal strives to give contentment, and the contentment dies in the zeal for that sport which Zeal presents'—ED]

579 right] That is, true See ABBOTT, § 19 This refers to the Princess's arch reference to the Muscovites, 'when *great* things labouring perish in their birth'—ED

582 After this line, Capell has the stage-direction 'Converses apart with the King, and delivers him a paper' Without this or a similar stage direction, Capell holds it to be impossible to understand the King's explanation of the masque in lines 591-596, concluding with two lines of doggerel, which the King evidently reads from Armado's paper [It was customary at Masques, and especially at Dumb Shows where there was no Prologue, to present to the most notable personage present a written account of what was about to be performed, sometimes with the question whether or not the proposed plot were acceptable See BROTHANFK, *Die Englischen Maskenspiele*, 1902, pp 71, 80, where, however, the learned author seems to be unaware that in the present instance the stage-direction is modern—ED]

588 *Too too*] WHITNEY (*Cent Dict*) (a) Quite too, noting great excess or intensity, and formerly so much affected as to be regarded as one word, and often so written with a hyphen Hence—(b†) As an adjective or adverb, very good, very well; used absolutely Ray, *English Words* (ed 1691), p 76 (c) As an adjective, superlative, extreme, utter, hence enraptured, gushing, applied to the so-called esthetic school, their principles, etc, in allusion to their exaggerated affectation. [See notes on *Hamlet*, I, 11, 129, *Mer of Ven*, II, vi, 49 (of this ed), or Abbott, § 73, or Franz, § 303]

lay) to *Fortuna delaguar*, I wish you the peace of minde
moft royall cupplement.

590

King. Here is like to be a good prefence of Worthies;
He prefents *Heclor* of Troy, the Swaine *Pompey* & great,
the Parifh Curate *Alexander*, *Armadoes* Page *Hercules*,
the Pedant *Iudas Machabeus*: And if thefe foure Wor-
thies in their firft fhew thriue, thefe foure will change
habites, and prefent the other fiue

595

Ber. There is fiue in the firft fhew.

Kin. You are deceived, tis not fo

Ber. The Pedant, the Braggart, the Hedge-Priest the
Foole, and the Boy,

600

Abate throw at Novum, and the whole world againe,

589 *Fortuna*] *Fortinna* F,
delaguar,] Q delaguar Ff,
Rowe, Pope *de la guerra* Theob
Warb Johns Cam Glo *della guerra*
Han et cet

590 *cupplement*] QFf, Rowe, Pope,
Han *compliment* Q, *compliment*
Hal *couplement* Theob Warb Johns
couplement Cap et cet

[Exit Armado Cap

594-596 Two lines, ending *thriue*,
fiue Rowe ii et seq

597 *is*] *are* Rowe, +, Hal
598 *You are*] *You're* Cap (In Er-
rata)

601 *Abate*] Q, Coll Sing Dyce, Sta
Wh Cam Glo Ktly *A bare* Ff, Rowe,
+, Cap Var Ran *A fair* Heath
Abate a Mal Steev Var Knt, Hal
A better Brae [Obelized in Glo]

601 *Abate* *Novum*] *Abate four* ab
novem Bulloch

Novum] *Novem* Cap Sing Wh
Ktly, Huds

589 *delaguar*] CAMBRIDGE EDITORS The modern editors, who have followed Hamner's reading in preference to Theobald's, have forgotten that Armado is a Spaniard, not an Italian—SCHMIDT (*Lix* p 1427) *De la guerra* does not sufficiently suit with the context Perhaps *fortuna del aqua*, fortune or chance of the water, with allusion to the old saying, that swimming must be tried in the water, or *fortuna de la guarda*, Fortune of guard, *i e* guarding Fortune [It is to be regretted that Dr Schmidt did not explain how the 'chance of the water' or 'Fortune of guard,' as tests of a pageant, suits 'with' the context better than the 'chance of war'—ED]

590 *cupplement*] MURRAY (*N E D*) distinguishes between the use of this word in the present passage and that in *Sonnet*, xxi 'Making a coopelment of proud compare With Sunne and Moone, with earth and seas rich gems,' which he defines as 'the act of coupling or fact of being coupled together' The present use he defines as 'the result of coupling A couple, pair,' and gives an example from Spenser, *Fairie Queene*, VI, v, 24, 'And forth together rode, a comely couplement'

599 *Hedge-Priest*] MURRAY (*N E D* s v 'Hedge,' substantive) 8 a. Born, brought up, habitually sleeping, sheltering or plying their trade under hedges, or by the road side (and hence used generally as an attribute expressing contempt), as *hedge-brat*, *-chaplain*, *-curate*, etc Also Hedge-priest [This last word is defined as] 'an illiterate or uneducated priest of inferior status (*contemptuous*)'

601 *Abate*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 16 *figuratively*. To omit, leave out of

Cannot prick out five such, take each one in's vaine. 602
Kim. The ship is vnder saile, and here she comes again.

Enter Pompey. 604

602 *pricke*] Ff (*prick* F₃) *picke* Q,
 Cap Coll Dyce II, III, Wh Cam Glo
in's] Ff, Rowe, +, Wh 1 *in*
his Q, Cap et cet
vaine] *vain* F.F. *vain* Rowe
 [Seats brought forth Cap

604 Enter.] Enter Costard for
 Pompey Rowe Pageant of the nine
 Worthies Flourish Enter, arm'd and
 accouter'd, his Scutcheon born [*sic*]
 before him, Costard for Pompey Cap

count, to bar or except [In quoting this present line as an example, Murray prints 'Abate [a] throw,' etc.]—CAPPELL adopted the reading of F₃ and explained it as 'a quibbling allusion to a short throw at a species of gaming with dice, pronounced *novum*, but whose right name was *novem*—MALONE I have added only the article ['Abate a'], which seems to have been inadvertently omitted I suppose the meaning is,—Except or put the chance of the dice out of the question, and the world cannot produce five such as these—KNIGHT and DYCE adopted this interpretation of Malone—COLLIER considered Malone's 'Abate a' as needless, and observes that "'Abate throw at novum'" seems equivalent to saying, "'barring throw at dice,'" or barring the chance of throwing, these persons cannot be matched'

601 *Novum*] DOUCE This game was properly called *novum quinque*, from the two principal throws of the dice, nine and five, and then Biron's meaning becomes perfectly clear, according to the reading of the old editions—STEEVENS Thus in Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1608 The principall vse of them [1 e *Langarets*, or false dice] is at *Novum* For so long as a paire of *Bard Cater Treas* [another name for langarets] be walking, so long can you cast neither 5 nor 9 vnles it be by great *Chance*, that the rooghnes of the table, or some other stoppe force them to stay, and to runne against their kind, for without *Cater, Trea*, 5 or 9 you know can neuer come' [p 120, ed Grosart This extract, almost unintelligible, is not without value, it reveals our ignorance of the game of 'novum', and without a knowledge of this game this line, as it stands in the Folio, will remain in an obscurity quite dark enough to justify the Globe Edition's Obelus—ED.]

602 *pricke out*] GREY (I, 153) Qu 'pick out' as he uses the expression elsewhere 'Could the world pick thee out three such enemies again,' etc *1 Hen IV* II, iv, 403 [Grey was not aware that his conjecture was the reading of the Qto, which is to be preferred to that of the Folio.]

604 *Enter Pompey*] Ever since Capell's day a majority of the editions of this play have a stage direction stating that here enters a 'Pageant of the Nine Worthies', on this Pageant much has been written, chiefly a reproduction of the notes of RITSON and of STEEVENS RITSON'S note (*Remarks*, 38) is as follows—This sort of procession was the usual recreation of our ancestors at Christmas, and other festive seasons Such things, being plotted and composed by ignorant people, were seldom committed to writing, at least with the view of preservation, and are, of course, rarely discovered in the researches of even the most industrious antiquaries. And it is certain that nothing of the kind (except the speeches in this scene, which were intended to burlesque them) ever appeared in print. The curious reader will

[604. Enter Pompey]

not, therefore, be displeased to see a genuine specimen of the poetry and manner of this rude and ancient drama from an original MS of Edward the Fourth's time. (MSS Tanner, 407)

IX Wurthy

Ector de Troye	Thow achylles in bataly me slow Of my wurthynes men speken J now
Alisander	And in romaunce often am J leyt As conquerour gret thow J seyt
Julius Cesar	Thow my cenatoures me slow in cöllory Fele londes by fore by conquest wan J
Josue	In holy Chyrche ze mowen here & rede Of my wurthynes and of my dede
Daut	After y ^t slayn was golyas By me the sawter than made was
Judas macabeus	Of my wurthynesse zyf ze wyll wete Seche the byble for ther it is wrete
Arthour	The round tabyll J sette w ^t knyghtes strong Zyt shall J come azen thow it be long
Charles	With me dwellyd rouland olyvere In all my Conquest fer and nere
Godefrey de Boleyn	And J was kyng of Jherusalem The crowne of thorn I wan fro hem

In another part of the same MS are preserved different speeches, for three of these worthies, which have most probably belonged to a distinct pageant. Sometimes, it should seem, that these things were in a more dramatic form (i.e. dialogue-wise), and, indeed, it is here that we must look for the true *origin of the English stage*. Behold a champion who gives a universal defiance (Harl MSS, 1197, very old) 'I ame a knygh[t]e And menes to fight And armet well ame I Lo here I stand With swerd in hand My manhoude for to try' The challenge is instantly accepted 'Thow maruill wite That menes to fight And sete vpon me so Lo heare J stand With swrd in hand Fo dubbelle euery bloue' Here would necessarily ensue a combat with the back sword or cudgel, to the great entertainment as well as instruction of the applauding crowd. Possibly it served to conclude the pageant instead of an epilogue, and not improperly.—STEEVENS In MS Harl 2057, p 31, is 'The order of a shewe intended to be made Aug 1, 1621 First, 2 woodmen, etc St George fighting with the dragon The 9 worthies in complete armor with crownes of gould on their heads, every one having his esquires to beare before him his shield and penon of armes, dressed according as these lords were accustomed to be 3 Assarahits, 3 Infidels, 3 Christians After them, a Fame, to declare the rare virtues and noble deedes of the 9 worthy women' [Staunton's reproduction of this MS varies in spelling somewhat from Steeven's]—DOUCI When Ritson states that nothing of the kind had ever appeared in print he appears to have forgotten the pageants of Dekker, Middleton, and others, a list of which may be found in Baker's *Biog. dramatice* [vol III, p 114, ed 1812]—KNIGHT (*Biography*, p 100), for the sake of imparting a vividness to his description of the influences which may have affected Shakespeare's boyhood, describes the performance in Coventry of an ancient pageant of 'The Nine Worthies,' 'such as was presented to Henry VI and his Queen, in 1455' Knight further imagines that

Clo. *I Pompey am.*

605

Ber. You lie, you are not he.

Clo. *I Pompey am.*

607

605, 607 *am*] *am*— Theob Warb
et seq (subs)

606 *Ber*] *Bero Q Bir Cap Mal.*
Boy kf et cet

Shakespeare was in the audience, and that in the present scene we have almost a 'downright parody' of some of the bombastic speeches in the Coventry play I fail to detect any similarities, other than those which must of necessity arise from identity of subject, but then some enthusiasm must be granted to a man who is writing a biography without any materials —HALLIWELL, however, in referring to this passage in Knight's *Biography*, remarks (*Memoranda*, etc, p 69) that 'there is not the slightest evidence or probability that this old pageant, written for a special occasion, was ever performed at a later period' 'These Worthies,' continues Halliwell, 'were frequent subjects of dramatic representation "Divers play Alexander on the stages," observes Williams in his *Discourse of Warre*, 1590, "but few or none in the field"'

605 *I Pompey am*] HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS (*Memoranda*, etc) The following curious anecdote connected with the representation of a rustic speech-play, which may refer to a modernised form of some rude provincial dramatic dialogue that Shakespeare may possibly have heard in his youth, occurs amongst my papers, but I have unfortunately neglected to note whence it was derived —'In Cumberland it is essential to maskers who are adepts and hope for applause, to perform what is there called a speech play, in contradistinction to mumming or mummery of which the primary import is pantomimical representation I cannot learn that the speech-plays exhibited on these occasions have ever been written, much less printed, and I regret that it has not been in my power to procure one as spoken But I happen to remember a story relating to them which was current in the county when I was a boy, and which, though low and ludicrous, is not only a fair specimen of rustic wit, but also, it may be, of the theatrical abilities displayed in the infancy of the drama One of these maskers, it is said, as the company could not presume to aspire to a Chorus, once announced his character to the audience in these words,—“I am Hector of Troy”, on which, one of the people exclaimed,—“Thou, Hector of Troy! why, thou 'rt Jwon Thomson oth' I wonin steed—what, didst fancy I'd not know thee because thou art disguised?” The play proceeded, and it being necessary to the conduct of the piece that Hector should die, this son of the sack, having been previously instructed that it would not be quite natural to die instantaneously on his fall, nor without two or three convulsive pangs, when he fell on the floor, as he had been directed, first fetched a deep groan, counting as it were to himself the while, was heard to say, *ai pang*, on fetching another groan he again said, *twae pangs*, and in like manner, when a third groan was uttered, he said faintly, *three pangs and now I's dead*' John Thompson was anticipated by the recommendation given by Bottom to Snug the Joiner, while the account of the dying scene is curiously analogous to the stage-death of Pyramus by three thrusts of the sword,—‘Thus die I,—thus, thus, thus’

606 *You lie*] STAUNTON We must suppose that, on his entrance, Costard prostrates himself before the court, hence Boyet's joke

Boy. With Libbards head on knee.

608

Ber. Well said old mocker,

I muft needs be friends with thee.

610

Clo. *I Pompey am, Pompey surnam'd the big.*

Du. The great.

Clo. It is great fir : *Pompey surnam'd the great :*

That oft in field, with Targe and Shueld,

did make my foe to sweate :

615

And trauailing along this coast, I heere am come by chance,

And lay my Armes before the legs of this sweet Lasse of

France.

If your Ladiship would say thankes *Pompey*, I had done.

La. Great thankes great *Pompey*.

620

Clo. Tis not so much worth : but I hope I was perfect. I made a little fault in great.

Ber. My hat to a halfe-penie, *Pompey* prooues the best Worthie

Enter Curate for Alexander.

625

609, 610 One line, Q, Theob et seq

620 La] Lady Q Prin Ff et

616 trauailing] *travelling* Theob

seq

618 [does his Obeisance to the Princess Cap

621, 622 *perfect?*] *perfect* Dyce 1

622 [retires Cap

619 *If Pompey,*] Separate line, Hal

625 Curate] Nathaniel Rowe Sir

Nathaniel Coll

608 Libbards head on knee] THEOBALD This alludes to those old-fashioned garments, upon the knees and elbows of which, it was frequent to have, by way of ornament, a Leopard's or a Lion's head This accoutrement the French called *une masquine* [In the Variorum of 1821, this note is attributed to Warburton, who has it, indeed, in his edition, but he took it from Theobald who had it not only in his edition, but had communicated the substance in a letter to Warburton See Nichols, *Illust* II, 328, where Theobald quotes Cotgrave '*Masquine* f The representation of a Lyon's head, etc , upon the elbow, or knee of some old-fashioned garments ']—BRADLEY (*N E D*) gives 'libbard' as the archaic variant of leopard [The frontispiece of vol IV of HALLIWELL'S folio edition is 'part of the Pageant of the Nine Worthies, from a large Plate in a collection of engravings of Turnois Allemands, formed by Baron Taylor of Paris' In this the Worthy representing Alexander has a 'libbard's head' on the shoulder Halliwell does not mention it, however, in his note —ED]

623 My hat to a halfe-penie] HALLIWELL A vernacular phrase, not peculiar to Shakespeare, 'Hee is the only man living to bring you where the best licour is, and it is his hat to a halfe penny but hee will be drunke for companie' Lodge, *Wits' Miserie*, 1596, p 63 A similar phrase occurs in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, III, II,—'I hold my cap to a farthing he does '

Cur. When in the world I luv'd, I was the worldes Commander : 626

*By East, West, North, & South, I spread my conquering might
My Scutcheon plaine declares that I am Alisander.*

Boet. Your nose faes no, you are not : 630
For it stands too right.

Ber. Your nose smels no, in this most tender smelling Knight.

Qu. The Conquerer is dismayd : 635
Proceede good *Alexander*.

Cur. When in the world I luv'd, I was the worldes Commander.

Boet. Most true, 'tis right : you were so *Alisander*.

Ber. Pompey the great.

Clo. your seruant and *Coflard*. 640

Ber. Take away the Conqueror, take away *Alisander*

Clo. O fir, you haue ouerthrowne *Alisander* the conqueror : you will be scrap'd out of the painted cloth for 643

629 Scutcheon] *Escutcheon* Pope
'scutcheon Theob

630, 631 One line, Q, Pope et seq

631 *too right*] *not right* Rowe n,
Pope, Han

632 *this most*] *his most* Q *his, most*
Cap *this, most* Theob et seq

634, 635 One line, Q, Pope et seq

635 *Alexander*] *Alisander* Cap

636, 637 Commander] *commander*, — Cap et seq (subs)

639 *great*] *great* Han Coll *great*—
Theob et seq (subs)

640 *your*] F₁

642 *O sir,*] *O, sir,* [to Nath] Cap
et seq (subs)

642, 643 *conqueror* you] *conqueror*.
[to Nath] You Rowe, +

631 *it stands too right*] STEEVENS It should be remembered, to relish this joke that the head of Alexander was obliquely placed on his shoulders [Plutarch says '—that excellent workeman Lysippus onely, of all other the chiefest, hath perfectly drawn and resembled Alexanders manner of holding his necke, somewhat hanging down towards the left side '—North's *Translation*]

632 *Your nose smels no*] DOUCE (i, 244) Biron is addressing, or rather ridiculing Alexander Plutarch in his life of that hero relates on the authority of Aristoxenus, that his skin 'had a marvellous good savour, and that his breath was very sweet, in so much that his body had so sweet a smell of itselfe that all the apparell he wore next his body, tooke thereof a passing delightful savour, as it had been perfumed' This Shakespeare had read in Sir Thomas North's translation

642, 643 *O sir* conqueror] ROWE prints this sentence as addressed to Berowne, before the next sentence he places the stage-direction [to *Nath*] — CAPELL prints both sentences as addressed to Nathaniel Of the two, Rowe's arrangement seems the better — ED

643 *painted cloth*] DYCE (*Gloss*) 'Painted cloth,' used as hangings for

this : your Lion that holds his Pollax sitting on a close
 stoole, will be giuen to Ajax. He will be the ninth wor-
 thie. A Conqueror, and affraid to speake? Runne away
 for fhame *Alisander*. There an't shall please you : a foo-
 lish milde man, an honest man, looke you, & soon dasht.
 He is a maruellous good neighbour infooth, and a verie
 good Bowler : but for *Alisander*, alas you see, how 'tis a
 little ore-parted. But there are Worthies a comming,
 will speake their minde in some other fort. *Exit Cu.*
Qu. Stand aside good Pompey.

Enter Pedant for Iudas, and the Boy for Hercules.

Ped. Great *Hercules* is presented by this Impe, 655

644 <i>his</i>] the F, Rowe, + Pollax] Polax Q	Dyce, Cam Glo
645 <i>Ajax</i>] Q Ajax Ff, Rowe, Pope, Han Coll Hal Dyce, Wh Cam Glo	650 <i>see, how 'tis</i>] Q, Ff, Rowe, + <i>see, how it's</i> Q ₂ <i>see, how he's</i> Han
<i>A-jax</i> Theob et cet	<i>see, how 'tis,</i> — Johns Dyce, Cam Glo
<i>be</i>] <i>be then</i> Rowe, + <i>then be</i>	<i>see, how 'tis,</i> Cap et cet
Var '73, '78, '85, Ran	651 <i>a comming</i>] <i>a-coming</i> Dyce,
646 <i>affraid</i>] Ff, Rowe, + <i>a feared</i>	Cam Glo
Q <i>afear'd</i> Cap et seq	652 <i>Exit Cu</i>] <i>Exit Curat</i> Q <i>Exit</i>
647 <i>Alisander There</i>] <i>Alexander.</i>	Clo Ff Flourish Cap Om Rowe
[<i>exit Nath</i>] <i>There,</i> Johns et seq (subs)	et cet
<i>you</i>] <i>you Q you' Cap Var Ran</i>	653 <i>Qu</i>] <i>Quee</i> Q Clo Ff Biron
648 <i>milde man,</i>] <i>mild man,</i> Theob	Rowe, +, Var Ran King Coll MS
Warb et seq	Prin Cap et seq
649 <i>infooth</i>] <i>fayth</i> Q, Coll Dyce,	[<i>Exit Costard</i> Coll n, m (MS)]
Cam Glo	654 <i>Pedant the Boy</i>] <i>Holofernes</i>
650 <i>Alisander,</i>] <i>Alisander,</i> — Cap	Moth Rowe et seq
	655 [<i>presenting</i> Moth Cap

rooms, was cloth or canvas, painted in oil, representing various subjects, with devices and mottoes or proverbial sayings interspersed, it has been erroneously explained to mean 'tapestry'

644 *Lion* Pollax] THEOBALD 'The fourth (Worthy) was Alexander, the which did beare Geules, a Lion Or seiante in a chayer, holding a battle-axe argent'—Gerard Leigh's *Accidence of Armorie*, 1591, fol 23

645 *Ajax*] An unsavory pun which needs no further elucidation than that the last syllable recalls the very old word *jakes*, a *latrina*. The curious student is referred to HALIWELL, who devotes a folio page to the subject

651 *ore-parted*] MALONE That is, the *part* or character allotted to him in this piece is too considerable

653 *Stand* . *good Pompey*] The *Text Notes* show how this speech has been bandied about

655 *Hercules* is] WALKER (*Vers* 98) Read *Hercules'*, not *Hercules is* [The apostrophe indicates the absorption of *is*, but such precision in rhythm is of doubtful necessity in a speech where we have 'canus'—ED]

Whose Club kil'd *Cerberus* that three-headed *Canus*, 656
 And when he was a babe, a childe, a shrimpe,
 Thus did he strangle Serpents in his *Manus* :
Quomam, he seemeth in minoritie,
Ergo, I come with this Apologie. 660
 Keepe some state in thy *exit*, and vanish. *Exit Boy*
Ped. Iudas *I am*.
Dum. A Iudas ?
Ped. Not *Iscariot* *sir*.
Iudas I am, *yclipped Machabeus*. 665
Dum. Iudas *Machabeus* clipt, is plaine Iudas.
Ber. A kissing traitor How art thou prou'd *Iudas* ?
Ped. Iudas *I am*.
Dum. The more shame for you *Iudas*.
Ped. What meane you *sir* ? 670
Boi. To make *Iudas* hang himselfe.
Ped. Begin *sir*, you are my elder.
Ber. Well follow'd, *Iudas* was hang'd on an Elder. 673

656	<i>Cerberus</i>] <i>Cerebus</i> Rowe 1	662, 668	<i>am</i>] <i>am</i> ,—Cap et seq
	<i>that</i>] the Han	665	<i>yclipped</i>] <i>F</i> ₂ , Hal Dyce, Cam
	<i>Canus</i>] Qff <i>Canis</i> Rowe, Coll	Glo Ktly	<i>eclipped</i> Q <i>yclipped</i> <i>F</i> ₃ <i>F</i> ₄ ,
Hal Wh Cam Glo		Rowe	<i>yclipped</i> Pope et cet
661	<i>vanish</i>] so <i>vanish</i> Ktly conj		<i>Machabeus</i>] <i>Machabeus</i> ,—Cap
	<i>Exit Boy</i>] <i>Exit</i> Moth Rowe	667	<i>prou'd</i>] <i>proud</i> Q <i>prou'd</i> Ff
Moth does his obeisance, and retires		672	<i>sir</i> ,] <i>sir</i> , Cap et seq
Cap		673	<i>follow'd</i> ,] <i>follow'd</i> , Theob et
662	<i>Ped</i>] Om Mal Hal Dyce, Sta		seq
Wh Cam Glo			

661 *Keepe vanish*] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* II, 328) As this speech is by Holophernes, and as that immediately subsequent is by him too, I have a strong suspicion that this line, addressed to Moth, should be placed to Byron or Boyet

661 *Exit Boy*] DYCE (ed 1) Here the modern editors, with the exception of Capell [and the Cambridge Editors—ed III], retain the 'Exit,'—unaccountably forgetting that *afterwards in this scene* (line 771) *Moth speaks to his master*

667 *kissing*] R G WHITF (ed 1) One meaning of 'clip' was to embrace, to throw the arms about, and hence Judas Maccabeus clipped is called 'a kissing traitor' [It is not Judas Machabeus who is called a 'kissing traitor,' but 'plain Judas,' which refers to Judas Iscariot, a pointed reference which Dumain and Boyet continue—ED]

673 *Elder*] DYCE (*Gloss* s v *Judas*) Such was the common legend, in accordance to which, Sir John Mandevile tells us that in his time, the very tree was to be seen, 'And faste by, is zit the Tree of Eldre, that Judas henge him self upon, for despeyt that he hadde, whan he solde and betrayed oure Lorde'—*Voyage and Travails*, etc, p 112, ed 1725 [The kind of tree is not specified in the reprint

Ped. I will not be put out of countenance.

Ber. Because thou hast no face. 675

Ped. What is this?

Boi. A Citterne head.

Dum. The head of a bodkin.

Ber. A deaths face in a ring.

Lon. The face of an old Roman coine, scarce seene. 680

Boi. The pummell of *Cæsars* Faulchion.

Dum. The caru'd-bone face on a Flaske.

Ber. S Georges halfe cheeke in a brooch. 683

674 put out of] put of Q₂
676 [Pointing to his face Hal
679 in a] in the Rowe n, Pope
681. Faulchion] Fauchion Q

682 bone face] Bone face or Bon-face
Sta conj
683 S] Saint Q₂F₃ St F₄

of *Pyndon's* edition, p 69, ed *Ashton*] But we find in *Pulci*, 'Era di sopra a la fonte un carrubbio, L'arbor, si dice, ove s'impiccò Giuda,'—*Morgante Mag* C xxv st 77 The *Arbor Jude* (*Cucis siliquastrum*) writes *Gerarde*, 'is thought to be that whereon Iudas did hang himselfe, and not vpon the Elder tree, as it is vulgarly said'—*Herbal*, p 1428, ed 1633

677 Citterne head] *STEEVENS* So, in *Dekker's Match me in London*, 1631. 'Fidling at least halfe an houre, on a Citterne with a mans broken head at it'—[p 137, ed *Pearson*] Again, in *Ford's Lover's Melancholy*, 1629 'Cuculus I hope the chronicles will rear me one day for a headpiece —*Rhetas* Of woodcock, without brains in 't! Barbers shall wear thee on their citterns,' etc [II, 1]

678 bodkin] *HALLIWELL* It is difficult to say positively what kind of bodkin is here intended, the term having been applied to a small dagger, as well as to 'a bodkine or big needle to crest the heares'—*Baret's Alvarie*, 1580

679 deaths face in a ring] *HALLIWELL* Rings having skulls, or, as they were usually termed, *death's heads*, for the subject of the engraving, were exceedingly common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries When the old gaol at Bedford was pulled down in 1811, a ring, supposed to have belonged to Bunyan, was discovered, which bore the initials I B, and the motto *Memento mori*, encircling a human skull

682 Flaske] *STEEVENS* That is, a soldier's powder horn So, in *Rom & Jul* '—like powder in a skilless soldier's flask, Is set on fire'—*HALLIWELL* The powder flask, observes *Sir Samuel Meyrick*, was known in England as early as the reign of Henry the Eighth, and appears on a hackbutter of that date in one of *Strutt's* engravings

683 brooch] *HALLIWELL* This refers to one of the ancient pilgrims' signs, which were frequently worn on the hat or cap, as indicative of the shrine to which they had travelled In *Shakespeare's* time these tokens had lost their religious significance, but they were still worn by many classes, and it seems most probable they were the remnants of the more ancient fashion The subject of pilgrims' signs was first properly elucidated by *Mr C R Smith*, in an interesting paper in *The Jour Brit Arch Assoc* vol 1, p 200 They consist of plates and brooches,

Dum. I, and in a brooch of Lead.

Ber. I, and worne in the cap of a Tooth-drawer. 685

And now forward, for we haue put thee in countenance

Ped. You haue put me out of countenance.

Ber. Falſe, we haue giuen thee faces.

Ped. But you haue out-fac'd them all.

Ber. And thou wer't a Lion, we would do ſo. 690

Boy. Therefore as he is, an Aſſe, let him go .

And ſo adieu ſweet *Jude*. Nay, why doſt thou ſtay?

Dum. For the latter end of his name.

Ber. For the *Aſſe* to the *Jude*. giue it him. *Jud-as a-*
way. 695

Ped. This is not generous, not gentle, not humble.

685, 686	Prose, Cap Mal Dyce, Sta	Ran Mal Steev Var Sing	is an <i>A/s</i> ,
Coll iii		Q ₂ F ₃ F ₄ et cet	
689	out fac'd] outfaſte Q	693, 694	name Ber For the Aſſe
690	And] An Theob ii et seq	to the Jude] name, for the aſs.	Bir.
	wer't] weart Q	To the Jude	Voss
691	is, an <i>Aſſe</i> ,] Q ₁ F ₂ , Cap Var	694	Jud-as] Judas Q

made of lead or pewter, and were called 'signs,' because they were obtained in the neighborhood of the shrine which was visited, in token that the wearers had performed their pilgrimage faithfully. The fashion seems to have gradually disappeared after the reign of Elizabeth. Florio, in his *New World of Words*, ed 1611, p 193, mentions 'ouches, brouches or tablets, and jewels, that yet some old men weare on their hats, with agath stones cut or graven with some formes and images in them, namely of famous men's heads' [Halliwell's note concludes with many references to the wearing of brooches]

685 cap of a Tooth-drawer] HALLIWELL The costume of a tooth-drawer of Elizabeth's time was somewhat fantastical. He not only wore a brooch in his hat, in so conspicuous a manner that it was commonly regarded as one of his peculiarities, but his belt was garnished with teeth as significative of his profession. The tooth-drawers hat-brooch is thus mentioned by Taylor, the Water-Poet, in his *Wit and Mirth*, ed 1630, p 194,—'In Queene Elizabeth's dayes there was a fellow, that wore a brooch in his hat, like a tooth-drawer, with a rose and crowne and two letters'

690 And] For 'and,' equivalent to *though*, see FRANZ, § 412, d)

694 *Jud-as*] STAUNTON Byron's quibble has not even the merit of novelty, but with the unfastidious audience of Shakespeare's age, this was far from indispensable to a joke's prosperity. It occurs as early as 1556, in Heywood's *Poems*, and if worth the search might probably be traced still further back [Staunton here reprints Heywood's *On an yll Governour, called Jude*. But it is, I think, hardly worth the space it requires]

696 This is not generous, etc.] This rebuke, as pathetic as it is well-merited, warms the heart toward the Pedant.—ED

Boy. A light for monfieur *Judas*, it growes dark, he may fumble. 697

Que. Alas poore *Machabeus*, how hath hee beene baited. 700

Enter Braggart.

Ber. Hide thy head *Achilles*, heere comes *Heclor* in Armes

Dum. Though my mockes come home by me, I will now be merrie. 705

King *Heclor* was but a Troyan in respect of this.

Boi. But is this *Heclor*?

Kin. I thinke *Heclor* was not fo cleane timber'd.

Lon. His legge is too big for *Heclor*. 709

697 <i>Judas</i> ,] <i>Judas</i> , Theob et seq	702 <i>Achilles</i> ,] <i>Achilles</i> , Cap et seq
698 [<i>Holofernes</i> retires Cap	704 <i>my</i>] <i>thy</i> Var '73
699 <i>hath hee</i>] <i>he hath</i> Rowe, +, Var	706 <i>Troyan</i>] QF ₂ F ₃ , Cam Glo <i>Tro-</i>
Ran	<i>jan</i> F ₄ et cet
701 <i>Braggart</i>] QFf Armado Rowe	707 <i>is this</i>] <i>this is</i> F ₃ F ₄
et seq	709 <i>for Hector</i>] <i>for</i> Hectors Q, Cap
	Coll Wh Cam Glo Dyce II, III

697 A light, etc] COLLIFR Torches were of old often called Judases

699 *Machabeus*] WAIKER (*Crit* II, 45) Pronounce Machabæus with the æ broad, like the *ai* in 'baited', for no one who knows Shakespeare can doubt that a quibble is intended

704, 705 I am not sure that I understand this speech of Dumain Is it that he alone felt the sting of the Pedant's rebuke? but that, in spite of it, he will be merry with such a good subject before him as Armado? or does he mean that he will be merry even at the risk of having all his mocks turned against himself? Finally, in the phrase 'come home by me' is *by* causal? with the meaning 'though my mocks, even by my own means, should revert to my own head, I will be merry' I can find no phrase exactly parallel to this in MAETZNER, *English Grammar*, II, 390-403, nor ABBOTT, §§ 145, 146 FRANZ (§ 321) gives a dialectal use of 'by' as equivalent to *against* HANMER glibly evades the difficulty by printing 'to me' —ED

706 *Troyan*] DYCE (*Gloss*) A cant term, used in various meanings, sometimes as a term of reproach, [as here] sometimes of commendation [as in line 746 of this scene]

706 of this] For examples where 'this' in connection with persons is used absolutely, see FRANZ, § 181

708 *cleane timber'd*] HALLIWELL Various compounds of *timbered*, which was metaphorical for *built*, were in common use A 'slender timber'd fellowe' is mentioned in the *Nomenclator*, 1585, and, in the Eastern counties, an active person is called *light-timbered*

- Dum.* More Calfe certaine. 710
Boi. No, he is best indued in the small.
Ber. This cannot be *Heñtor*.
Dum. He's a God or a Painter, for he makes faces.
Brag. *The Armipotent Mars, of Launces the almighty*
gaue Heñtor a gift. 715
Dum. A gilt Nutmegge.
Ber. A Lemmon.
Lon. Stucke with Cloues.
Dum. No clouen.
Brag. *The Armipotent Mars of Launces the almighty,* 720
Gaue Heñtor a gift, the heire of Illion ;
A man so breathed, that certaine he would fight : yea 722
- 710 *Calfe*] QFf *calf*, Rowe seq
 711 *No*,] Q, Cap *No*, Ff, Rowe 716 *A gilt*] *A gift* Q *Gift* ' a Cap
 et cet 719 *No*] *No*, Rowe et seq
best] *heñt* F₃ 720 *The*] Ff, Rowe, +, Knt *Peace*
in the] *with the* F₃F₄, Rowe 1 The Q *Peace* '—*The* Cap et seq
 712 *cannot*] Q *can't* F₃F₃ *can't* (subs)
 F₄, Rowe, + 722 *fight* yea] Ff, Rowe 1 *fight*,
 713 *Painter*,] Ff, Rowe, + *Painter* yea, Q *fight*, *yea* Cam 1, Glo *fight*
 Q, Cap et cet *ye* Rowe 11, +, Ran Sing Dyce, Sta
 714, 715 *Prose*, F₃, Rowe Coll 11, Ktly, Cam 11 *fight*, yea, Cap
 715 *gift*] *gift*,— Fheob Warb et et cet

711 *the small*] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) The part of the leg below the calf
 716 *gilt*] DYCK (*Remarks*, 42) 'A *gift* nutmeg' [of the Qto] is a mere misprint, the compositor's eye having caught the word 'gift' in the preceding line. Steevens observes that 'a *gilt nutmeg* is mentioned in Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*,'—which is not true But that it was a common gift might be shewn from various passages in our early writers *e g* '[among the gifts which Daphnis will bestow on Ganymede are] A gilded Nutmeg, and a race of Ginger, A silken Girdle' etc —Barnfield's *Affectionate Shepheard*, 1594 [p 14, Arber's Reprint]—HALLIWELL This kind of gift seems to have continued popular long after Shakespeare's time A character in Dryden's *Enchanted Island*, ed 1676, p 15, says,—'This will be a doleful day with old Bess, she gave me a gilt nutmeg at parting'
 718 *Stucke with Cloues*] HALLIWELL A lemon, but more frequently an orange, stuck with cloves, was another common gift for festival days, and on other occasions It was thought to have purifying qualities, and Bradwell, in his *Physick for the Sicknesse commonly called the Plague*, 1636, p 16, recommends 'a lemon stuck with cloves' to be carried in the hand, for the bearer to smell it occasionally, during the time of a pestilence In an account of the executioner of Charles I, printed by Dr Rawlinson, it is stated that he 'likewise confess'd that he had 30 l for his pains, all paid him in half crowns, within an hour after the blow was struck and that he had an orange stuck full of cloves, and an handkerchief out of the King's pocket' Allusions to this article are common [Several examples follow]
 722 *so breathed*] That is, of such good wind, so valiant

From morne till night, out of his Paullion. 723

I am that Flower.

Dum. That Mint. 725

Long. That Cullambine.

Brag. Sweet Lord *Longaull* reine thy tongue.

Lon. I must rather giue it the reine · for it runnes against *Hector*.

Dum. I, and *Hector's* a Grey-hound. 730

Brag. The sweet War-man is dead and rotten,
Sweet chuckes, beat not the bones of the buried .

* When he breathed he was a man

But I will forward with my deuice ;

Sweet Royaltie bestow on me the fence of hearing. 735

Berowne steppes forth.

724 *I Flower*] As a continuation text, from Q., by Cap et seq Om.
of the Declamation Theob et seq F, Q, 1 f, Rowe, +, Var '73

Flower] *flower*, — Cap et seq 734 [To the Princess Johns

725 *Mint*] *pink* Cap cony 736 *Berowne*] QFf Om Rowe, +,

726 *Cullambine*] *columbine* Han Var Ran Cam Glo Birone goes out

727, 728 *reine*] *reine* Q Wh 1 Birone steps to Costard, and

731-735 As prose, Cap et seq whispers him Cap et seq (subs)

733 * *When man*] Inserted in

722 fight yea] ROWE's emendation 'fight ye' carries conviction, not alone on account of the rhyme, but of the sense Phrases from Armado do not belong to the same class as those from Costard For 'ye,' see FRANZ, II 90, 93 in preceding scene —ED

731-733 PATER (*Macmillan's Magazine* Dec 1885, p 89) How many echoes seem awakened by these strange words, actually said in jest!—words which may remind us of Shakespeare's own epitaph

732 chuckes] See V, i, 107

736 *Berowne steppes forth*] COLLIER (ed ii) We have before seen that Costard went out at the words of the Princess, 'Stand aside, good Pompey' He here, according to the same authority (the MS) returns in haste, to inform Armado of the condition of Jaquenetta Unless he had gone out, it is not easy to see how he had obtained the information he brings We have no doubt that we have here the practice of the old stage, in the printed editions it is difficult to understand precisely how the business of the scene was conducted —R G WHITE (ed i) Since Capell's edition, it has been the universal practice to make Birone whisper Costard, who is kept on the stage,—a very clumsy arrangement, as well as inconsistent with the original direction This direction shows, that although no entrance is marked in the original, Costard (whose exit is there directed when the Princess says, 'Stand aside, good Pompey') comes running in, crying, 'The party is gone,' etc , after Birone has put him up to the trick —DYCE (ed ii) Here Mr Grant White, misled by some remarks of Mr Collier, most erroneously states that, according to the

- Qu.* Speake braue Hector, we are much delighted. 737
Brag. I do adore thy sweet Graces flipper.
Boy. Loues her by the foot.
Dum. He may not by the yard. 740
Brag. Thus Hector farre surmounted Hanniball.
The partie is gone.
Clo. Fellow Hector, she is gone; she is two moneths
on her way.
Brag. What meanest thou? 745
Clo. Faith vnlesse you play the honest Troyan, the
poore Wench is cast away she's quick, the child brags
in her belly alreadie : tis yours.
Brag. Dost thou infamonize me among Potentates?
Thou shalt die. 750
Clo. Then shall Hector be whipt for *Jaquenetta* that
is quicke by him, and hang'd for *Pompey*, that is dead by
him.
Dum. Most rare *Pompey*.
Boi. Renowned *Pompey*. 755
Ber. Greater then great, great, great, great *Pompey*:
Pompey the huge. 757

737. *Speake*] *Speak on* Ktly
739 [Aside Cap Aside to Dum
Cam Glo
740 [Aside Cap Aside to Boyet
Cam. Glo [In sens obs]
741 Hanniball] *Hannibal*,— Cap
et seq
[Re-enter Costard in haste, un-
armed Coll ii (MS) Costard sud-
denly coming from behind Dyce ii
742 [The partie is gone] Given to
Costard, Theob Warb et seq
745 *meanest*] *mean'st* Rowe, +, Var

Ran Mal
746 *Troyan*] QF₂F₃, Cam Glo
Troyan F₄ et cet
747 *quick*,] *quick*, Cap et seq
748 *alreadie tis yours*] *already*,
tis yours, Wh i, Walker *already 'tis*
yours Dyce ii, iii [*tis yours* is the ob-
jective clause after *brags* —ED]
749 *Potentates* ?] *potentates* Q
750 *Thou shalt die*] Separate line,
as verse, QF₂F₄, Rowe As prose,
Pope, Han Var '85, Ran
757 *huge*] *hudge* Q

old editions, Costard makes his *exit* at the words 'Stand aside, good Pompey', HIS *exit* is not set down there, at all, but just before those words, is '*Exit Cu*,' i e. Curate, Sir Nathaniel

742 *The partie is gone*] THIBALD All the editions stupidly have placed these words as part of Armado's speech in the Interlude I have ventured to give them to Costard, who is for putting Armado out of his part, by telling him the party (i e his mistress Jaquenetta) is gone two months with child by him

746 *Troyan*] See line 706

749 *infamonize*] Armado's perversion of *infamse*.

Dum. Hector trembles.

758

Ber. Pompey is moued, more Atees more Atees stirre them, or stirre them on.

760

Dum. Hector will challenge him.

Ber. I, if a'haue no more mans blood in's belly, then will fup a Flea.

Brag. By the North-pole I do challenge thee.

Clo. I wil not fight with a pole like a Northern man; Ile slash, Ile do it by the sword: I pray you let mee borrow my Armes againe.

765

Dum. Roome for the incensed Worthies.

Clo. Ile do it in my shirt.

Dum. Most resolute Pompey

770

Page. Master, let me take you a button hole lower:

759 moued] moued Q
more Atees] F₂ more Ates
more Atees Q more Atees, more Atees
F₃F₄ more Ates, more Ates, Han
more sacks more sacks Gould ap Cam
more Ates, more Ates, Rowe et cet
760 them, or] QF₂F₃ them or F₄
them on, Rowe, +, Cap them on ' Var
'85 et seq (subs)
762 a'haue] Q, Cap Coll Hal
Cam Glo a have Ff he have Rowe
et cet

762 in's] in his Q, Cap
764 North-pole] North Pole Q, Pope
765 Northern] Northren Q
766 do it] do't Rowe II, +, Var
Ran
pray] bepray Q, Cam Glo
769 do it] do't Rowe II, Pope, Theob
Han Johns
[stripping Cap
771 [Coming up to Armado, and
whispering him Cap
771 take] tack Hertzberg conj

759 more Atees] JOHNSON That is, more instigation Ate was the mischievous goddess that incited bloodshed

763 will sup a Flea] Shakespeare improved on this image in *Twelfth Night* Sir Toby says of Sir Andrew Aguecheek, 'if he were opened and you finde so much blood in his Luer, as will clog the foote of a Flea, Ile eate the rest of th' anatomy'—III, II, 61

765 a pole] HALLIWELL The allusion here seems to be to the quarter-staff, or, perhaps, to 'a long pole of woode, for warriors to use instead of a speare'—Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580

765 Northern man] FARMER A clown—HALLIWELL The North was sometimes spoken of contemptuously, as in Ford's *Sun's Darling*, [acted in 1623] 'Winter What sullen murmurings does your gall bring forth? Will you prove 't true, "No good comes from the North"?'

767 my Armes againe] JOHNSON The weapons and armour which he wore in the character of Pompey

771 a button hole lower] HALLIWELL Moth is here playing upon the phrase, which, besides its literal signification, also meant, to reduce one's importance 'If you would feed with the like sawce, composed by the same cookes, it would take you a button lower'—*The Man in the Moone*, 1607 'Knocke downe my wife!

Do you not see *Pompey* is vncaſing for the combat: what 772
meane you? you will loſe your reputation.

Brag. Gentlemen and Souldiers pardon me, I will 775
not combat in my ſhirt.

Du. You may not denie it, *Pompey* hath made the
challenge.

Brag. Sweet bloods, I both may, and will.

Ber. What reaſon haue you for't?

Brag. The naked truth of it is, I haue no ſhirt, 780
I go woolward for penance.

772 combat] combat?	Han Cap	776 it,] it, Cap et seq
et seq		779 for't] fort Q
773 loſe] loſe Q		780, 781 As proſe, Pope et seq
775 combat] combate F ₃ F ₄		781 penance] Panance F ₄

I'de ſee the tall'eſt beef-eater on you all but hold up his halberd in the way of knocking my wife downe, and I'll bring him a button-hole lower'—*Shirley's Triumph of Peace*, 1633

781 woolward] GREY (i, 154) This is a plain reference to the following ſtory in Stow's *Annales* [p 129, ed 1600] 'A certaine man named Vilfunius Spilcorne, the ſonne of Vimore of Nutgarſhall, who when he hewed timber in the Wood of Brutheullena, laying him downe to ſleepe after his ſore labour, the blood and humours of his head ſo congealed about his eyes, that hee was thereof blind, for the ſpace of 19 yeeres, but then (as he had beene mooued in his ſleepe) hee went woolwarde, and bare footed to manie Churches, in euerie of them to pray God for helpe in his blindneſſe'—FARMER quotes from Lodge's *Incaruate Devils* [*Wits Miſerie*], 1596, '—his common courſe is to go alwaies vntruſt, except when his ſhirt is a waſhing, & then he goes woolward' [p 63, ed Hunterian Club]—STEEVENS quotes from Rowland's *The Letting of Humours Blood in the Head Vaine* [1600] 'He takes a common courſe to goe vntruſt, except his ſhirt's a waſhing, then he muſt Goe woollward for the time; he ſcornes it hee, That worth two ſhirts his Laundreſſe ſhould him ſee' [*Satyre* 5, p 72, ed Hunterian Club The repetition of Lodge's very words (ſee preceding note by Farmer) is ſomewhat ſingular]—T WARTON To go woolward, I believe, was a phrase appropriated to pilgrims and penitentiaries In this ſenſe it ſeems to be uſed in *Piers the Plowman*, Paſſus xviii, 'Wolleward and wete-shoed went I forth after, As a reccheles renke [man] that of no wo reccheth' [lines 1, 2, *E E T S*, Text B, ed Skeat, whereon the Editor remarks, 'Wolleward is thus explained by Palſgrave "*Wolwarde*, without any linnen nexte ones body *Sans chemyſe*" The ſenſe of the word is clearly,—with wool next to one's body It is well diſcuſſed and explained by Nares The word was diſcuſſed alſo in *N & Qu* iv, i, 65, 181, 254, 351, 425, but without any reſult beyond what is here given']—NARES Dressed in wool only, without linnen, often enjoined in times of ſuperſtition, by way of penance In an old book, entitled *Customes of London*, the privilege called a *Karyne*, is ſaid to be giued by certain obſervances of a penitential nature, the firſt of which was, 'to go wulward vii yere'—*Staveland's Romiſh Horſeleech*, p 61—HALLIWELL The expreſſion was very common in Shakeſpeare's time, and many are the jeſts perpetrated on thoſe whoſe

Boy. True, and it was inioyned him in *Rome* for want
of Linnen : since when, Ile be fworne he wore none, but
a dishclout of *Iaquenettas*, and that hee weares next his
heart for a fauour. 782
785

Enter a Messenger, Monsieur Marcade.

Mar. God faue you Madame.

Qu. Welcome *Marcade*, but that thou interruptest
our merriment

Marc. I am forrie Madam, for the newes I bring is 790
heauie in my tongue. The King your father

Qu. Dead for my life. 792

782 *Boy*] Moth [to the Lords
aside] Cap Moth Ran Mal Hal

784 *Iaquenettas*] *Iaquenettaes* QF,
hee weares] Ff, Rowe, +, Dyce,

Wh Coll in *a weares* Q *a' wears*
Cap et cet

Scene X Pope, +

786 Enter] Enter Macard Rowe,
+ Enter Mercade Cap

788 *Marcade*,] *good Mercade*, Cap
Marcadè Ktly

788, 789 *but merriment*] Separate

line, Cap Var '78 et seq

788 *interruptest*] Ff, Rowe, +, Hal
interrruptest Q *interrupt'st* Cap et
cet

790 *I am bring*] Separate line,
Rowe et seq

I am] *I'm* Pope, +, Dyce II, III

790, 791 *bring is heauie in*] *bring*,
'*Tis heavy on* Cap

791 *father*] Q *father* Ff *father*—

Rowe et seq

792 *Dead*] *Dead*, Theob

poverty compelled them to dispense with the use of a shirt, who were then said to
'go woolward' for penance

782 *Boy*] CAPELL (p 218). The designation of this speech is by '*Boy*' in the
first quarto, letters that design most of Moth's in the former part of this play, though
his last is by '*Page*', those that come from Boyet are designed by the name at length
in all places but one for many pages, the matter of the speech is proper only for
Moth, for who else should have knowledge of such a secret? and his speaking it is
for very good purpose, that he,—who was (doubtless) a favorite, and has not spoke
of long time,—might finish in character, and with as good a grace as the Clown
If this is not of validity to establish Moth the proprietor, '*Boy*,' must then be con-
strued—Boyet, and the speech given to him, with all the moderns [A plausible
emendation But this allusion to a penance 'enjoined in Rome' is probably mere
fun, and as to Jaquenetta's dishclout,—had not Boyet read Armado's own letter,
addressed to Jaquenetta, whose very feet would be profaned by her lover's lips?
Surely, after this, a dishclout next the heart was not an extravagance too wild for
Boyet's quick wit Wherefore, the folio text should remain intact, I think, and the
speech be given to Boyet —ED]

786 Enter] SPEDDING The whole close of the fifth Act, from the entrance of
Mercade, has been probably rewritten, and may bear the same relation to the original
copy which Rosaline's speech 'oft have I heard of you, my lord Berowne,' etc (917–
930) bears to the original speech (893–897) which has been allowed by mistake to stand

792. *Dead*] SCHLEGEL (p 161) It may be thought that the poet, when he sud-

Mar. Euen so : My tale is told. 793

Ber. Worthies away, the Scene begins to cloud.

Brag. For mine owne part, I breath free breath : I 795
haue seene the day of wrong, through the little hole of
discretion, and I will right my selfe like a soldier.

Exeunt Worthies

Kin. How fare's your Maiestie ? 799

795 *mine*] my Pope II, Theob. Warb. 796 *day*] *days* Johns Var. '73, '78,
Johns '85

I breath] Q, Cap Mal *I breathe* *wrong*] right Han Warb.
Ff et cet. 799 *fare's*] *fares* Q

denly announces the death of the King of France, and makes the Princess postpone the answer to the young Prince falls out of the proper comic tone But from the raillery which prevails throughout the whole piece it was hardly possible to bring about a more satisfactory conclusion, the characters could return to sobriety after their extravagance only by means of some foreign influence —W A B HERTZBERG (p 262) But the question has its serious side *Frivolity* which sports with oaths, which neglects the interests of state, the needful work for human society, in order to indulge in selfish whims,—this is not expiated and healed in making itself ridiculous. Wherefore, this comedy cannot end as others end, it must have a serious perspective —Dr RUDOLPH GENÉE, in 1887, made a new translation of this present play, with the view of adapting it to the German stage of to-day By excluding much of the play on words, and by judicious omissions of that which no longer appealed to a modern German audience, he reduced it to a Comedy of three Acts, having less compunction, as he said, in thus dealing with the original division into Acts because it is so evidently a play of Shakespeare's youth, when the dramatist had far less knowledge of theatrical requirements than when he wrote his great tragedies The most noteworthy change which GENÉE introduced is at the conclusion of the last Act, where the Princess is summoned home by the dangerous illness of her father, whereby the painful shock of actual death is evaded That such a version, by a hand so skilled, was not inopportune was attested by the applause with which it was greeted in Dresden, on its first public presentation, and on its many succeeding performances —ED

796 *day of wrong*] WARBURTON · This has no meaning We should read, 'the day of *right*,' &c, I have foreseen that a day will come when I shall have justice done me, and, therefore, I prudently reserve myself for that time —HEATH (p 141). I suppose the poet meant, I have been duly considering the wrong I have received to-day, as a discreet man ought, who doth nothing but upon mature deliberation; and my determination now is, that I will right myself like a soldier Mr Warburton's conjecture, as he himself interprets it, flatly contradicts this last resolution The man who professes prudently to reserve himself for the justice he hopes will one day be done him by others, can never in the same breath declare, that he will right himself as a soldier —STEVENS To have decided the quarrel in the manner proposed by his antagonist would have been at once a derogation from the honour of a soldier, and the pride of a Spaniard 'One may see day at a little hole,' is a proverb in Ray's *Collection*, 'Day-light will peep through a little hole,' in Kelly's Again in Churchyard's *Charge*, 1580, p 9 'At little hoales the daie is seen'

Qu. Boyet prepare, I will away to night.

800

Knt. Madame not so, I do beseech you stay.

Qu. Prepare I say. I thanke you gracious Lords

For all your faire endeouours and entreats :

Out of a new fad-soule, that you vouchsafe,

In your rich wisedome to excuse, or hide,

805

The liberall opposition of our spirits,

If ouer-boldly we haue borne our felues,

In the conuerse of breath (your gentleneffe

Was guiltie of it) Farewell worthie Lord :

A heaue heart beares not a humble tongue.

810

803 *endeouours*] *endeavours*, Rowe
et seq

entreats] Ff *intreat* Q₁
intreats Q₂ *entreats*, Rowe 1 *intreat*,
Cap. *entreat*, Rowe 11 et cet

804 *new fad soule*] QqF₃F₄ *new*
fad soul F₄, Rowe, Pope *new-sad*
soul Theob et seq

806 *spirits*,] Qff, Cam Glo *spirits*
Ktly, Coll 111 *spirits*, Rowe et cet

807 *borne*] *born* F₃F₄

808, 809 *breath* (*your it*)] Qff
breath, *your it* Cam Glo *breath*,
your it Rowe et cet

810 *A heaue*] *An heavy* F₃F₄, Rowe,
+, Var '73

not] *but* Theob conj (Nichols
11, 328), Coll 11, 111 (MS), Ktly

a humble] Q, Knt, Coll Hal.

Sta *a nimble* Theob +, Sing Dyce,
Wh Cam Glo *an humble* Ff et cet.

803 *entreats*] As I remarked in reference to 'breakings' (V, 1, 110), an examination of WAIKER'S *Article* (*Crit* 1, 233-268), on the final *s* interpolated or omitted in the First Folio, will remove all compunction, I think, in deleting the final *s* in the present word. Of course Rowe's punctuation must be adopted.—ED

806 *liberall*] STEEVENS Free to excess

808 *conuerse of breath*] JOHNSON Perhaps 'converse' may, in this line, mean interchange.—STEEVENS The phrase means no more than conversation 'made up of breath,' as our author expresses himself in *Othello* ['Each syllable that breath made up between them' IV, 11, 5] Thus, also, in *The Mer of Ven*, 'Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy' [V, 1, 141]

810 *A heaue heart humble tongue*] Mark what sadness the aspirated words convey, breathed forth like sighs. Then turn to the *Text Notes*, and observe how the effect has been evaded,—in part, by the loss of *h* in 'heaueie' and in part, by the substitution of *nimble*.—ED

810 *a humble*] THLOBAID Thus all the editions, but, surely, without either sense or truth. None are more *humble* in speech than they who labour under any oppression [Is this assertion wrung from Theobald's own life, oppressed by poverty and chilled by neglect?] The Princess is desiring her grief may apologise for her not expressing her obligations at large, and my correction [see *Text Notes*] is conformable to that sentiment. Besides, there is an antithesis between 'heavy' and *nimble*, but between 'heavy' and 'humble,' there is none.—CAPELLI (p. 218) *Nimble* seems unfit for the Princess in her present situation, 'humble' taken as complimentary, complimenting, (a sense which we may certainly put on it with less violence than commentators must necessarily use with divers words of this Poet in

Excuse me so, comming so short of thanks, 811
For my great suite, so easly obtain'd.

Kin. The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes 813

811 *so short*] *too short* Q, Cap Mal
Coll Sing Sta Cam Ktly

813 *parts formes*] QFf (*extreamly*
QF₃F₄) *parts form* Rowe 1, Mal
Steev Var Knt, Coll 1 *parts formes*
Rowe 11, Pope, Cap Var '78, '85, Sta
Cam Glo Ktly, Rife *part forms*

Theob + Var '73, Ran Hal Dyce
parting time expressly forms Coll 11, 111
(MS) *haste forms* Sing Wh *dart*
forms Sta conj Huds *heart oftymes*
extremely forms Bulloch *push forms*
Kinnear *pace forms* Marshall. Obe-
lised in Glo

many parts of him) is better suited, and what follows demands a word of that import —STEEVENS: The following passage in *King John* inclines me to dispute the propriety of *nimble* —'grief is proud and makes his owner stout' [III, 1, 69 *Stout* is Hamner's word Shakespeare's word is 'stoop', which, had Steevens recollected it, might possibly have deterred him from quoting the line] By 'humble,' the Princess means obviously thankful —MALONE A heavy heart, says the Princess, does not admit of that verbal obeisance which is paid by the humble to those whom they address Farewell therefore at once —HALLIWELL approves of Steevens's note, with Hamner's *stout*, and adds a heavy heart bears not a tongue attuned to polite smooth compliment —R G WHITE (ed 1) 'Humble' is a word without meaning here The context shows *nimble* to be correct, for the Princess adds, '—and so (that is, because a heavy heart bears not a nimble tongue) excuse me for *coming so short of thanks*' —COLLIER (ed 11) The misprint in this line, 'not' for *but*, which last must have been the author's word, has occasioned a good deal of difficulty It is clear that 'bears not a humble tongue' must be wrong, and *nimble* of the MS is easy and natural, but there is, in fact, no need of any other alteration than [the correction] of the very common printer's error of 'not' for *but*, the meaning of the Princess, of course, is that 'a heavy heart can bear only a humble tongue' —DYCE (ed 11) The alteration '—bears *but* a humble tongue,' is at variance with the context, for the Princess is not speaking of the character of her thanks, only of their scantiness —BRAE (p 109) The antithesis of 'heavy heart' and 'nimble tongue' is inevitable, and cannot be resisted [Dyce says that the Princess is not speaking of the character of her thanks To me, this is precisely what she is speaking of Out of her new-sad soul she has attempted to apologise for her conduct, but she breaks off abruptly with 'Farewell, worthy Lord,' and then explains her abruptness by saying that sorrow is not humble, it is too self centered for apologies, which, in themselves, imply humility, or even for thanks for favours as great as that of granting her suit Let any one read these lines from the *Rape of Lucrece*, and see how thoroughly consistent and true in expressing this state of feelings Shakespeare was when he wrote, 'a heaue heart beares not a humble tongue' —'Thus cavils she with everything she sees True grief is fond and testy as a child, Who wayward once, his mood with nought agrees Old woes, not infant sorrows bear them mild Continuance tames the one, the other wild, Like an unpractised swimmer,' etc —lines 1093-98, where 'infant sorrows' corresponds to the Princess's 'new-sad heart' —ED]

811 *so short*] COLLIER prefers '*too short*' of the Qto, because in the folio the adverb 'so' occurs three times in two lines But DYCE thinks that the reading of the folio 'seems more in the manner of Shakespeare,' and more consistent, may I add? with what the Princess has just said —ED

All caufes to the purpose of his speed : 814
 And often at his verie loofe decides
 That, which long proceffe could not arbitrate. 816

815 *often loofe*] *often, loose,* 816 *proceffe*] *proceffe of time* F₃F₄,
 Theob. et seq Rowe

813-816 **extreme parts . not arbitrate**] CAPELL (p 218) [*Part*, Theobald's reading] is not acceded to, from opinion that there is something ridiculous in personizing the 'extream part of time' to make it concord with 'forms', the licence of Shakespeare's style is sufficiently known, and 'tis apprehended he brings his concord about another way, by intending in those expressions—*Time, in his extream parts*, or drawing to his extream, *forms* so and so —B. FIELD (*Sh Soc Papers*, 1845, II, 57) approves of *form* instead of 'formes,' and suggests that, to be consistent, 'decides' should be changed to *decide*, inasmuch as it has, in his opinion, the same nominative 'Steevens explains,' he adds, 'the loose of time' as the 'moment of his parting,' which is part of Shakespeare's meaning, but I think the antithesis is that "the ends of Time, often at the very greatest looseness of his state, bind or determine that which long process could not arbitrate,"—a truth which must be well known to every man of business The last week of a session of parliament does more work than all the prating months preceding Business is elastic, if there is much time to do it in, it will take a long time in doing, if there is little, it is often better done in that little —HALLIWELL The singulars and plurals at the commencement of this speech are reconciled with some difficulty, the author rapidly changing the nominative from the 'extreme parts of time' to Time itself The diction of the line is so exactly in Shakespeare's manner, that its integrity in its present form is beyond any reasonable doubt, and it may be thus paraphrased,—the conclusion of a period concentrates in itself the utmost impetus, in other words, when a decision must be arrived at within a certain time, it is frequently delayed to the last moment, 'the extreme part of time,' when the necessity compels a rapid solution, which is formed at the very moment of despatch —STEEVENS 'At his very loose' may mean, at the very moment of his parting, i. e. of his getting loose, or away from us [In Ascham's *Toxophilus*, there are many examples of 'loose' as meaning the discharge of an arrow, e. g. 'All these faultes be eyther in the drawynge, or at the loose,' p 146, ed Arber The sense given by Steevens is adopted by BRADLEY (*N E D*), who after giving examples of 'loose' as a substantive and technical term in archery, gives its figurative meaning, in the present passage, as 'at the very last moment'] —COLLIER (ed II) Nothing can well be happier than the emendation in the MS, instead of the nonsense of the line in the old editions The meaning is, that when it is necessary to depart with speed, everything is made to contribute to the purpose —STAUNTON I would read, 'The extreme *dart* of time extremely forms,' etc And I am strengthened in my belief that 'parts' is a corruption for *dart* or *shaft* by the next line, 'And often, at his very loose, decides,' etc To *loose* an arrow is to discharge it from the bow By the *extreme dart* of time, the King means, as he directly after explains it,—'the latest minute of the hour'—DYCE (ed II) Mr Staunton, with great ingenuity proposes *dart* —ARROWSMITH (*The Editor of N & Qu and his Friend, Mr Singer*, etc, p 12), on the other hand, criticises *dart*, on the score that Time's attributes are a scythe and an hour-glass, never a bow and arrows —B NICHOLSON (*New Sh Soc Trans* 1874, p 513) 'The extreme parts'

And though the mourning brow of progenie 817
 Forbid the smiling curtesie of Loue :
 The holy suite which faine it would conuince, 819

817	And]	Then	Ktly	conj	Sing	Sta	love	Han.	et	cet	
818	Loue	] Ff	Loue,	Q,	Rowe,	+	819	conuince,	] conuince,	Rowe	et
Mal	Steev	Var	Knt,	Coll	ii,	Hal	seq	commence,	Orson		

are the end parts, 'extremities,'—as, of our body, the fingers, of chains, the final links, of given portions of time, the last of those units into which we choose to divide them. Afterwards (l. 861, 'Now at the latest minute of the houre,') the King, representing the stay of the princess as for an hour, calls 'the extreme part' 'the latest minute,' and the thought in both passages is so far the same. It is not, however, said, that our decision is necessitated by the extremity of the moment, though this is perhaps suggested to us by the sound of the words used. But that concurring circumstances, and therefore Time, as the producer of those circumstances, so influence our decision that he, and not we, may be called the decider. Hence Time as personified, and as the intelligential agent of whom the extreme parts are but the instrumental members, is considered as the true nominative of the verb 'formes,' and is represented as fashioning or moulding all causes or questions to the purposes of his speed, that is, to his own intents, or to those of the fate or providence of which he is the sub-agent. This thought has been forced upon the King by finding that his high resolves of study were at once broken by the coming of the Princess, while her sudden departure shows him that he cannot do without her love. In the next lines, though still personifying Time, the King changes his illustration. Often the archer may weigh variously all the circumstances, the bow, the arrow, the wind and the like, but 'at the very loose' he comes to a quick decision. 'So during your stay, Princess,' says the King, 'I and my lords acted doubtfully between our former resolves and our new loves, and you have dallied with us now at your departure, at the last moment, I decide, and ask your love, do you answer with the same determinateness.' The thought of the first two lines is allied and similar to Hamlet's 'There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,' etc. [Dr FURNIVALL remarks that the foregoing note 'has explained satisfactorily this well known crux', it has been, therefore, given almost at full length. But it seems to me that needless subtlety has been expended therein in order to make Time the nominative to 'formes,' and that no explanation is given of what is to me the chief obscurity in the line, namely, 'extremely forms'. The phrase, 'the extreme parts of time,' presents to me no more difficulty than there is in 'the extreme hours of life'. The true *crux* lies, I think, in 'extremelie formes All causes'. 'Extremelie,' following 'extreme' so closely, is thoroughly Shakespearian, and must be the true word. Does it mean *unflinchingly, inexorably, severely, relentlessly*? Unless it bear some such meaning, namely, that Time severely shapes all causes to the purpose of the passing hour, the obelus of the Globe Edition remains, for me, immoveable.—ED.]

813 formes] For this third person plural in *s*, see, if necessary, ABBOTT, § 333

815 at his verie loose] ABBOTT (§ 144) observes that 'we say "at loose" but not "at his very loose," where "loose" means *loosing* or *parting*,'—apparently overlooking the fact that 'loose' is a technical word. See note on 813–816

819 faine it would conuince] JOHNSON We must read 'fain would it convince'; that is, the entreaties of love which would fain *over-power* grief. So Lady

Yet since loues argument was first on foote,
 Let not the cloud of sorrow iustle it
 From what it purpos'd : since to waile friends loft,
 Is not by much fo wholsome profitable,
 As to reioyce at friends but newly found.

Qu. I vnderstand you not, my greefes are double. 825

823 *wholsome profitable*,] *holdsome profitable* Q *wholesome—profitable*
 Walker, Dyce, Sta Cam Glo *whole-*
some, profitable, Rowe,+, Cap et
 cet

825 *are double*] QFf *are deaf* Cap
 Walker *are dull* Coll II, III (MS)
 Sing Dyce, Wh Ktly *hear dully* Sta.
 conj Marshall *see double* Sing conj
 (Sh Vind 27)

Macbeth declares That she will *convince* the chamberlains with wine —MONCK MASON. In reading, it is certain that a proper emphasis will supply the place of [Johnson's] transposition But I believe that the words mean only what it would wish to succeed in obtaining To *convince* is to *overcome*, and to prevail in a suit which is strongly denied is a kind of conquest

825 *double*] MALONE I suppose, she means, I on account of the death of her father, 2 on account of not understanding the King's meaning [I cannot find that CAPELL makes any reference, in his *Notes*, to his emendation *deaf*, I can only assume that he was led to make it by Berowne's next words, 'plain words best pierce the ears of grief —WALKER (*Crit* III, 45) independently made the same emendation]—HALLIWELL In the extremity of grief, the princess ambiguously, but touchingly, admits that her sorrows are increased by the prospect of the king's departure, and by the uncertain import of his address Until the arrival of the news of her father's death, the courtship had apparently been carried on solely in jest, but this intelligence, dissipating her mirth, at the same time there is revealed to her, by the necessity of separation, how deeply her affections are engaged, and how immeasurably her grief is thus augmented The words 'my griefs are double' may either be considered in the sense of, they are of double meaning, or the term *double* may be taken as merely implying increase or excess, a not unusual use of the word in contemporary writers It is, indeed, used in the Scriptures as a substantive in the sense of *abundance*, Isaiah, xl, 2 In confirmation of the old text, it may also be observed that the expression *double* is a favourite one with our old writers, as applied to joy and sorrow —DYCE (ed II) The context proves that the reading of Mr Collier's MS Corrector, *dull*, is, beyond all doubt, the true one The corruption was *easy—dulle—duble—double* —LETTSOM (Footnote to Walker, *Crit* III, 45) *Dull* is certainly nearer to the trace of the letters [than *deafe*], but we must not be over scrupulous in dealing with old copies that read *deunce* for *hests* The context seems to me decisive in favour of *deafe* To make a *dull* man *understand*, it is not requisite to *pierce his ear*, but to *sharpen his wit* Compare *Two Gent*, III, 1,— 'My ears are stopp'd, and cannot hear good news' DYCE (ed II) 1863 I now find that Walker agrees with Capell, but (though Mr Lettsom is also opposed to me) I still prefer *dull* —STAUNTON *Dull* is a good conjecture, but as coming nearer to the letters in the text, I think it more likely the poet wrote *hear dully* Which, besides, appears to lead more naturally to Byron's rejoinder —BRAE (p 116) points out, as an argument in favour of the text, that 'griefs' is in the plural

Ber. Honest plain words, best pierce the ears of griefe 826
 And by these badges vnderstand the King,
 For your faire sakes haue we neglected time,
 Plaid foule play with our oaths: your beautie Ladies
 Hath much deformed vs, fashioning our humors 830
 Euen to the opposed end of our intents
 And what in vs hath seem'd ridiculous : 832

826 *Honest griefe*] Continued to
 Princess, Johns conj Ran

ears] Hal Sing *cares* Q₂F₂F₃,
cares F₄, Rowe *care* Q₁, Pope et cet

827 *And*] King *And* Johns conj
 Ran.

these badges] *these, ladies, Orger.*

830 *deformed*] *deform'd* Pope n et
 seq

831 *the opposed*] *th' opposed* Pope, +

832. *seem'd*] *seemed* Q

ridiculous] QF₂F₃, Ran *ridic-
 ulous*, F₄, Rowe, + *ridiculous*,—Cap
 Mal et seq

'The news just received is but one grief, but the Princess says her *griefs* are double' Brae thinks, therefore, that Malone's interpretation is right and that one of the Princess's griefs is her inability to understand the King [I doubt that the Princess was speaking with mathematical exactness, that she had two griefs and no more I incline to believe that, hardly stopping to think, she was conscious that more trouble was threatening her than the death alone of her father, she had hardly listened to the King and hence had failed to catch his meaning, and in saying that her griefs were double she was offering a plaintive apology—ED.]

826 *Honest . . griefe*] JOHNSON As it seems not very proper for Biron to court the Princess for the King in the King's presence at this critical moment, I believe this speech is given to a wrong person [Johnson, therefore, continues this line to the Princess, and gives the next speech to the King instead of to Biron] —M MASON dissents, and remarks that what is in the text as Biron's speech, is an apology not for the King alone, but for all the competitors in oaths, and Biron is generally their spokesman —MALONE believes that the old text is right as regards Biron's speech, but thinks 'with Dr Johnson that the line "Honest," etc., belongs to the Princess

827 *badges*] SCHMIDT (*Lex*) apparently refers these 'badges' to the 'strange disguises' of the King and his companions, but these latter are not now disguised 'Badges' refer, I think, to the presents which the King had sent the Princess, 'fairings,' as the Princess calls them at the beginning of this Act, and which the Princess then wore Or, possibly, it may refer to the indications of their love which Berowne proceeds to enumerate their neglect of time, the breaking of their oaths, their undignified behaviour as Muscovites, etc

832 *what ridiculous*] CAPELL (p 219) · Here we have a subject proposed, left immediately for another, and the first never reverted to, or, in other words, we have an aggregate substantive (*what-in-us-hath-seem'd-ridiculous*) of which nothing is predicated. Either something did or should follow, after the second subject is pass'd, after 'glance' [line 838], or both the subjects must go, the perfect and the imperfect, and 'Which' [line 839] succeed immediately to 'intents' [line 831] [CAPELL is right, the phrase is an anacoluthon, and must have been so re-

As Loue is full of vnbecfitting straines, 833
 All wanton as a childe, skipping and vaine.
 Form'd by the eie, and therefore like the eie. 835
 Full of straying shapes, of habits, and of formes

833. *straines*,] *strangeness* Coll u Cap et cet
 (MS) *strains*, Cap et seq 835 *eye*] *Eye*, F, et seq
 834 *and vaine*] QFf *and vain*, 836 *straying*] QFf, Rowe, +, Coll 1
 Rowe, Pope, Theob 1, Han *in vain* *stray* Coleridge, Knt, Ktly *strange*
 Theob. u, Warb Johns *and vain*, Cap et cet.

garded by every editor who has adopted Capell's punctuation of a comma and dash, but none has attempted to emend or explain it. Possibly, it cannot be explained but must remain thus defective. There is, however, one way of torturing it into sequence. ROWE changed the period in the Ff after 'intents,' in the preceding line, to a semicolon, and has been followed by every editor, substantially. Advance one step further, and change the semicolon, or the colon, into a comma, and connect the two clauses. The sense will then be 'your beauty hath deformed us even to the opposite of our intentions, and even to what in us hath seemed ridiculous.' The construction of the next six or eight lines is involved, but not hopeless. If what has been now suggested be accepted, and the anacoluthon remedied, there is, at all events, so much gained.—ED.]

833 *straines*] SINGER (*Sh Vind* p 27) That is, wanton, light, unbecoming behaviour,—deviations from propriety of conduct, such as Mrs Ford alludes to, when she says of Falstaff, 'unless he knew some strain in me, he would never have boarded me in this manner' [*Mer Wives*, II, 1, 91. In this interpretation of 'strain' I think Singer has been too much influenced by Gifford, without a qualifying adjective 'strain' signifies in general, as it does in Mrs Ford's mouth, merely natural tendency. In the present instance we have 'unbecfitting,' which is as strong as Shakespeare intended, to amplify it into *wanton* is hardly allowable. Collier's MS emendation, *strangeness*, is far from happy.—ED.]

836 *straying*] COLERIDGE (p 113) Either read *stray*, which I prefer, or throw 'Full' back to the preceding line, 'like the eye, full Of straying shapes'—COLLIER. It is easy to read 'straying,' if necessary, in the time of one syllable.—DYCE (*Remarks*, p 43) It is very certain that our early printers frequently blundered, as they have done here, in the word 'strange.' The old eds of Beaumont and Fletcher's *Honest Man's Fortune* (III, iii) have, 'Well, these are *standing* creatures,' etc., where (even if the old MS copy of that play in my possession did not correct the error) there could be no doubt from the context that 'standing' was a misprint for *strange*.—HALLIWELL. The old copies read corruptly 'straying.' The same misprint occurs in *Promos and Cassandra*, iii, 1, 'O straying effectes of blinde affected love', and perhaps also in Jonson's *Masque of Augures*, where mention is made of '*straying* and deform'd pilgrims,' as it stands in ed 1621, which was unknown to Gifford, and also in the folio ed used by that editor, vii, 438.—CAMBRIDGE EDITORS. In the *Lover's Complaint* (ed 1609), l 303, *strange* is spelt 'straing,' and in Lyly's *Euphues* (ed Arber), p 113, 'straying' is a misprint for *straunge*. [I am regretfully forced to the conclusion that Capell's emendation cannot be discarded.—ED.]

Varying in subiects as the eie doth roule, 837
 To euerie varied object in his glance :
 Which partie-coated preface of loose loue
 Put on by vs, if in your heauenly eies, 840
 Haue misbecom'd our oathes and grauities.
 Those heauenlie eies that looke into these faults,
 Suggested vs to make : therefore Ladies
 Our loue being yours, the error that Loue makes
 Is likewise yonrs. We to our selues proue false, 845
 By being once false, for euer to be true
 To those that make vs both, faire Ladies you.
 And euen that falshood in it selfe a sinne, 848

837 *roule*] *rowl* F₃F₄, Rowe, +, Cap
 roll Var '73

840 *if in*] *if*, in Theob et seq

841. *Haue*] 'T hath Cap
misbecom'd] *misbecom'd* Q,
misbecomm'd Q₂ *misbecome* Coll
 Wh 1

grauities] QF₂ *gravities*,
 Rowe, + *gravities*, Cap et cet

843 *make*] *make*, Q *make them*
 Pope, +, Cap Var '73, Dyce II, III,

Coll III *make 'em* Ktly

846 *once false*,] *once false*, Q *once*
false Cap et seq

847 *both, faire*] *both faire* Q. *both*,
fair Theob Warb Johns

848 *euen*] *e'en* Anon ap Grey (I,
 155)

falshood in] *falshood*, in Pope
 et seq

a sinne] *so base* Coll II, III
 (MS)

837, 838 the eie doth roul glance] We here see the same hand that after-
 ward wrote, 'The Poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling, doth glance From heauen to
 earth, from earth to heauen'—*Mid N D*, V, I, 14

839, 840 Which if in your] ABBOTT (§ 418) This resembles the Latin
 'qui si,' for the English *and if he*

841 misbecom'd] This is given as an example in Walker's enlightening *Article*
 (*Crit* II, 69) on 'Final *d* and final *e* confounded,' with the remark, '*Perhaps*
 wrong' This confusion would here remove an irregularly formed participle

841 grauities] Of course, this period is wrong, but then the punctuation of the
 whole speech is unusually defective The first word in this line, 'Haue,' was judi-
 ciously changed by Capell to 'T hath, yet it has remained unappreciated by sub-
 sequent editors — Ed

843 Suggested vs to make] JOHNSON That is, *tempted* us — WALKER asks
 (*Crit* II, 257) 'how is it that the true reading, "to make *them*," has not been re-
 stored before now?' On which LETTSOM, in a footnote, comments, 'Walker was
 misled, no doubt, by the silence of the Var 1821 Pope inserted *them* and was
 followed by all the earlier editors Collier says, "We might read 'to make *them*,'
 to the improvement of the line, but without warrant" We have, I should say, the
 warrant of common sense for the addition'

848 a sinne] COLLIER (ed II) Byron meant to conclude his speech with four
 rhyming lines, but he has been defeated by a corruption which crept into the old
 text, viz., 'a sin' for *so base* The jungle leads to the detection of the error, which

Thus purifies it selfe, and turnes to grace.

Qu. We haue receiu'd your Letters, full of Loue: 850
Your Fauours, the Ambassadors of Loue.
And in our maiden counsaile rated them,
At courtship, pleasant iest, and curtesie,
As bumbast and as lining to the time:
But more deuout then these are our respects 855

851 *the*] Om Q
Ambassadors] *embassadours* Q
Embassadors F₄
852 *counsaile*] *council* F₃F₄ et seq
853 *At*] *As* Voss
854 *bumbast*] *bombast* Q

855 *these are our respects*] Ff, Rowe,
Pope, Theob *this our respects*, Q
this, (save our respects) Warb *are these*
our respects Voss *this in our respects*
Han et cet

is pointed out by the MS Corrector —BRAE (p 118) pertinently asks, in reference to this emendation, 'What then becomes of the *sin* that is to be *purified* and turn to *grace*? What becomes of the inevitable opposition of *grace* to *sin*?'

854 *bumbast*] JOHNSON 'Bombast' was a kind of loose texture not unlike what is now called *wadding*, used to give the dresses of that time bulk and protuberance, without much increase of weight, whence the same name is given to a tumour of words unsupported by solid sentiment. The Princess, therefore, says, that they considered this courtship as but 'bombast,' as something to fill out life, which not being closely united with it, might be thrown away at pleasure. [In 'bombast' and 'lining,' there lies a thoroughly feminine simile. Compare Imogen's words 'Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion, And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls, I must be ripped —to pieces with me'—*Cymbeline*, III, iv, 53 —ED.]

855 *then these are our respects*] WARBURTON 'This nonsense should be read thus 'more devout than *this (save our respects)* Have,' etc., i. e. save the respect we owe to your majesty's quality, your courtship we have laughed at, and made a jest of' —CAPELL (p 219) Nothing wanted to make a very good sense in this line, but the *in* which [Hanmer] gave us, it's 'respects' mean *regards*, and it's 'devout' —*serious*, 'But more *serious* than this have we not been in the regards we have pay'd to them,' meaning their love proffers —TYRWHITT (p 40) I would read with the alteration of two words *than these are your respects* Have we not *seen* '—TOLLET That is, But we have not been more devout, or made a more serious matter of your letters and favours than these *our respects*, or considerations and reckonings of them, are, and as we have just before said,—we rated them in our maiden council at courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy —MALONE The Qto has 'than *this* our respects' There can be no doubt, therefore, that Hanmer's conjecture is right. The word *in*, which the compositor inadvertently omitted, completes both the sense and the metre —KEIGHTLEY (*Exp* 112) If we read as in the Folio, 'than these our respects are,' we get perhaps as good a sense as that of the Qto 'Devout' seems to mean devoted, or serious, or in earnest, 'respects' *sc* of you, behaviour respecting you. [It is not to be supposed that an editor as conscientious as Theobald would have omitted all comment on this line had he regarded it as unmeaning. To Theobald the meaning was, even if obscure, intelligible. By commas before and after 'than these are our respects,' he made the phrase paren-

Haue we not bene, and therefore met your loues 856
In their owne fashion, like a merriment.

Du. Our letters Madam, shew'd much more than iest.

Lon. So did our lookes.

Rosa. We did not coat them so 860

Kim. Now at the latest minute of the houre,
Grant vs your loues.

Qu. A time me thinkes too short,
To make a world-without-end bargaine in ;
No, no my Lord, your Grace is perur'd much, 865
Full of deare guiltineffe, and therefore this :
If for my Loue (as there is no such cause)
You will do ought, this shall you do for me.
Your oth I will not trust : but go with speed
To some forlorne and naked Hermitage, 870
Remote from all the pleasures of the world :
There stay, vntill the twelue Celestiall Signes
Haue brought about their annuall reckoning.
If this austere infociable life, 874

856 <i>bene,</i>] <i>been</i> , Rowe et seq	866 <i>this</i>] <i>this</i> — Theob et seq
858 <i>shew'd</i>] <i>shewed</i> Q	(subs)
860 <i>coat</i>] <i>F</i> ₄ , Rowe, Pope, Theob	868 <i>ought</i>] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Han
<i>cote</i> Q, Johns Hal <i>coate</i> <i>F</i> ₂ <i>F</i> ₃ <i>quote</i>	Cap <i>ought</i> Theob ii et cet
Han et cet	<i>me</i>] <i>me</i> , <i>Ff</i> <i>me</i> Q, Rowe et seq
864. <i>world-without-end</i>] <i>world-with-</i>	873 <i>their</i>] <i>the</i> Q, Cam Glo
<i>-out end</i> <i>F</i> ₃ <i>F</i> ₄	874 <i>life,</i>] <i>life</i> Pope et seq

thetical, with the meaning 'than these our respects are' (as Keightley has given it) Had he transposed two words, it is not impossible that his text might have become the *textus receptus* Had he read, 'than *are these* our respects,' the meaning might have been, possibly, clear to all As it is, however, the meaning, as he understood it, was probably —our seriousness has been no deeper [more devout] than our belief [our respects] that your attentions were pleasant jests Theobald knew nothing of the Qto, and even had he known it, he might not have accepted its reading, which is more unmanageable than the Folio, until a new word, *in*, is introduced See *Text Notes* —ED]

860 *coat*] See IV, iii, 89

864 *world-without-end*] MALONE This phrase, which Shakespeare borrowed probably from our liturgy, occurs again in his 57th *Sonnet* —HALLIWELL · It is still in use in the provinces ' *Waldathoutind*, world without end,—applied to a long, tiresome piece of work, or business, or story " Ah—that's a waldathoutind job,"—an unpromising, bootless undertaking' —Moor's *Suffolk Words* [See ABBOTT (§434) for similar compound phrases]

866 *deare*] See II, i, 4

Change not your offer made in heate of blood : 875
 If frosts, and fafts, hard lodging, and thin weeds
 Nip not the gaudie blossomes of your Loue,
 But that it beare this triall, and last loue :
 Then at the expiration of the yeare,
 Come challenge me, challenge me by these deserts, 880
 And by this Virgin palme, now kissing thine,
 I will be thine . and till that instant shut
 My wofull selfe vp in a mourning house,
 Raining the teares of lamentation,
 For the remembrance of my Fathers death. 885
 If this thou do denie, let our hands part,
 Neither intituled in the others hart.
Kin. If this, or more then this, I would denie,
 To flatter vp these powers of mine with rest, 889

878 *last loue*] *last still* Mal conj
 (withdrawn) *last proof* Sta conj *last*
true Cartwright *last out* Gould

880 *challenge me, challenge me*] *chal-*
lenge me, challenge F₃F₄, Han Cap
 Coll in *challenge, challenge me*
 Johns *challenge, challenge me* Mal
 Steev Var Knt, Hal Dyce II, III

880 *deserts,*] *deserts*, Rowe, +

881 *And by*] *And*, by Cap

882 *instant*] *instance* Q, Coll 1

887 *intituled*] *intituled* Q *intituled*
 F₁, Rowe

889 *flatter*] *fetter* Han Warb.
ref,] *ref*, Rowe, +

876 *weeds*] That is, garments

878 *that*] For this purely conjunctive use of 'that,'—without reference to 'But that,'—see ABBOTT, § 285

878 *last loue*] STEVENS 'Last' is a verb That is, if it *continue* to be love

880 *challenge me, challenge me*] It seems preferable to retain the 'me' in both places The second 'me' is hardly more than an enclitic, by treating it as such, emphasis is imparted both to 'challenge' and to 'by these deserts'—ED

882 *instant*] COLLIER (ed 1) *Instance* [of the Qto] is elsewhere used by Shakespeare for *solicitation*, and that is the sense here The Princess refers to the claim the King is to make of her hand at the end of the year —DYCE (*Remarks*, p 43) The *instance* of the Qto is nothing more than a misprint for 'instante' No editor, except Mr Collier, has ever supposed for a moment that *instance* could be right, nor will any future editor suppose so [Nor did Collier, in his succeeding editions]

889 *flatter vp*] WARBURTON We should read '*fetter up*,' i e the turbulence of his passion, which hindered him from sleeping, while he was uncertain whether she would have him or not —HEATH (p 142) [This expression means] If I would not do even more than this in the flattering expectation of obtaining ease at last by your favourable allowance of my passion [CAPELL gives almost the same paraphrase] —JOHNSON Perhaps we may read '*flatter on these hours of time with rest*', that is, I would not deny to live in the hermitage, to make the year of delay

The fodaine hand of death clofe vp mine eie.

890

Hence euer then, my heart is in thy brest.

Ber. And what to me my Loue? and what to me?

892

891 *Hence euer then*] Ff, Hal Cam
Glo Ktly *Hence herrute then* Q
Hence euer, then, Dyce, Wh Sta Coll.
iii *Hence, euer then,* Theob et cet

892-897 In brackets, Theob Warb.
Wh 1, Ktly, Glo Rife Om Han.
Cap. Ran Hal Dyce, Sta Huds

pass in quiet —HALLIWELL. The particule 'up' is redundant The King means to say 'If I would deny this, or more than this, to flatter my soul with the hope of rest, let me immediately perish'

892-897 *Ber* And people sicke] THEOBALD These six verses both Dr Thirlby and Mr Warburton concur to think should be expunged, and therefore I have put them between crotchets not that they were an interpolation, but as the author's draught, which he afterwards rejected, and executed the same thought a little lower with much more spirit and elegance Shakespeare is not to answer for the present absurd repetition, but his actor editors, who, thinking Rosaline's speech too long in the second plan, had abridged it to the [present lines], but, in publishing the play, stupidly printed both the original speech of Shakespeare, and their own abridgement of it —COLERIDGE (p 113) There can be no doubt, indeed, about the propriety of expunging this speech of Rosaline's, it soils the very page that retains it But I do not agree with Warburton and others in striking out [line 892] also It is quite in Biron's character, and Rosaline not answering it immediately, Dumain takes up the question for him, and, after he and Longaville are answered, Biron, with evident propriety, says —'Studies my mistress?' etc —KNIGHT adopts Coleridge's suggestion and observes, 'Rosaline's answer is so beautifully expanded in her subsequent speech, that these five lines seem a bald and unpoetical announcement of what is to follow We have little doubt that these five lines did occur in the original play, and were not struck out of the copy by mistake when it was "augmented and amended" The theory stands upon a different ground from Biron's oratorical repetitions in Act IV —HALLIWELL It is difficult, by any ingenuity, to consider these lines as part of the amended drama Although the stage effect [by Coleridge's suggestion] might apparently be increased by Dumain's anxious substitution of the question, the general tenour of the dialogue is here sufficiently subdued to render the suggestion at all events questionable —DYCE omits these lines for the same reason that he omitted Berowne's lines in IV, iii, 316, etc —STAUNTON omits the lines because 'their retention in the text answers no purpose but to detract from the force and elegance of Rosaline's expanded answer immediately afterwards, and to weaken the dramatic interest of the two leading characters' —[Staunton's reasons seem cogent for omitting these lines in a modern popular edition or in one for the stage But in other editions, the rule which guided the Cambridge Editors is the wisest, namely, to print all that came from Shakespeare's pen, and then exclaim with these Editors and with Garrick — 'Tis my chief wish, my joy, my only plan, To lose no drop of that immortal man!' —ED]

DANIEL (p 29) It is clear from the context, that these lines should rhyme, read therefore *Ber* And what to me my love? and what to me? *Ros* You are attaint with faults and perjurie, You must be purged too, your sins to rack Therefore, if

Rof. You must be purged too, your sins are rack'd. 893
 You are attaint with faults and periurie :
 Therefore if you my fauor meane to get, 895
 A tweluemonth shall you spend, and neuer rest,
 But seeke the wearie beds of people sicke.

Du. But what to me my loue? but what to me?

Kat. A wife? a beard, faire health, and honestie,
 With three-fold loue, I wish you all these three. 900

893-897 Om Colendge, Knt	898, 899 to me? Kat A wife? a
893 too] to Q	beard] to me? a wife? Kath A beard
rack'd] Ff, Mal Wh 1, Cam	Cam Glo Dyce II, III
Glo rackt Q rank Rowe et cet	899 A wife? QF, F, Rowe II A
894 faults] Q, Mal Steev Var Coll	wife, F, Rowe I, Pope. No wife
Wh Cam Glo fault Ff, Rowe et cet	Han A wife!—Theob et cet

you my favour *would not lack*, A twelvemonth shall you spend and never rest, But seek the weary beds *by sick men press'd*

893 rack'd] MALONE That is, extended 'to the top of their bent' [Thus in *Mer of Ven* 'That [my credit] shall be rackt euen to the vttermost'—I, 1, 191.] STEVENS Rowe's emendation is in every way justifiable Things *rank* (not those which are *racked*) need *purging* Besides, Shakespeare has used the same epithet on the same occasion in *Hamlet* 'O! my *offence* is *rank*,' etc [Rowe's emendation *rank* belongs to the very worst class In its plausibility, followed as it is so closely by 'attaint,' lurks the poison Shakespeare's own word is 'rack'd,' far stronger than *rank*, but its meaning does not lie so much on the surface as does that of the emendation It is the *durior lectio* which must be unflinchingly preferred—Ed]

899, 900 A wife? these three] THEOBALD (Nichols, *Illust* II, 212) What *three*, in the name of arithmetic? She wishes him four things, if she wishes him anything May we not with certainty correct it?—'A wife, a beard (fair youth), and honesty' And her calling him *fair youth* seems very well authorised by what she presently subjoins—I'll mark no words that smooth-faced wooers say' [Theobald did not repeat this emendation in his edition, but endeavoured to obviate the difficulty by the punctuation, not very successfully, I think, and yet he has been therein followed by almost all succeeding editors The note in his edition is as follows] I have, by the direction of the old impressions reform'd the pointing; and made Catharine say what she intended Seeing Dumaine, so very young, approach her with his addresses, 'You shall have a wife, indeed! says she, No, no, I'll wish you three things you have more need of, a *Beard*, a *sound Constitution*, and *Honesty* enough to preserve it such [Theobald says that he 'reformed the pointing by the old impressions,' but he could hardly have gone back further than the fourth folio Had he noted the interrogation mark after 'A wife?' in the first three folios (he had not the Qto) he would have seen that a wife was not included among the three things that Catherine promised, and he would also have found that he had correctly interpreted the drift of Catherine's reply In the *Cambridge Edition*, 1863, the happy emendation is adopted of continuing to Dumaine the question 'A wife?' and the reading is, in its footnotes, attributed to Dyce But I can nowhere find that Dyce

- Du.* O shall I say, I thanke you gentle wife? 901
Kat. Not so my Lord, a tweluemonth and a day,
 Ile marke no words that smoothfac'd wooers say.
 Come when the king doth to my Ladie come :
 Then if I haue much loue, Ile giue you some. 905
Dum. Ile serue thee true and faithfully till then.
Kath. Yet sweare not, leaſt ye be forſworne agen.
Lon. What ſaies *Maria*?
Mari. At the tweluemonths end,
 Ile change my blacke Gowne, for a faithfull friend. 910
Lon. Ile ſtay with patience : but the time is long.
Mari. The liker you, few taller are ſo yong.
Ber. Studies my Ladie? Miſtreſſe, looke on me,
 Behold the window of my heart, mine eie :
 What humble ſuite attends thy anſwer there, 915
 Impoſe ſome ſeruiſe on me for my loue.
Rof. Oft haue I heard of you my Lord *Berowne*, 917

902 *Lord,*] QFf, Coll in *lord*
 Coll 1, 11 *lord*, Rowe et cet (subs)
 903 *smoothfac'd*] *smothfaſt* Q
smooth'd-fac'd Rowe 1
 907 *leaſt*] *leſt* Pope
agen] QFf, Dyce, Sta *again*
 Rowe.

907 *ye*] QFf, Rowe, +, Hal Dyce,
 Cam Glo *you* Cap et cet
 912 *you,*] *you*, Theob et seq
 915 *there,*] *there*, Theob et seq
 916 *my*] Ff, Rowe, Warb *thy* Q,
 Pope et cet
 917 *haue I*] *had I* Coll MS

has proposed any such emendation, in Dyce's edition of 1866, and again in his edition of 1875, this reading is followed, and, moreover, in a note, he lays no claim to it, but on the contrary implies that it is not his, by the remark, 'Here, with the Cambridge Editors, I give the words "A wife" to Dumont' (*ſic*,—a noteworthy misprint which remains uncorrected in Dyce's ed of 1875) The conclusion is that, whatever the paternity, this excellent emendation, which lies merely in the distribution of speeches, appeared in a text for the first time in 1863.—ED]

902 *a tweluemonth and a day*] HALLIWELL gives quotations from Ducange, and from Cowell's *Interpreter*, which show that this term constituted the full legal year both on the Continent and in England It is also found in Chaucer's *Wyf of Bathes Tale*

907 *agen*] STAUNTON So the old copies, and rightly. Modern editors, regardless of the rhyme, have substituted *again* [In the small community wherein I dwell,—no one in this vast land can answer for more than a minute portion of it,—the pronunciation of 'again' is, uniformly I think, *agen* Campbell, however, evidently pronounced it *again* 'Again' Again' Again! And the havoc did not slack Till a feeble cheer the Dane, To our cheering sent us back,' etc.—ED]

915, 916 *suite . . seruiſe*] See Whiter's note, 308, 309, above

917. *Ros* *Oft haue I*, etc] COLERIDGE (p 111) I will only further remark the sweet and tempered gravity, with which Shakespeare in the end draws the only fitting

Before I saw you : and the worlds large tongue 918
 Proclaimes you for a man replete with mockes,
 Full of comparifons, and wounding floutes : 920
 Which you on all estates will execute,
 That lie within the mercie of your wit.
 To weed this Wormewood from your fruitfull braine,
 And therewithall to win me, if you please,
 Without the which I am not to be won : 925
 You shall this tweluemonth terme from day to day,
 Visite the speechlesse sicke, and full conuerse
 With groaning wretches : and your taske shall be,
 With all the fierce endeouour of your wit,
 To enforce the pained impotent to smile. 930

Ber. To moue wilde laughter in the throate of death ?
 It cannot be, it is impossible

Mirth cannot moue a foule in agonie

Rof. Why that's the way to choke a gibing spirit,
 Whose influence is begot of that loose grace, 935
 Which shallow laughing hearers glue to fooles .

921 <i>estates</i>] <i>estetes</i> Q	930 <i>To enforce</i> [<i>T'enforce</i> Pope, +,
<i>execute</i>] <i>exercise</i> Coll MS	Dyce II, III
923 <i>fruitfull</i>] <i>fructfull</i> Q	930 <i>the</i>] <i>this</i> F ₃ F ₄
925 <i>won</i>] QF ₂ F ₃ , Rowe, + <i>won</i> ,	934 <i>gibing</i>] <i>gibbing</i> Han
F ₄ , Cap et seq (subs)	936 <i>shallow laughing</i>] <i>shallow-laugh-</i>
926 <i>tweluemonth terme</i>] <i>twelve-</i>	<i>ing</i> Walker, Dyce II, III
<i>month-term</i> Theob Han	

moral which such a drama afforded Here Rosaline rises up to the full height of Beatrice —F KREYSSIG (III, 130) Rosaline touches the innermost, moral meaning of this remarkable comedy when she exiles, for a year in a hospital, her lover, valiant indeed, but a little tainted with superciliousness and self-assurance Undoubtedly she grasps the essential meaning of the poet, in regard to the dangers which attend a jesting nature, pursuing its aim by every means, when she condemns that 'gibing spirit, Whose influence is begot of that loose grace Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools' 'A jest's prosperity lies in the ear Of him that hears it, never in the tongue Of him that makes it' Thus, in his most joyous comedy, Shakespeare indicates his genuine relation to that glittering holiday armour of the poetic spirit, which he of all men knew how to don with consummate grace, yet, in the comfortable delight of a result easily attained, he never sacrificed his moral worth as a priest of poetry to the flattering effect of the minute

929 *fierce*] BRADIEY (*N E D*) 5 Ardent, eager, full of violent desire, furiously zealous or active

933 *agonie*] MURRAY (*N E D*) 3 The convulsive throes or pangs of death, (in mediæval Latin, *agon mortis*), the death struggle [The present line given as an example. Berowne has already paraphrased it in 'the throate of death']

A iests prosperitie, lies in the eare 937
 Of him that heares it, neuer in the tongue
 Of him that makes it : then, if sickly eares,
 Deaft with the clamors of their owne deare grones, 940
 Will heare your idle scornes; continue then,
 And I will haue you, and that fault withall.
 But if they will not, throw away that spirit,
 And I shal finde you emptie of that fault,
 Right ioyfull of your reformation. 945
Ber. A tweluemonth^o Well : befall what will befall,
 Ile iest a tweluemonth in an Hospitall.
Qu. I sweet my Lord, and fo I take my leaue. 948

937. <i>hes</i>] <i>lives</i> Cap.	941 <i>then</i>] <i>them</i> Ran conj Sing
940 <i>Deaft</i>] <i>Deaf'd</i> Var. '78	Dyce, Wh Coll II, III (MS), Ktly
<i>deare</i>] <i>dere</i> (i e sad) Johns	947 <i>an</i>] QFf et seq
conj <i>drear</i> Ran conj. <i>dire</i> Coll II	948 [To the King Rowe. breaking
(MS)	converse with the King, and curtsying
941 <i>scornes</i> ,] <i>scorns</i> , Cap et seq	Cap

937 **A iests prosperitie]** HAZLITT (*Plain Speaker*, p 77, ed 1870). There is scarcely a word in any of [Shakespeare's] more striking passages that can be altered for the better. If any person, for instance, is trying to recollect a favourite line, and cannot hit upon some particular expression, it is in vain to think of substituting any other so good. That in the original text is not merely the best, but it seems the only right one. I will stop to illustrate this point a little. I was at a loss the other day for the line in *Henry the Fifth*,—'*Nice* customs curtesy to great kings'. I could not recollect the word *nice*, I tried a number of others, such as *old*, *grave*, etc.—they would none of them do, but all seemed heavy, lumbering, or from the purpose, the word *nice*, on the contrary, appeared to drop into its place, and be ready to assist in paying the reverence required. Again, 'A jest's *prosperity* lies in the ear Of him that hears it'. I thought, in quoting from memory, of 'A jest's *success*,' 'A jest's *renown*,' etc. I then turned to the volume, and there found the very word that of all others expressed the idea. Had Shakespeare searched through the four quarters of the globe, he could not have lighted on another to convey so exactly what he meant,—a *casual*, *hollow*, *sounding* success! I could multiply such examples, but that I am sure the reader will easily supply them himself, and they show sufficiently that Shakespeare was not (as he is often represented) a loose or clumsy writer. The bold, happy texture of his style, in which every word is prominent, and yet cannot be torn from its place without violence, any more than a limb from the body, is (one should think) the result either of vigilant painstaking or of unerring, intuitive perception, and not the mark of crude conceptions, and 'the random, blindfold blows of Ignorance'.

940 **deare]** See II, I, 4.—COLLIER (ed II) *Dire* [of the MS] is so much more applicable to groans than 'dear' that we adopt it, bearing in mind that in short hand (which was perhaps used in the original text of the play) the same letters spelt the two different words. This is a source of frequent confusion.

King. No Madam, we will bring you on your way.

Ber. Our wong doth not end like an old Play: 950
Iacke hath not Gill : thefe Ladies courtesie
Might wel haue made our sport a Comedie.

Kin. Come fir, it wants a tweluemonth and a day,
And then 'twil end.

Ber. That's too long for a play. 955

Enter Braggart.

Brag. Sweet Maiefty vouchsafe me.

Qu. Was not that Hector?

Dum. The worthie Knight of Troy.

Brag. I wil kisse thy royal finger, and take leaue. 960
I am a Votaric, I haue vow'd to *Iaquenetta* to holde the
Plough for her sweet loue three yeares. But most esteem-
med greatnesse, wil you heare the Dialogue that the two
Learned men haue compiled, in praise of the Owle and
the Cuckow? It should haue followed in the end of our 965
shew.

Kin. Call them forth quickly, we will do so.

Brag. Holla, Approach.

Enter all.

This side is *Huems*, Winter.

970

951 *Gill*] QF₂, Cap *Jill* F₃ F₄ et cet
953 *and a day*] *an'aday* Q
956 Braggart] Armado Rowe
957 *me*] QFf, Rowe, Pope, Cap
me— Theob et cet
958 *Was not that*] *was that* Q₂
959 *The*] *That* Pope II, Theob Warb
Johns Var Ran
960-962 *I wil yeares*] Three lines,
as verse, ending *leaue Iaquenetta*
yeare Q₁

962 *yeares*] *yeere* Q, Cap Var '78,
'85, Ran Mal
965, etc *Cuckow*] *cuckoo* Cap
967 *we*] *and we* Kily
968 [Musick Cap
969 Enter all] Enter all, for the
Song Theob
970 [forming them in two Bands
Cap
970-973 Lines run on, Cap et seq
970 *This*] *Brag This* Q

951 *Iacke hath not Gill*] Cf *Mid N D*, 'Iacke shall haue Ill,' III, II, 484; where Steevens quotes from Heywood's *Epigrammes upon Proverbs*, 1567 'All shalbe well, Iacke shall haue Gill,' etc

955 *That's too long*, etc] THEOBALD Besides the exact regularity to the rules of art, which the Author has happened to preserve in some few of his pieces, this is demonstration, I think, that tho' he has more frequently transgressed the Unity of Time, by cramming years into the compass of a play, yet he knew the absurdity of so doing, and was not unacquainted with the Rule to the contrary [This is, let us hope, the least sensible note that Theobald ever wrote Berowne's remark is pure fun]

This *Ver*, the Spring : the one maintained by the Owle, 971
Th'other by the Cuckow.

Ver, begin.

The Song.

When Dafies pied, and Violets blew, 975

And Cuckow-buds of yellow hew :

And Ladie-smockes all filuer white, 977

972 *Th'other*] *The other* Rowe et 976, 977 Transposed, Theob. et seq.
seq 976 *Cuckow-buds*] *cowslip-buds* Far-
973 *Ver*,] B *Ver* Q. mer, Ran

976, 977 THEOBALD I have not scrupled to transpose the second and third verse, that the metre may be conformable with that of the three following stanzas, in all which the rhymes of the first four lines are *alternate* —I have now done with this Play, which in the main may be call'd a very bad one, and I have found it so very troublesome in the corruptions, that, I think, I may conclude with the old religious editors, *Deo gratias* !

976 *Cuckow-buds*] WHALLEY (p 52) The *Cuckow-Flower* is so far from being yellow, that it has not the least tincture or shade inclining to that hue The emendation I would substitute is *crocus-buds*, a word exactly agreeable to the intention of the Poet, and in the strictest sense literally true [In connection with this emendation, WHALLEY speaks of this Song, 'which gave so much pleasure to the Town, and was in everybody's mouth about seven years ago' This must have been about 1740 GENEST records no production of *Love's Labour's Lost* at or about this date, or, in fact, at any date But we know that this song was introduced into *As You Like It*, which Genest says was acted in November, 1740, for the first time in forty years It had an unusual run of twenty five nights This is probably the occasion which made the song so popular —ED]—STEVENS *Crocus buds* is a phrase unknown to naturalists and gardeners —PRIOR These are probably the buds of the crowfoot —ELLACOMBE Many plants have been suggested, and the choice seems to me to lie between two Swynfen Jervis decides without hesitation in favour of cowslips, and the yellow hue painting the meadows in spring gives much force to the decision, but I think the Buttercup, as suggested by Dr Prior, will still better meet the requirements —GRINDON (p 135) These may be safely assumed to be the 'buttercups' of today, especially the *Ranunculus acris*, usually, after the great *Lingua* of the water side, the tallest of its race

977 *Ladie-smockes*] PRIOR So called from the resemblance of its pendulous white flowers to little smocks hung out to dry, as they used to be once a year, at that season especially.—ELLACOMBE Lady-smocks are the flowers of *Cardamine pratensis*, the pretty early meadow flower of which children are so fond, and of which the popularity is shown by its many names, *Cuckoo flower*, *Meadow Cress*, *Pinks*, *Spinks*, *Bog-spinks*, and *May-flower* [It is said that the name is] 'a corruption of *Our Lady's-smock* and so called from its first flowering about Lady tide' I cannot find the name, *Our Lady's-smock*, in any old writers [In the *N E D* the present line is given as the earliest example of *Lady-smock*]—GRINDON (p 8) Shakespeare in regard to his botany may always be trusted—herein, perhaps, standing alone, at all events as compared with all earlier and all contemporary literature, and

Do paint the Medowes with delight. 978

The Cuckow then on euerie tree,

Mockes married men, for thus sings he, 980

Cuckow.

Cuckow, Cuckow : O word of feare,

Vnpleasing to a married care.

When Shepheards pipe on Oaten strawes,

And merrie Larkes are Ploughmens clockes : 985

When Turtles tread, and Rookes and Dawes,

And Maidens bleach their summer smockes :

The Cuckow then on euerie tree

Mockes married men ; for thus sings he,

Cuckow.

990

978 <i>with delight</i>] <i>with delight</i> ,	980. <i>men</i> ,] <i>men</i> , F ₃ F ₄ , Rowe et
Rowe, +	seq
979 <i>tree</i> ,] <i>tree</i> Rowe	984 <i>Oaten</i>] <i>Oten</i> Q

with the great mass of the poets of later ages That several of his plant and flower names are vague, and that one or two are probably undeterminable, may unhesitatingly be conceded But when we have the unquestionably original words we can always read in faith, an assurance so much the more agreeable because sometimes, at the first blush, there may be a disposition to demur Take, for instance [Lady-smocks in the present line] Gather a Lady-smock as you tread the rising grass in fragrant May, and, although in individuals the petals are sometimes cream-colour, as a rule the flower viewed in the hand is lilac—pale, but purely and indisputably lilac Where then is the silver whiteness? It is the ‘meadows,’ remember, that are painted When, as often happens, the flower is so plentiful as to hide the turf, and most particularly if the ground be aslope, and the sun shining from behind us, all is changed, the flowers are lilac no longer, the meadow is literally silver-white So it is always,—Shakespeare’s epithets are like prisms, let [Lady-smocks] tremble in the sunshine, and we discover that it is he who knows best

978 *with delight*] WARBURTON This senseless expletive of ‘painting with delight’ I would read thus, ‘Do paint the meadows *much bedight*,’ i. e. much bedecked or adorned, as they are in spring-time The epithet is proper, and the compound not inelegant —EDWARDS (p. 58) But if [the meadows] are much *bedight* already, they little need painting [I have already, in a previous volume, quoted from Dr Johnson’s immortal *Preface* the description of Warburton’s two most eminent critics EDWARDS (*Canons of Criticism*) and HEATH (*Reversal*, etc.), but the passage is so choice and the phraseology so Johnsonese that I cannot refrain from repeating it —‘[Edwards] ridicules his [Warburton’s] errors with airy petulance, suitable enough to the levity of the controversy, the other [Heath] attacks them with gloomy malignity, as if he were dragging to justice an assassin or an incendiary The one stings like a fly, sucks a little blood, takes a gay flutter, and returns for more, the other bites like a viper, and would be glad to leave inflammations and gangrene behind him’—ED]

Cuckow, Cuckow : O word of feare, 991
Vnpleasing to a married eare.

Winter.

When Ificles hang by the wall,
And Dicke the Sphepheard blowes his naile ; 995
And Tom beares Logges into the hall,
And Milke comes frozen home in paile :
When blood is nipt, and waies be fowle,
Then nightly fings the staring Owle
Tu-whit to-who. 1000
A merrie note,
While greasie Ione doth keele the pot 1002

994. <i>Ificles</i>] <i>Ifacles</i> Q	<i>Ifickles</i> Ff	1000, 1009 <i>Tu-whit to-who</i>] QF ₂ F ₃
995 <i>Sphepheard</i>] F ₁		<i>Tu-whit</i> ' <i>to-whoo</i> ! Theob Warb Johns
996 <i>Tom</i>] <i>Thom</i> Q		Rlfe, Wh 11 (subs) <i>Tu-who</i> , Cam Glo.
998 <i>fowle</i>] <i>full</i> Q		<i>Tu-whit</i> , <i>to-who</i> F ₄ , Rowe et cet.
999 After this line, <i>To-who</i> , inserted	(subs)	
as a separate line, Cap Var '78 et seq	1002. <i>Ione</i>] <i>Joan</i> Cap et seq.	
<i>Tu-whit</i> , inserted by Cam Glo		

995 *blowes his naile*] In 3 *Hen VI* II, v, 3, we find 'The shepherd blowing of his nails'—For an explanation of the difference, see ABBOTT, § 178

997 *in paile*] For the omission of the definite article, see ABBOTT, § 90

998 *is . be*] ABBOTT (§ 300) *Be* is much more common with the plural than with the singular. Probably, only this fact, and euphony, can account for, 'When blood is nipt, and ways *be* foul'

999 After this line, CAPELL added '*To-who*,' in order that the burden might be sung to the same tune as in the preceding stanzas, where we have 'Cuckoo' in the corresponding place. His note is as follows.—The publishers of this play were no changelings, their exit not belying their entry, but one slovenly negligence reigning from first to last—all the ancient absurdities, in directions, readings, form of printing, etc., are followed at the conclusion, the misplaced lines, 976, 977, stood untransposed 'till the time of the third modern [Theobald], and the word that makes the burden of Winter similar to that of Spring, undiscover'd 'till now

1000 *Tu-whit to-who*] HOLT WHITE. So, in Lyly's *Mother Bombe*, '*To whit to whoo, the Owle does cry*' [III, iv]—TODD. These words were also employed to denote the music of birds in general. Thus in the Song of Ver in Nash's *Summers Last Will and Testament*, 'cold doth not sting, the pretty birds do sing, Cuckow, jug, jug, pu-we, to-whit, to whoo' [It is not the 'music of birds in general' that Nash here gives, but the notes of different birds, namely, the cuckoo, nightingale, owl, and 'pu-we,' which my knowledge of English bird-notes is insufficient to enable me to identify.—ED.]

1002 *keele the pot*] MURRAY (*N E D*) *b* *specifically* To cool (a hot or boiling liquid) by stirring, skimming, or pouring on something cold, in order to prevent it from boiling over [As in this present line.]

When all aloud the winde doth blow, 1003
 And coffing drownes the Parsons saw:
 And birds sit brooding in the snow, 1005
 And Marrians nose lookes red and raw:
 When roasted Crabs hisse in the bowle,
 Then nightly fings the staring Owle,
 Tu-whit to who:
 A merrie note, 1010
 While greasie Ione doth keele the pot.

Brag The Words of Mercure,
 Are harsh after the songs of Apollo: 1013

1004 *coffing*] QFf *coughing* Rowe

1006. *Marrians*] *Marian's* Pope

1012-1014 Lines run on, Q, Cap et

seq

1012 *Brag*] Om Q

1003 *all aloud*] For this intensive use of 'all' see FRANZ, § 226, a)

1004 *saw*] STEEVENS 'Saw' seems anciently to have meant, not as at present, a proverb, a sentence, but the whole tenour of any instructive discourse. So, in the fourth chapter of the first Book of *The Tragedies* of John Bochas, translated by Lidgate 'These old poetes in their *sawes* swete Full covertly in their verse do fayne' [I doubt the inference which Steevens draws from this quotation, and should have paid no attention to his note, had not Halliwell quoted it, apparently with approval. A 'saw' is simply a *saying*. SIRATMANN recognises no such meaning as Steevens attributes to the word.—ED.]

1007 *Crabs*] MURRAY (*N E D*) [Of uncertain origin, appearing first in 15th century. A Scotch form *scrab*, *scrabbe*, is evidenced from 'the beginning of 16th century and may easily be much older. This is apparently from Norse, as Rietz has Swedish dialectal *skrabba* fruit of the wild apple-tree, and may be the original form. In that case *crabbe*, *crab* would be a southern perversion, assimilated to CRAB [the crayfish]. But, on the other hand, this may be only a transferred use of that word of the history and development of CRABBED, and the application of *crab* in various languages to a person. A fruit externally promising, but so crabbed and ill-conditioned in quality, might very naturally be so called, yet actual evidence of the connexion is wanting. (A Swedish *Krabb-äple*, which has been cited, is merely the horticultural name of the American crab-apple, *Pyrus Coronaria*, introduced with the shrub from the United States.)] [The common name of the wild apple, especially connoting its sour, harsh, tart, astringent quality. [Compare, *Mid N D*, 'And sometime lurk I in a Gossips bole, In very likeness of a roasted crab' II, 1, 47.]

1007 *bowle*] MALONE The bowl must be supposed to be filled with ale, a toast and some spice and sugar being added, what is called *lamb's wool* is produced [See note on 'Pomewater,' IV, 11, 5. For the pronunciation of 'bowle' see IV, 1, 163.]

You that way ; we this way,

Exeunt omnes. 1015

FINIS.

1014, 1015 [Om Q,

1014 *You we] You, we, Theob.*
et seq

1014 *You that way, we this way]* FURNIVALL (*Foreward to Griggs's Facsimile*, p. 111) The only good addition made by the Folio to the Quarto is this last phrase in the play, which is no doubt Shakspeare's, and was perhaps added on a play-house copy, or left out of the Quarto by accident

JOHNSON In this play, which all the editors have concurred to censure, and some have rejected as unworthy of our poet, it must be confessed that there are many passages mean, childish and vulgar, and some which ought not to have been exhibited, as we are told they were, to a maiden Queen But there are scattered through the whole many sparks of genius, nor is there any play that has more evident marks of the hand of Shakspeare

The following note on the pronunciation of 'neighbour' was made by Mr J. B. NOYES, who, with Mr CHARLES S. PEIRCE, was 'the first to print an investigation of our old pronunciation on historically correct principles,' to quote A. J. ELLIS. Mr Noyes's note appeared in a communication, dated 'Brooklyn, July 10, 1899,' to the *New York Times Literary Review*. It was unaccountably omitted when the note on V, 1, 25, was written, which I the more regret, inasmuch as the conclusion to which his authorities point, does not, possibly, agree with my own. Mr Noyes is our highest living authority on the subject of Elizabethan pronunciation, and no note of his should be unheeded —

'It is to be observed that Holofernes wishes the "h" to be pronounced in "neighbour" and "neigh" as it was by many old people and the learned, like Baret, who in his *Alvearie* says of the letter H "Yet surely they must needs graunt that we in England have great need of it, and use it both before and after our English vowels, as Sith, Tauht, Sight, etc. And I thinke such words cannot well be written or plainly sounded without an h actually placed among them. Manie, therefore, now a daies, to be sure they want nothing, have with h foisted in also an idle g (Sigh, Tauht, Sight) which to our eare soundeth nothing at all." Coote, however, says "gh coming together except in ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced mite, fite, but on the end of a word some countries sound them fully, others not at all, as some say plough, slough, bough, other plou, slou, bou." He also states expressly that h was not sounded in abhominable, and that 'neigh' was pronounced nay.'

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

THE TEXT

THE First Quarto bears the following title —

'A | PLEASANT | Conceited Comedie | CALLED, | Loues labors lost | As it
'was presented before her Highnes | this last Chiftnas | Newly corrected and aug-
'mented | By *W Shakespere* | [Ornamental Scroll] | Imprinted at London by *W.*
'*W* | for *Cutbert Burby* | 1598'

No other separate edition is known to exist until 1631, when there appeared what has been termed the Second Quarto, its title-page varies slightly from that of the First Quarto, and is as follows —

'Loues Labours lost | A WITTIE AND | PLEASANT | COMEDIE | As it was
'Acted by his Maiesties Seruants at | *the Blacke-Friers and the Globe* | *Written* |
'By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE | [Vignette] | *LONDON,* | Printed by *W S* for
'*John Smethwicke*, and are to be | sold at his Shop in Saint *Dunstons* Church- | yard
'vnder the Diall | 1631'

In an edition like the present, where there is on every page a collation, almost needlessly minute, of all critical texts, it is really superfluous to present an exposition of these texts in detail. If there be any value in such expositions, the value accrues mainly to the maker. It is not easy to believe that there is any one so enamoured with rethreshing wheat as to be willing to repeat the drudgery. Results are, however, all-important, and these we can attain either by obtaining them ourselves, or by receiving them at the hands of others. Personally, I am humbly willing to be the recipient, and can view with 'frigid tranquility' the toilsome labours expended by others in reaching them.

In general, little has been said concerning the Folio text of this play beyond the statement that it is taken from the First Quarto, where the spelling is far inferior to that of the First Folio, and that it is unusually corrupt.

Here follow sundry comments that seem worthy of note.—

CHARLES KNIGHT (*Introductory Notice*, ed. 11) In the first collected edition of Shakspeare's plays, the text differs little from the original Quarto. The editors of the First Folio would appear to have taken the Quarto as their copy, making, probably, a few slight alterations, and the printers adding to the changes by a few slight mistakes. The manifold errors of the press in the Latin words of the first edition have not been corrected in the second. We have still 'Dictisima' for *Dictynna*, and 'bome' for *bone*. Steevens in a note to *Henry V*, observes, 'It is very certain that authors in the time of Shakespeare, did not correct the press for themselves. I hardly ever saw, in one of the old plays, a sentence of either Latin, Italian, or French, without the most ridiculous blunders.' This neglect on the part of dramatic authors may be accounted for by the fact that the press was not their medium of publication, but it is remarkable that such errors should have been perpetuated through four of the collected editions of Shakespeare's works, and not have been corrected till the time of Rowe and Theobald.

F J FURNIVALL (*Forewords* to Griggs's *Facsimile* of the Quarto of 1598) The

only good addition made by the Folio to the Qto is V, ii, 1014 The only bad addition is, turning the good line, 'Clymbe ore the house to vnlocke the little gate'—I, i, 119—into the bad line, 'That were to clymbe ore the house to vnlocke the gate' The Folio also has a less good reading in I, i, 32, as also in I, i, 143, where the Qto reads rightly '*can* possible' [there is no diæresis in the original—ED.] But in V, ii, 891, the Qto has an absurd mistake, 'Hence herrite,' which the Folio corrects. The Folio is also much more carefully printed than the Qto, having for instance *pomme* for Qto *pome* in I, i, 36, *bard* and *common* for Qto *hard* and *canimon* in I, i, 63, *Contempts* for Qto *Contempls*, I, i, 202, *Welkins Vicegerent* for Qto *welkis Visgerent*, I, i, 232, *ignorant* for Qto *ignoraull*, IV, ii, 60, *wrong* for Qto *woug*, IV, ii, 133 ['woug' is probably restricted to the Devonshire Qto, it is *wrong* in Ashbee's Facsimile], *indiscreet* for Qto *indistrell*, IV, ii, 34, *Ode* for Qto *Odo*, IV, iii, 103, *Idolatry* for Qto *ydolarie*, IV, iii, 76, etc. But in IV, iii, 76, the Folio has the misprint *Coddesse* for Qto *Goddesse*, etc. In I, i, 197, where the Folio corrects the Qto *Farborough* to *Tharborough*, I think that *Farborough* should be kept, as being more of a piece with the language of Dull who 'reprehends' the Duke's 'owne person' That both versions often have the same mistakes in readings as well as words, is seen in their 'Of persing,' IV, ii, 102, their *cangenel* for *canzonet*, *ibid* 136, their *Nath* for *Ped* or *Ilol* in IV, ii, 163 [?], their *Holofernes* for *Nathaniel*, IV, ii, 153, their 'Not you by [= to] mee, but I betrayed to [= by] you,' IV, iii 182, etc. But still there are no real cruces in the play except IV, iii, 186, 'With men like 'men of inconstancie', the 'Schoole of night,' IV, iii, 272, 'that smyles his cheeke in 'yeeres,' V, ii, 518, and 'myself [? *Alexander*, or *Hector*,] V, i, 122 The only phrases and words not yet explaind are V, ii, 602, 'Abate throw at novum' [? the game of *Novem*] and V, ii, 71 ('So') *pertaunt* (-like [? *pertly*] would I oresway his state)

[The change of names, in the stage-directions, from *Navarre* to *King*, from *Armado* to *Braggart*, from *Page* to *Boy*, from *Holofernes* to *Pedant*, etc., has been supposed to be a proof of the revision mentioned on the title-page of the Quarto This has received a close examination by FLEAY, who has reached (*Lutery World*, 28 February, 1880) the following results]—'That in the revision of 1597-8 the 'names were altered from proper to common, from individual to class names, (2) 'that in several instances we are able to separate the older and newer work by means 'of the unaltered designations imbedded in the scenes, (3) that for part of the names 'the probable reason for change was the similarity, accidental or intentional, between 'the actual situation in France and the supposed one in the play, (4) that in all editions of plays editors ought to preserve as carefully the stage-directions as they do 'the text, introducing necessary additions, but always distinctly indicating them as 'such.'

DATE OF COMPOSITION

THE words 'newly corrected' on the title-page of the Qto of 1598 imply that there had been a previous edition STAUNTON did not 'despair of the first draft, 'like the *Hamlet* of 1603, turning up some day' Thus far, however, none has 'turned up' and we must do the best we can with the edition that has survived, making content with our fortune fit, merely with the remark, in passing, that if the Qto of 1598, with its lawless punctuation and abandoned spelling, be a 'corrected' copy, imagination halts before the conception of what in these regards, that lost

Qto must have been, and we breathe a sigh of relief and of gratitude over the loss, and yet is this gratitude tempered, we cannot but remember the fertility of such a field and the proud sheaves the commentators would have brought home from it. Let us then regard the vanished treasure of an earlier Qto with one auspicious and one dropping eye.

The possibility, however, that the Qto of 1598 may not be the earliest ever issued, opens wide the door to speculation as to the *Date of the Composition* of the play. Of course, the only aids in our quest are *Internal* and *External* evidence. Internal evidence of the date of composition deals with the style, the rhymes, defective construction, versification, etc. It is perhaps worthy of note that in regard to the use of this species of evidence, the present play is historically interesting, inasmuch as it was here that MALONE first announced the use of rhymes as a test of chronology, and HERZBERG followed with the so called 'male and female endings.'

The *Internal* evidence in *Love's Labour's Lost* points, it is alleged, to SHAKESPEARE's youth. But 'youth' is a vague term. Some limit must be fixed, otherwise youthfulness may be pushed back so far that we shall have to suppose that the lad left home to seek his fortune in London with the MS of this Comedy in his pocket. This limit is to be decided by *External* evidence which may be of two kinds: either allusions to the play in contemporary literature, *before* which the play must have been written, or allusions in the play itself to events whereof the date is certain, *after* which it must have been written. Possibly, the latter should be, in strictness, considered *internal* evidence, but, for the nonce, I prefer to consider it *external*.

Of these two kinds of evidence, the external is the surer. We can place an absolute trust in the internal only when it is confirmed by the external. Of external evidence this play is singularly barren: as a separate publication it is not mentioned in *The Stationers Registers*, MERES names it, but then Meres's *Wit's Commonwealth* was printed in the same year with the Qto of 1598, so likewise was TOFTE's *Alba*, wherein the play is spoken of by name. Allusions have been discerned to a coarse book by Sir John Harington, printed in 1596, as also to Saviolo's book on Fencing, in 1595, and to Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, this last reference, if unquestionable, would prove that this play could not have been composed before 1590, as it has been maintained that it was. But all these references are shadowy and insubstantial in the extreme, and in general discredited by all save by him alone, who detected them, and from whose imagination they emanated. One item of external evidence there is which, if it could be substantiated, would prove of solid help in determining the date of composition. The editor, Dr GROSART, of a *Reprint* of Southwell's *Poems*, first printed in 1595, detected in *Saint Peter's Complaint* certain verses to which he invited attention as parallel, and as alluding, to Berowne's 'thesis' beginning 'From women's eyes this doctrine I derive,' etc.,—Act IV, sc. iii. Let the reader, with a mind ready, nay, eager, to be convinced, read over the verses selected by Dr GROSART. I cannot believe that he will agree with the enthusiastic editor. The sole basis of comparison between Berowne and Southwell is that both are praising 'eyes.' But Berowne's praise is of woman's eyes and his speech is full of sparkling banter. Southwell, in the character of Saint Peter, is filled with repentant and exalted devotion over the memory of the eyes of Christ. There is, to me at least, the ineffable pathos of a broken heart in the martyred Jesuit's poem which utterly forbids, as verging on the sacrilegious, the smallest suspicion that while he wrote he had in mind the half-mocking lines of Berowne.

On the title-page of the Qto it is stated that the play was 'presented before her 'Highnes this last Christmas' Even this item of external evidence is uncertain 'This last Christmas' is generally supposed to have been in 1597 But if the Qto were issued in January, February, or early March of the year which we call 1599, then 'this last Christmas' fell in 1598. Turn where we will, uncertainty confronts us as to the date of composition.

All the references relating to external and internal evidence adduced by critics will be found, in chronological order, on the following pages —

Historical Manuscripts Commission, Third Report, 1872, p 148

'Sir,—I have sent and bene all thys morning huntyng for players Juglers & Such kinde of Creaturs, but fynde them harde to finde, wherefore leaving notes for them to seek me Burbage ys come, and sayes there is no new playe that the quene hath not seene, but they have revyved an olde one, cawled *Loves Labore Lost*, which for wytt & murthe he sayes will please her exceedingly And thys ys appointed to be playd to morrowe night at my Lord of Sowthampton's, unless yow send a wrytt to remove the Corpus Cum Causa to your howse in Strande Burbage ys my messenger ready attending your pleasure Yours most humbly, WALTER COPE

Dated From your library

Addressed . To the right honorable the Lorde Viscount Cranborne at the Courte

Endorsed 1604, Sir Walter Cope to my Lord '

[The Queen here referred to is Anne of Denmark, wife of James I, not Queen Elizabeth, as it has been erroneously stated —ED]

Dr ALEXANDER B GROSART (*Memorial-Introduction to Southwell's Poems* (1595), 1872, p xci) . Turning to St Peter's Complaint, st lvi–ix and part of the next, and especially the first two lines of the stanza next but one (st lxii), and st lxx, 'Oh eyes, whose glances'—let the Shakespearian student compare them with the thesis maintained by Biron in *Love's Labour Lost* (IV, iii)

'From women's eyes this doctrine I derive
They *sparkle* still the right Promethean fire
They are the *books*, the arts, the *academes*,
That *show*, *contain*, and *nourish* all the world '

Biron's speech being a humourously sophistical maintenance of a thesis in scholastic form—not noticing which the Commentators have gone astray

In *Stanza* LVII (p 25), where Southwell represents St Peter as referring to Christ's eyes, we read —

'Sweet volumes stoard with learning fit for saints
Where blissfull quires imparadize their minds,
Wherein eternall studie neuer faints,
Still finding all, yet seeking all it finds
How endlesse is your labyrinth of blisse,
Where to be lost the sweetest finding is !

LVIII

'Ah wretch ' how oft haue I sweet lessons read
In those dear eyes, the registers of truth '
How oft haue I my hungrie wishes fed

And in their happy ioyes redrest my ruth !
 Ah ! that they now are heralds of disdaigne,
 That erst were euer pittiers of my paine !

LIX

'You flames diuine, that sparkle out your heats,
 And kindle pleasing fires in mortall harts ;
 You nectar'd aumbryes of soule-feeding meates ;
 You gracefull quouers of loue's dearest darts ,
 You did vouchsafe to warme, to wound, to feast,
 My cold, my stony, my now famisht breast

LX

'The matchlesse eyes, matcht onely each by other,
 Were pleas'd on my ill matchèd eyes to glaunce ;
 The eye of liquid pearle, the purest mother,' etc.

* * * * *

LXII

'O liuing mirrours ! seeing Whom you shew,
 Which equal shadows worths with shadowed things,' etc.

* * * * *

LXV

'O eyes' whose glaunces are a silent speach,
 In ciphèrd words, high mysteries disclosing ,
 Which with a looke, all sciences can teach,
 Whose textes to faithfull harts need little glosing ,
 Witness vnworthie I, who in a looke,
 Learn'd more by rote, then all the Scribes by book '

CHARLES GILDON (p lxiii) False numbers and rhimes are almost through the whole Play, which must confirm any one, that this was one of his first tho' Mr Dryden had once brought Rhiming on the Stage so much into Fashion, that he told us plainly in one of his Prefaces, that we shou'd scarce see a Play take in this age without it, yet as soon as *The Rehearsal* was acted the violent, and unnatural mode vanish'd, and Blank Verse resum'd its place

(Page 308) Tho' I can't well see why the Author gave this Play this Name, yet since it has past thus long I shall say no more to it, but this, that since it is one of the worst of Shakes-peare's Plays, nay I think I may say the very worst, I cannot but think that it is his first, notwithstanding those Arguments, or that Opinion, that has been brought to the contrary 'Perhaps (says this Author) we are not to look for his Beginnings, like those of other Authors, among their least perfect Writings, 'Art had so little, and Nature so large a Share in what he did, that, for ought I know, the Performances of his Youth, as they were the most vigorous, and had the most fire and strength of Imagination in 'em, were the best I would not be thought by this to mean, that his fancy was so loose and extravagant, as to be Independent on the Rule and Government of Judgment, but that what he thought was commonly so Great, so justly and rightly Conceiv'd in it self, that it wanted little

'or no Correction, and was immediately approv'd by an impartial Judgment at the 'first sight' [—Rowe's *Life*, p. vi.]

But since this Gentleman has only given us a supposition of his own, without confirming it with any convincing, or indeed probable Reason, I hope I may be permitted to throw in another *Perhaps* for the Opinion of Mr Dryden, and others without offending him by the Opposition I agree with him, that we have indeed in our Days seen a young Man start up like a Mushroom in a Night, and surprize the Whim of the Town into a momentary reputation, or at least by a surprizing first Play (as Plays go at this Time) and in all his after Tryals give us not one Line that might supply our Credulity with the least Reason to believe that he wrote the first himself.

But in *Shakespear* we are not considering those Masters of the Stage that glare a little in the Night, but disappear in the Day, but fix'd Stars that always show their unborrowed Light. And here the common Experience is directly against our Author, for all the Poets that have without Controversy been Masters of a great Genius have rose to Excellence by Degrees. Nor can we think but that *Shakespear* was far from his Dotage when he Died at fifty three, and had retir'd some Years from the Stage and writing of Plays. But shou'd we allow what our Author contends for, his Supposition wou'd not hold, for the Play before us and all his most imperfect Plays have the least Fire and Strength of Imagination. All I have said being to justify Mr Dryden and some others, who yet think that we ought to look into *Shakespear's* most imperfect Plays for his first. And this of *Love's Labour's Lost* being perhaps the most defective, I can see no reason why we shou'd not conclude that it is one of his first. For neither the Manners, Sentiments, Diction, Versification, etc (except in some few places) discover the *Genius* that shines in his other Plays. But tho' this Play be so bad yet there is here and there a Stroak, that persuades us that *Shakespear* wrote it. The Proclamation that Women shou'd lose their Tongues if they approach within a Mile of the Court is a pleasant Penalty. There are but few Words spoken by *Jacquetta* in the later End of the first Act, and yet the very Soul of a pert Country Lass is perfectly express'd. The several Characters of the King's Companions in the Retreat is [*sic*] very pretty and the Remarks of the Princess very just and fine.

In Malone's *Chronological Order* of the Dates of these Plays *Love's Labour's Lost* is the eighth, with the date of composition as in 1594. His remarks are as follows (*Var. of 1821*, ii, 326) —

Shakespeare's natural disposition leading him, as Dr Johnson has observed, to comedy, it is highly probable that his first *original* dramatic production was of the comic kind, and of his comedies *Love's Labour's Lost* appears to me to bear strong marks of having been one of his earliest essays. The frequent rhymes with which it abounds, of which, in his early performances, he seems to have been extremely fond, its imperfect versification, its artless and desultory dialogue, and the irregularity of the composition, may be all urged in support of this conjecture. [In a footnote, Malone unfolds his reasons for adopting rhymes as a test of chronology. As these reasons are historically interesting, inasmuch as from them, as well as from Roderick's *Remarks*, has been evolved the modern 'verse-test,' they are here given within brackets — ED.]

[As this circumstance [*i. e.* the frequency of rhymes] is more than once mentioned, in the course of these observations, it may not be improper to add a few words on the subject of our author's metre. A mixture of rhymes with blank verse,

in the same play, and sometimes in the same scene, is found in almost all his pieces, and is not peculiar to him, being also found in the works of Jonson, and almost all our ancient dramatic writers. It is not, therefore, merely the use of rhymes, mingled with blank verse, but their frequency, that is here urged, as a circumstance which seems to characterize and distinguish our author's earliest performances. In the whole number of pieces which were written antecedent to the year 1600, and which, for the sake of perspicuity, have been called his early compositions, more rhyming couplets are found, than in all the plays composed subsequently to that year, which have been named his late productions. Whether in process of time Shakespeare grew weary of the bondage of rhyme, or whether he became convinced of its impropriety in dramatic dialogue, his neglect of rhyming (for he never wholly disused it) seems to have been gradual. As, therefore, most of his early productions are characterized by the multitude of similar terminations which they exhibit, whenever of two early pieces it is doubtful which preceded the other, I am disposed to believe (other proofs being wanting) that play in which the greater number of rhymes is found, to have been first composed. The plays founded on the story of King Henry VI. do not indeed abound in rhymes, but this probably arose from their being originally constructed by preceding writers.]

Love's Labour's Lost was not entered at Stationers Hall till the 22d of January, 1606-7, but is mentioned by Francis Meies, in his *Wit's Treasury*, in 1598, and was printed in that year. In the title page of this edition (the oldest hitherto discovered), this piece is said to have been *presented before her highness [Queen Elizabeth] the last Christmas [1597]*, and to be *newly corrected and augmented*, from which it should seem, either that there had been a former impression, or that the play had been originally represented in a less perfect state, than that in which it appears at present.

I think it probable that our author's first draft of this play was written in or before 1594, and that some additions were made to it between that year and 1597, when it was exhibited before the Queen. One of these additions may have been the passage which seems to allude to *The Metamorphosis of Ajax*, by Sir John Harrington, printed in 1596 [see V, ii, 645]. This, however, is not certain, the quibble may not have originated with Harrington, and may hereafter be found in some more ancient tract.

Don Armado refers to 'the first and second cause,' etc. Shakespeare seems here to have had in his thoughts Saviolo's treatise *Of Honour and Honourable Quarrels*, 1595 [The *Second Booke* of my copy is dated 1594 — Ed.] This passage also may have been an addition.

Banks's horse had been exhibited in or before 1589, as appears from a story recorded in *Tarleton's Jests*. Tarleton died in 1589.

In this comedy there is more attempt at delineation of character than in either *The Comedy of Errors* or *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, a circumstance which once inclined me to think that it was written subsequently to both those plays. Biron and Katherine, as Mr Steevens, I think, has observed, are faint prototypes of Benedick and Beatrice.

This play is mentioned in a mean poem entitled *Alba The Months Minde of a Melancholy Lover* by R[obert] T[offe], 1598 —

'LOVES LABOR LOST, I once did see a Play,
'Ycleped so, so called to my paine,

‘VVhich I to heare to my small Ioy did stay,
 ‘Giuing attendance on my froward Dame,
 ‘ My misgiuing minde presaging to me Ill,
 ‘ Yet was I drawne to see it gainst my Will.

‘This *Play* no *Play*, but *Plague* was vnto me,
 ‘For there I lost the Loue I liked most .
 ‘And what to others seemde a Iest to be,
 ‘I, that (in earnest) found vnto my cost,
 ‘ To euery one (saue me) twas *Comicall*,
 ‘ Whilst *Tragick* like to me it did befall

‘ Each Actor plaid in cunning wise his part,
 ‘ But chiefly Those entrapt in *Cupids* snare .
 ‘ Yet all was fained, twas not from the hart,
 ‘ They seemde to grieue, but yet they felt no care :
 ‘ Twas I that Griefe (indeed) did beare in brest,
 ‘ The others did but make a show in Iest ’ [p 105, ed Grosart]

GEO CHALMERS (p 281) There is no satisfactory reason given by the commentators for fixing the epoch of this sketch [that is, the play of which the Qto of 1598 is the ‘newly corrected and augmented’ copy] in 1594, or in any other year It is merely thought probable by them, that the first draft of this play was written in, or *before* 1594 The fifth Act of this very early drama opens with that ‘finished representation ‘of colloquial excellence,’ which was so emphatically mentioned by the late Dr Johnson ‘I praise God,’ says Nathaniel to Holofernes, ‘your reasons at dinner ‘were [*sic*] sharp and sententious, pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, and audacious without impudency, learned without opinion, and strange ‘without hurry [*sic*]’ But none of the commentators seem to have adverted that the outline of this representation was borrowed from Sidney In the *Arcadia*, which was first published in 1590, speaking of the fair Parthenia, of whom Sidney says, ‘that which made her *fairennesse* much the *fairer*, was, that it was but a *faire* Em- ‘bassador of a most *faire* mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to iudge ‘it selfe, then to shew it selfe her speech being as rare as precious, her *silence* with ‘out *sullennesse*, her *modestie* without *affectation*, her *shamefastnesse* without *ignorance*’ [Lib I, p 17, ed 1598] Here, then, was the original, in 1590, from which Shakespeare copied in 1592

In the fifth Act, we may perceive much of Muscovy, and Muscovites, of Russia, and Russians Warburton has well remarked, without stating, any document for his assumption, ‘that the settling of commerce in Russia was, at that time, a matter that ‘much engrossed the concern, and *conversation* of the public’ This conversation, and that concern, engaged the attention of the court, and city, most particularly in 1590, and 1591 See Hackluyt, 1598, i, 498–9

JOSEPH HUNTER (i, 259) concludes that ‘this play was written before 1596’

N DRAKE (ii, 289) prefers the date, originally adopted by Malone, but afterward discarded, namely 1591 This first sketch, ‘whether printed or merely performed, ‘we conceive to have been one of the pieces alluded to by Greene, in 1592, when he

'accuses Shakespeares of being "an absolute Johannes fac-totum" of the stage, *primarily* and *principally* from its mode of execution, which betrays the earliness of its source in the strongest manner, *secondarily*, that, like *Pericles*, it occasionally copies the language of the *Arcadia*, then with all the attractive *novelty* of its reputation in full bloom, and *thirdly* the allusions to the Muscovites'

In 1829, LUDWIG TIECK wrote a 'novelette' called *Der Dichter und sein Freund*, wherein he set forth, in his attractive style, the early career of Shakespeare. About the three or four facts, which constitute our sole knowledge of Shakespeare's life, Tieck wove a romance which represented the young poet as driven from Stratford by the harsh treatment of his parents coupled with the insufferable vulgarity of his overfed, boorish wife. For some years he worked as a copyist to a lawyer, employing his leisure in writing for the theatre. Thus he produced his first play, *Mucedorus*, followed by *The London Prodigal*, and the others (now known as the 'Spurious Plays') which are printed in the Third Folio, until he achieved a wonderful success with *Henry the Sixth* and *Romeo and Juliet*. His devoted friend and admirer, the Earl of Southampton, effects a reconciliation in Stratford between Shakespeare and his parents. On his return to London, Shakespeare wrote *Love's Labour's Lost*, presumably about 1592-4. With the rest of the story we are not concerned, it is sufficient to add that in it Shakespeare falls a victim to the dark lady of the *Sonnets*, a distant blood-relation, and that his treacherous friend is Southampton. The friendship, broken by a disclosure, is finally renewed amid profuse and prolonged weeping on the part of both, together with the assurance from the Earl that he had for ever parted from the siren, a pledge somewhat superfluous inasmuch as almost in the same breath he tells 'Willy' that after a night in Paris of fast and furious dancing she had suddenly died. The story is written, of course, in the style of nigh a hundred years ago, but none the less, it has, for me at least, much charm.—ED

KNIGHT (*Introductory Notice*, p. 75) discards all *extrinsic* evidence, and asserts that 'there is nothing whatever to disprove the theory which we endeavoured to establish in the Introductory Notice to *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*,—that *Love's Labour's Lost* was one of the plays produced by Shakespeare about 1589, when, being only twenty-five years of age, he was a joint proprietor of the Blackfriars theatre. The *intrinsic* evidence appears to us entirely to support this opinion. The action of the comedy, and the higher actors, are the creations of one who was imbued with the romantic spirit of the middle ages,—who was conversant with their "Courts of Love." With these materials and out of his own "imaginative self-position" might Shakespeare have readily produced the *King and Princess*, the lords and ladies of this comedy,—and he might have caught the tone of the Court of Elizabeth,—the wit, the play upon words, the forced attempt to say and do clever things,—without any actual contact with the society which was accessible to him after his fame conferred distinction even upon the highest and most accomplished patron. The more ludicrous characters of the drama were unquestionably within the range of "a school boy's observation".'

COLLIER (ed. 1) In his course of lectures delivered in 1818, Coleridge was so convinced [that this comedy was one of Shakespeare's earliest productions for the stage] that he said, 'the internal evidence was indisputable.' The only objection to this theory is, that at the time *Love's Labour's Lost* was composed, the author seems

to have been acquainted in some degree with the nature of the Italian comic performances, but this acquaintance he might have acquired comparatively early in life. The character of Armado is that of a Spanish braggart, very much such a personage as was common on the Italian stage, and figures in *Gl' Ingannati* [see *Twelfth Night*] under the name of Giglio, in the same comedy we have *M. Puro Pedante*, a not unusual character in pieces of that description. It is vain to attempt to fix with any degree of precision the date when *Love's Labour's Lost* came from the author's pen. It is very certain that Biron and Rosaline are early sketches of two characters to which Shakespeare subsequently gave greater force and effect—Benedick and Beatrice, but this only shows, what cannot be doubted, that *Love's Labour's Lost* was anterior in composition to *Much Ado about Nothing*. 'This last Christmas' [on the title-page of the Qto] probably meant Christmas 1598. It seems likely that the comedy had been written six or even eight years before, that it was revived in 1598, with certain corrections and augmentations for performance before the Queen, and this circumstance may have led to its publication immediately afterwards.

STANFORD (*Preliminary Notice*, p. 67, 1857). Like *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Love's Labour's Lost* bears unmistakeable traces of Shakespeare's earliest style. We find in both, the same fluency and sweetness of measure, the same frequency of rhymes, the same laborious addiction to quibbling, repartees, and doggerel verse, and in both it is observable that depth of characterisation is altogether subordinate to elegance and sprightliness of dialogue. In the former, however, the wit and fancy of the poet are infinitely more subdued, the events are within the range of probability, and the humour, for the most part, is confined to the inferior personages of the story. But *Love's Labour's Lost* is an extravaganza for *Le bon Roi*, René, and the Court of Provence. We do not despair, however, of the first draft, like the *Hamlet* of 1603, turning up some day, and in the meantime shall not be far wrong if we assign its production to a period somewhere between 1587 and 1591.

R. G. WHITE (*Introduction*, p. 345, ed. 1, 1858). This correction and augmentation [set forth on the title-page of the Qto] diminished the amount of internal evidence as to the early writing of the play in its original form, for it cannot be doubted that Shakespeare applied the knife to those parts which bore most unmistakeable marks of youth and inexperience, and that what he added was, in style at least, worthy of him in his thirty-fifth year. But had there been an edition previous to this correction, its date would hardly reach back to that of the production of the comedy, which was probably not later than 1588.

The reasons for believing it to be the earliest of its author's entirely original plays are,—the unfitness of the subject for dramatic treatment, and the want of experience shown in the conduct of the plot and arrangement of stage effect, in both which points it is much inferior to either *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* or *The Comedy of Errors*, one of which must be its rival for the honour of being Shakespeare's maiden effort as dramatic author.—the purely external and verbal character of the faults and foibles at which its satire is aimed, even in its very title, which are just such as would excite the spleen of a very young man who to genius added common sense, and who had just commenced a literary career.—the fact that when Shakespeare was from twenty to twenty-five years old, the affectation in speech known as Euphuism was at its height, *Euphuus and his England* having been published in 1580.—the inferiority of all the characters in strong original traits, even to

those of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* or *The Comedy of Errors*, Armado alone having a clear and well-defined individuality, and his figure, though deftly drawn, being somewhat commonplace in kind for Shakespeare, while Birone, Rosaline, and Dull are rather germs of characters than characters and, last not least, as it appears to me, in the innovating omission of a professed Fool's or Jester's part from the list of dramatis personæ, for it is ever the ambitious way of youthful genius to aim at novelty of form in its first essays, while yet in treatment it falls unconsciously into a vein of reminiscence, afterward it is apt to return to established forms, and to show originality in treatment. So Shakespeare, on the rebound (for *Love's Labour's Lost*, it is safe to say, was never popular), put two Fools into both *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *The Comedy of Errors*, and afterward, in nearly all his comedies, and even in some of his grandest Tragedies, he introduced this character, so essential to the enjoyment of a large part of the audience for which he wrote, asserting his plastic power over his own genius by moulding his wit, his humour, his pathos, and his wisdom into forms which find fit utterance beneath the jester's cap and chime with the tinkle of his bells.

DYCE (ed ii) This play was unquestionably written by Shakespeare not long after he commenced his career as a dramatist, but its exact date is uncertain. Tofte mentions it [see Malone's note, *supra*] in terms which indicate that considerable time had elapsed since he saw it acted.

W A B HFRTZBERG (*Introduction to Translation*, 1869, p 258) As additional proofs of a comparatively early date for the composition of this drama, the peculiarities of the versification have been properly brought into requisition, namely the predominance of rhymed lines, especially of the alternate rhymes in the dialogue and of the so-called doggerel. But on the present occasion, however, I add another characteristic which has been lately and successfully applied in the determination of the dates of Shakespeare's plays, namely the proportion of the masculine and the feminine endings of the five foot iambs. The force of this proof will be, of course, diminished in the present play through the small number unrhymed lines, whereof there are, according to my counting, only 486 in all. Of these there are 15 with feminine endings, therefore 3%. Possibly, in another play we should have to be cautious in extending the enumeration to the rhymed five-foot lines, inasmuch as in English rhymes are naturally masculine, and it might accordingly seem as though we had unfairly weighted the scale in favour of masculine endings. In the present case, however, this precaution does not concern us. For, in the sum total of five-foot iambic lines, there are, out of 1507, 66 feminine endings, that is 4.37%. Let me remark that I have counted as masculine *spirit* (thrice), *power* (twice), *received*, *loved*, *Navarre* (the old texts spell it *Navar*), and in V, ii, 825, I read *dull* instead of 'double'. A comparison with the dramas, specified in the *Introduction to Henry VIII* (p 5), reveals the following noteworthy advance in the use by Shakespeare of feminine endings — *Love's Labour's Lost* 4%, *King John* 6%, *Richard III.* 17%, *Othello* 28%, *Cymbeline*, 30%, *Henry VIII* 37%. Indeed, I believe that we may venture to assume that, in this respect, the present play, which is throughout distinguished by its careful versification, is surpassed by no other. *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, to which all critics ascribe a very early date of composition, contains 222 feminine endings out of 1476 five foot lines, that is 15%. *Titus Andronicus*, clearly Shakespeare's earliest play, contains 150 out of 2473,

that is 5% ; nay, in the first act there are only 12 out of 495 verses, that is 2½%. This result may, in part, find its explanation in Ulrich's remark that the finer, formal finish of the present play may be due to the later revision by the poet himself, but only on the hypothesis that it is *the nature of the subject* itself (which ought to display, among personages of high rank, the choicest models of formal address) that led Shakespeare, precisely here, to attach importance to the exact form of the verse in a certain direction to which, later, he gave, notoriously less and less attention

Whence it appears that the date of composition must be the beginning of the ninth decade, perhaps the very year 1590 itself

A. W. WARD (1, 372) The peculiarities, not to say crudities, of its versification make it impossible to assign it to a much later date [than 1590]

F. J. FURNIVALL (*Introduction to The Leopold Shakspeare*, p. xxii, 1877) Looking then to the metrical facts, that *Love's Labour's Lost* has twice as many rhymed lines as blank-verse ones (1 to 58), that it has only one run-on line in 18 14, only 9 extra-syllable blank-verse lines, that it has, in the dialogue, 8-line stanzas (I, 1), several 6-line stanzas (*ab, ab, ce* IV, 1, iii), and in Act IV, sc. iii, 236-307, no less than 17 consecutive 4-line verses of alternate rymes (*ab, ab*), etc., with much 1-line (short, and long) antithetic talk, that it has 194 doggerel lines of different measures, and only 1 Alexandrine (6-measure with a pause at the 3rd), that it has hardly any plot, that it is cram-full of word play and chaff, without a bit of pathos till the end, I have no hesitation in picking out this as Shakspeare's earliest play. The reason that has induced some critics to put it later is, I believe, that it is much more carefully worked at and polished than some of the other early plays. And this is true. But one can understand this in a writer's first venture, especially when, as in the present case, he revised and enlarged his play in the form in which we now have it, in the Qto. And if the reader will turn to Berowne's speech on the effect of love, in IV, iii, he will find two striking instances of this correction [see IV, iii, 317-322 and 330-337]

IBID (*Introduction to Griggs's Facsimile*, p. xi) No one who has a grasp of Shakspeare's developments in metre and characterisation,—the two great tests of the order of his early works at least,—can be satisfied with the date of 1597 or 1594 for the first cast of his *L L Lost*, which must be either his first or second original work, and probably about 1590 A.D. *The Comedy of Errors* is the only play which can be earlier. Now as to metre, *L L L* has 1028 rymelines to 597 blank-verse ones, nearly twice as many, 1 to 58, the *Errors* 380 rymes to 1150 blank, or 1 in 3.02. *L L L* has only 4 per cent of 11-syllable lines, while the *Errors* has 12.3 per cent (Hertzberg). *L L L* has as many as 236 alternate-rymes or fours, that is, 1 in 4.78, while the *Errors* has only 64, or 1 in 18 lines. *L L L* has 194 lines of doggerel, or one in every 5.3 lines, while the *Errors* has 109 or 1 in every 10.55, *L L L* has only 1 run-on line in 18 14, while the *Errors* has one in every 10.7. Further, *L L L* has more Sonnets, and more 8- and 6-line stanzas in the dialogue, than the *Errors*. It is more crowded with word-play, and has far less plot (the *Errors* being from Plautus), and less pathos, no shadow of the death-doomd Ægeon grieving and searching for long-lost child and wife is over it from the first. It has the certain sign of early work, the making of the King and his nobles forget their dignity, and roll on the ground guffawing like a lot of

hobadehoys at the rehearsal of their Mask.* This fault it shares with *Midsummer Night's Dream*,—cp the vulgarities of Hermia and Helena, Greek ladies in name at least, when they quarrel,†—tho its sub-play, with Holofernes wanting to play three Worthies himself besides his own part, must be earlier than *Bottom* and his desire to play a tyrant, *Thisbe*, and the lion too

In characterisation, *L L Lost*, as 'corrected and augmented,' has a *Rosaline* and a *Berowne* who stand out more vividly than any pair in the *Errors*; but neither of them appeals to the imagination or the feelings like *Ægeon* does, neither has 'that serious tender love' which *Antipholus of Syracuse* shows for *Luciana*. Both plays belong to the earliest group of *Shakspeare's Comedies*, the mistaken-identity, cross-purpose set, but *L L Lost* has more the aspect of a first play than the *Errors* has. It is more carefully polished, it has more *Stratford* life in it,—*countrymen's* play, boys'-games ('more sacks to the mill,' and hide and seek, 'all-hid'),—it dwelt more in *Shakspeare's* mind, he recast *Berowne* and *Rosaline* into *Benedick* and *Beatrice*, he continued *Dull's* word mistakes thro almost all his dullards, he paralleled *Armado's* love for *Jaquenetta*, by *Touchstone's* for *Audrey*, etc. But the metrical facts are those which to me settle the earlierness of *L L L* over the *Errors*. I cannot believe that *Shakspeare*, having written the *Errors* with 1 couplet of ryme in every six lines, and having found how ill adapted ryme was to dramas, would then go and write *L L L* with six times more couplets in it. I cannot believe that he, having written the *Errors* with over 12 per cent of extra-syllable lines in it, and one run-on line in every 10,—and thereby got increast freedom and ease in expression,—would turn round and deliberately cramp himself again by writing *L L L* with only a third of his extra-syllable, and half his run-on lines, of the earlier play. I cannot believe that in his second play he would two-fold the doggrel, four-fold the alternate rymes, and increase the stanzas of his first play. He wouldn't, in my belief, jump out of the frying-pan into the fire, even to try how he liked it. I conclude then that the first cast of *L L Lost* was *Shakspeare's* first genuine play. And if his Second Period began with *King John* in 1595, and the *Merchant* in 1596, and he came to London in 1587 or thereabouts, I suppose *L L L* to have been written in or before 1590, the other First-Period works, of the 5 years 1590-4, being the *Errors*, *Dream*, *Two Gentlemen*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Venus and Adonis*, and *Lucrece*, *Rich II*, *Henry VI*, *Rich III*, and possibly touches of *Titus*.

H P STOKES (p 27) In fixing the year in which *Love's Labour's Lost* first appeared, we must be guided by the allusions mentioned above [the internal evidence] and by the general style, and we shall not be far wrong, especially when we remember the date of the publication of the *Arcadia*, in assigning as the date 1591-2

HALLIWELL PHILLIPPS (*Memorandum*, 1879, p 14) The exact date at which this comedy was written will perhaps never be ascertained. The year 1597, as the date of the composition of the amended drama, agrees very well with all the

* Compare, too, *Berowne* to *Rosaline*, in the fudgd ryme that no 'russet yea' can excuse — 'And to begin, Wench,—so God help me! law!—My love to thee is 'sound, sance cracke or flaw'—V, II, 460, 61

† Impossible to *Shakspeare* in 1596, when he must have conceivd, and have been embodyng, *Portia*

external and internal evidences at present accessible [Page 59] This comedy was acted before Queen Elizabeth at Whitehall in the Christmas Holidays of 1597, the locality of the performance being ascertained from the following interesting entry in the accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber for that year,—‘to Richard ‘Brakenburie, for altering and making readie of soundrie chambers at Whitehall ‘against Christmas, and for the plaies, and for making readie in the hall for her ‘Majestie, and for altering and hanging of the chambers after Christmas daie, by ‘the space of three daies, mense Decembris, 1597, viij l^s xij s iij d’

[May it not be asked, with all deference, in what way this entry identifies *Love's Labour's Lost* as one of the plays thus performed before her Majesty? It is quite possible that the Christmas, referred to on the title page of the Qto, fell in 1598. —Ed.]

The term ‘once,’ employed by Tofte, does not mean *formerly*, but merely, as usual in his day, at some time or other. It does nevertheless imply that the representation of the comedy had been witnessed some little time at all events before the publication of his *Alba* in 1598, but the notice, however curious, is of no value in the question of the chronology, as we are left in doubt whether it was the original or the amended play that was seen by him. Malone considered that the [pun on the name Ajax, at V, ii, 645] may ‘hereafter be found in some more ancient tract’ If so, of course the allusion is not of much value in the chronological enquiry, but Harrington made the quibble so popular that Shakespeare’s reference in all probability was written after the appearance of the *Metamorphosis* in the latter part of 1596, the work having been entered in the *Stationers’ Registers* on October 30th in that year.

With reference to the extract from the Revels’ Accounts, published by the Shakespeare Society in 1842, it is a most singular circumstance that, although the manuscript Shakespearian entries in the Revels’ Book of 1605, now preserved in the Record Office, are unquestionably very modern forgeries, the authentic fact that *Love's Labour's Lost* was twice performed before James the First early in that year is ascertained from the following note taken from a modernised transcript of the audit accounts made for Malone, who died in the year 1812 —‘on New Year’s Day and Twelfth Day, Loves Labours Lost performed by the King’s players’ [See *Othello*, pp 351–355, *The Tempest*, pp 280, 295, of this edition, for a full account of these forgeries.]

F G FLEAY (*Life and Work of Shakespeare*, 1886, p 102) In November 1589, in consequence of certain players in London handling ‘matters of Divinity ‘and State without judgement or decorum’—in other words, having the impertinence to suppose that there could be two sides to a question, Mr Tylney, the Master of the Revels, suddenly becomes awake to the danger of allowing such discussions on public stages, and writes to Lord Burleigh that he ‘utterly dislikes all ‘plays within the city’ Lord Burleigh sends a letter to the Lord Mayor to ‘stay’ them. The Theater and The Curtain, where the Queen’s men and Pembroke’s were playing, were *without the city*, so that the Anti Martinist plays were not interfered with, the Paul’s boys were for the nonce not regarded as a company of players, so that the Mayor could only ‘heir of’ the Admiral’s men, who on admonishment dutifully forebore playing, and Lord Strange’s [Shakespeare’s company] who departed contemptuously, ‘went to the Cross-Keys and played that afternoon to ‘the great offence of the better sort, that knew they were prohibited’ The Mayor then ‘committed two of the players to one of the compters’ These players, how-

ever, gained their end, for all plays on either side of the controversy were forthwith suppressed, and commissioners were appointed to examine and licence all plays thenceforth 'in and about' the city played by any players 'whose servants soever 'they be' It is pleasing to find Shakespeare's company acting in so spirited a manner in defence of free thought and free speech, it would be more pleasing to be able to identify him personally as the chief leader in the movement. And this I believe he was. The play of *Love's Labour's Lost*, in spite of great alteration in 1597, is undoubtedly in the main the earliest example left us of Shakespeare's work, and the characters in the underplot agree so singularly, even in the play as we have it, with the anti-Martinist writers in their personal peculiarities that I have little doubt that this play was the one performed in November 1589. If the absence of matter of State be objected, I reply that it would be easy for malice to represent the loss of Love's labour in the main plot as a satire on the love's labour in vain of Alençon for Elizabeth. We must also remember that it is most likely that for some years at the beginning of his career, Shakespeare wrote in conjunction with other men, and that in those that were revived by him at a later date their work was replaced by his own. In the case of the present play, as the revision was for a Court performance, we may be sure that great care would be taken to expunge all offensive matter, the only ground for surprise is that enough indications remain to enable us to identify the characters at all.

(Page 202) This was undoubtedly the earliest of Shakespeare's plays that has come down to us, and was only retouched somewhat hurriedly for the Court performance. The date of the original production cannot well be put later than 1589. [See note on IV, II, I, where Fleay's explanation will be found of the confusion of names, etc. In his *English Drama* (II, 182) Fleay in speaking of the first Qto, says, 'this is the first appearance of Shakespeare's name on a play title page. Until 'a Court version of a play of his was issued he kept his anonymity'. Every student of our dramatic literature is under such deep and ineffaceable obligations to Fleay that it seems ungracious to criticise any assertion he may make. But the foregoing remark of his is unintelligible except on the supposition that Shakespeare personally supervised the printing of the Quartos, which we have always been assured were 'stolen and surreptitious'. Furthermore, only three Quartos bear a date earlier than 1598: *Romeo and Juliet*, *Richard the Second*, and *Richard the Third*, all issued in 1597.—ED.]

WILLIAM WINTER (*Daly, Prompter's Copy*, 1891, p. 6) There is no immaturity in the mental substance of this piece, in its drift of thought, in its conviction that no artificial scheme of frigid self-denial can withstand the purposes of Nature. 'Young blood will but obey an old decree'. The immaturity is mostly in the style, and it is shown in the frequency of rhymed passages, in the capricious mutations of the verse, and in the florid metaphor and the tumultuous sentiment. When completely formed the style of Shakespeare, while possessing the flexibility of the finest-tempered steel, possesses also its uniform solidity and strength. Throughout much of the language of this comedy there is a lack of the power of self-knowledge and self-restraint. Parts of the text are, indeed, full of sinew and tremulous with intellectual vitality. Yet parts of the text are diffuse and strained, and in the contemplation of these the best Shakespeare scholars agree that the first draft of the comedy must have been written when the author was a youth. This view is confirmed by the fact that it is at once sentimental and satirical, that it deals with that

extremely ambitious theme, the conduct of life, that it assails conventional affectations, and that it is reformatory in spirit and would set matters right. That kind of zeal belongs to the spring-time of the human mind, and it seldom endures.

Dr G. SARRAZIN (*Jahrbuch*, xxix, xxx, 1894, p. 92) gives a number of passages in *Love's Labour's Lost*, whereto parallels in style are to be found in *Richard the Third* and *Rape of Lucrece*. Sometimes the parallelism extends to the thought and even to the words, as thus —

'A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the *prodigality* of nature,
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right royal,
The spacious world cannot again afford'—*Rich III* I, ii, 243.

and thus :—

'Be now as *prodigall* of all deare grace
As *Nature* was in making Graces dear
When she did starve *the general world* beside,
And *prodigally* gave them all to you'—*L L* II, i, 12

Or *Rich III* IV, iv, 358 —

'An honest tale speeds best being plainly told'

compared with, 'Honest plain words best pierce the ears of grief'—*L L* V, ii, 826

Again, the following from *Lucrece* —

'So, so,' quoth he, 'these lets attend the time,
Like little frosts that sometime threat the spring,
To add a more rejoicing to the prime,
And give the sneaped birds more cause to sing'—l 330

compared with this from *L L* I, i, 110 —

Ferd Berowne is like an envious sneaping frost
That bites the first born infants of the spring
Ber Well, say I am, why should proud summer boast
Before the birds have any cause to sing?

SARRAZIN gives many more examples, but the foregoing are sufficient, I think, to indicate his purpose. It is, therefore, from these echoes, as I think they should be called, of both *Lucrece* and *Richard the Third*, that he decides positively on 1593 as the date of composition of *Love's Labour's Lost*. He returns again to the subject in vol xxxi, p. 200, *op cit*, in connection with the source of the plot, and with the same result as to the date. For a third time, he discusses the question in vol xxxii, p. 149, in dealing with the chronology of Shakespeare's *Poems*, and again he names the same date.

SIDNEY LEE (*A Life*, etc., p. 50) To *Love's Labour's Lost* may reasonably be assigned priority in point of time of all Shakespeare's dramatic productions. Internal evidence alone indicates the date of composition, and proves that it was an early effort, but the subject-matter suggests that its author had already enjoyed extended opportunities of surveying London life and manners, such as were hardly open to him in the very first years of his settlement in the metropolis.

W. J. COURTHOPE (iv, 83) Since all the characteristics of Lyly's style are earned in *Love's Labour's Lost* to a very high point of development, it is reasonable

to suppose that it was written after the *Comedy of Errors*; on the other hand as, like that play, it contains passages in the lumbering metre of the *Moralities*, it may be set down as anterior to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, in which this style completely disappears

[There is none of Shakespeare's plays wherein more echoes of the *Sonnets* are to be heard than in *Love's Labour's Lost*. Very many of these have been noted by Dr C F McCUMPHA (*Modern Language Notes*, June, 1900), and he is led to the conclusion that the great similarity between the *Sonnets* and the play in turns of thought and expression, in phrases and conceits, leads to a belief in a correspondence, as regards time of composition, closer than is generally accepted. A majority of his parallels are here given, in many of them the relationship is faint, but their cumulative force is noteworthy, again many of them have been noted by others in the commentary on the text in the present volume. The numbering of the lines has been adapted to the text of the Folio —]

Many passages might be cited in which the chief conceit is the confusion of the other senses with eyesight through the magical influence of love

Sonnet xxiv 'Mine eyes have drawn thy shape, and thine for me
Are windows to my breast'

L L L, V, 11, 914 'Behold the window of mine heart, mine eye'

The power of the eye to create strange shapes and monsters is touched upon in

Sonnet cxiv 'Or whether shall I say, mine eye saith true,
And that your love taught it this alchemy,
To make of monsters and things indigest
Such cherubims as your sweet self resemble,
Creating every bad a perfect best,
As fast as objects to his beams assemble?'

Compare *L L L*, V, 11, 832

'As love is full of unbefitting strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping and vain,
Form'd by the eye, and, therefore, like the eye,
Full of strange shapes, of habits, and of forms'

In reference to 'the Dark Lady,' the two most often cited passages are the following —

Sonnet cxxvii — 'In the old age black was not counted fair,
Or if it were, it bore not beauty's name,
But now is black beauty's successive heir,
And beauty slander'd with a bastard shame,
For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Faring the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy bower,
But is profaned, if not lives in disgrace
Therefore my mistress' brows are raven black,
Her eyes so suited, and they mourners seem
As such who, not born fair, no beauty lack,
Slandering creat on with a false esteem,
Yet so they mourn, becoming of their woe,
That every tongue says beauty should look so'

In *L L L* it is principally the tilt between Biron and his friends over the black

complexion of Rosaline that reveals the same characteristics and also attempts to establish a new standard of beauty The king sportively says, IV, iii, 271 —

‘O paradox’ Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the shade of night,
And beauty’s crest becomes the heavens well’

Biron’s answer accords with the *Sonnet* just quoted in full He replies, IV, iii, 274–282 Other plays on fairness and blackness may be cited —

Sonnet cxxxii ‘Then will I swear beauty herself is black,
And they all foul that thy complexion lack’

L. L. L., IV, iii, 268 ‘That I may swear beauty doth but lack,
If that she learn not of her eye to look,
No face is fair that is not full so black’

and *Sonnet cxxxii* ‘Thy black is fairest in my judgement’s place.’

Sonnet xxi ‘So is it not with me as with that Muse
Stirr’d by a painted beauty to his verse’

L. L. L., II, i, 16 ‘my beauty though but mean,
Needs not the painted flourish of your praise’

Sonnet lxi ‘But when my glass shows me myself indeed,
Painting my age with beauty of thy days’

L. L. L., IV, i, 20 ‘Nay, never paint me now,
Where fair is not, praise cannot mend the brow.
Here, good my glass, take this for telling true’

Sonnet ci ‘Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix’d,
Beauty no pencil, beauty’s truth to lay’

Sonnet cxxvii ‘Fairing the foul with art’s false borrow’d face’

Sonnet cxxvii ‘To put fair truth upon so foul a face’

L. L. L., IV, i, 23 ‘Fair payment for foul words is more than due’

L. L. L., IV, i, 27 ‘A giving hand, though foul shall have fair praise’

Sonnet liv ‘When summer’s breath their masked buds discloses’

L. L. L., V, ii, 332 ‘Fair ladies mask’d are roses in their bud’

Sonnet cii ‘That love is merchandized whose rich esteeming
The owner’s tongue doth publish every where’

L. L. L., II, i, 18 ‘Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye
Not utter’d by base sale of chapmen’s tongues’

Sonnet lxxii ‘O, lest your true love may seem false in this,
That you for love speak well of me untrue’

L. L. L., I, ii, 163 ‘And how can that be true love which is falsely attempted?’

Sonnet xix ‘Devouring Time, blunt thou,’ etc

L. L. L., I, i, 9 ‘spite of cormorant devouring Time’

Sonnet lvi ‘Nor dare I chide the world-without end hour’

L. L. L., V, ii, 863 ‘A time, methinks, too short

To make a world without-end bargain in’

Sonnet lxxviii ‘And arts with thy sweet graces graced be’

L. L. L., V, ii, 359 ‘Have not the grace to grace it with such show’

Sonnet xcvi ‘Both grace and faults are loved of more or less
Thou makest faults graces that to thee resort’

L. L. L., V, ii, 848 ‘And even that falsehood, in itself a sin,
Thus purifies itself and turns to grace.’

Sonnet lxxviii ‘And given grace a double majesty’

- L L L*, I, 1, 147. 'A maid of grace and complete majesty '
Sonnet cxxviii 'To kiss the tender inward of thy hand.'
L. L. L, V, 11, 881 'And, by this virgin palm, now kissing thine.'
Sonnet xxii ' my heart
 Which in thy breast doth live, as thine in me.'
L L L, V, 11, 991 'Hence ever then my heart is in thy breast.'
Sonnet xxi 'I will not praise that purpose not to sell '
L L L, IV, 11, 257 'To things of sale a seller's praise belongs '
Sonnet cxlvii 'Past cure I am, now reason is past care '
L L L, V, 11, 29 'Great reason, for past cure is still past care '

[The foregoing examples do not exhaust Professor McClumpha's list. Those have been selected where the parallelism seemed most marked —ED] We have collected many phrases in which the key-word, not a common word, strikes a peculiar tone and suggests a certain likeness or harmony of thought in the writer's mind when composing the *Sonnets* and the play These are unusual words and give tone to the thought For the sake of brevity a list of these words is here given, without quoting the passages wherefrom they are taken They occur both in the *Sonnets* and the play, often surrounded with much the same expressions —

forlorn	work	stain
intituled	cross	both twain
gaudy	fury	sport
new-fangled	new-fired	infection
pent up	authority	compiled
saucy	rhetoric	profound
critic	eternity	light (<i>in weighe</i>)
youth	maladies	adjunct
transgression	blot	aspect
salve	dote	idolatry
society	melancholy	star

The guess is here ventured that the *Sonnets* are not far removed in point of time from the composition of *Love's Labour's Lost*

RECAPITULATION.—

MALONE	.	1594
CHALMERS	.	1592
HUNTER	.	1596
DRAKE	.	(Ma'one's first date) 1591
TIECK	.	1592-4
KNIGHT	.	1589
COLLIER, STOKES	.	1591-2
STAUNTON	.	1587-1591
R G WHITE	.	probably not later than 1588
DYCE	.	not long after commencement of career as dramatist.
HERTZBERG, WARD, FURNIVALL	.	? 1590
HALLIWELL	.	after 1596
FLEAY	.	performed November, 1589
SARRAZIN	.	1593
SIDNEY LEE	.	earliest of all Sh 's dramas.
COURTHOPE	.	after <i>Com. of Err</i> and before <i>Mid N D</i> .

SOURCE OF THE PLOT

DOUCE (1 247) thought it probable that at some future time it would be discovered that 'this play was borrowed from a French novel The *dramatis personæ* 'in a great measure demonstrate this, as well as a palpable Gallicism in IV, 1, 63, namely, the terming a *letter* a "capon"'

STEEVENS I have not hitherto discovered any novel on which this comedy appears to have been founded, and yet the story of it has most of the features of an ancient romance

COLLIER (ed 1) It is not at all impossible that Shakespeare found some corresponding incidents in an Italian play However, after a long search, I have not met with any such production, although, if used by Shakespeare, it most likely came into this country in a printed form

HALLIWELL believes that the characters of the Pedant and the Braggart suggest an Italian, rather than a French, drama as the source

HUNTER (1 256) It has escaped the notice of all commentators and editors, old, middle, and new, that the story of this play is made to arise out of an event in the genuine history of the relations between the kings of France and Navarre The following passage will be found in the *Chronicles* of Monstrelet — 'Charles king of Navarre came to Paris to wait on the king He negotiated so successfully with the King and Privy Council that he obtained a gift of the castle of Nemours, with some of its dependent castle-wicks, which territory was made a duchy He instantly did homage for it, and at the same time surrendered to the king the castle of Cherburgh, the county of Evereux, and all other lordships he possessed within the kingdom of France, renouncing all claims or profits in them to the King and to his successors, on condition that with the duchy of Nemours the King of France engaged to pay him two hundred thousand gold crowns of the coin of the King our Lord' — *Translated by Thomas Johnes, Esquire, 1810, 1, 108*

The contract about the two hundred thousand crowns forms the link by which the story of this drama is connected with a real historical transaction The poet, or the inventor of the story, whom the poet follows, represents Ferdinand, who is become king of Navarre by the death of Charles, who is called his father, which is at variance with history, challenging the payment of one half of this sum, and insinuating even (but the passage is a little obscure) that no part of the two hundred thousand crowns had been paid [II, 1, 136-142] The claim is disputed on the part of France [II, 1, 169-171], and it is for the purpose of settling this disputed account that the Princess of France goes in embassy to the court of Navarre, whence arise all the pleasant embarrassments of the principal portion of the whole plot

Whether such disputes did really occur, and whether there was ever any embassy either by a Princess (which is not likely to have been the case), or by any other person, for the purpose of composing them, is wholly immaterial, for suppose that the embassy was a part of genuine history, we soon drop all that is historical, and enter on what is only an agreeable fiction It is sufficient to show that the link exists, that, unlike in this to most of the romantic dramas, there is a little germ of historic truth in *Love Labours Lost*, [Hunter believed this to be the true title] just as there is

in *Love Labours Won* or *The Tempest*, [Hunter believed that this lost play of Shakespeare is to be found in *The Tempest*], marking them as twin plays, whose originals are to be sought in one and the same volume, a book of romances, in which the stories are slightly connected with the real facts and personages of history [Hunter afterward (II, 344) 'ventured to hint' that Cinthio was 'the probable author of the 'stories on which *The Tempest* and *Love Labours Lost* are founded And for this 'reason Shakespeare took the story from Cinthio which he has wrought up into 'the play of *Othello*, and that story has a certain relation to the facts of authentic 'history, similar to the relation which exists between the stories of the two comedies 'just named and the facts of genuine history']

The King of Navarre, to whom the King of France undertook to pay the two hundred thousand crowns, died in 1425, and, as the action of the play took place not long after, the time of it may be fixed to the year 1427, or very near that period.

[Hunter (p. 260) quotes the king's description of Armado, who 'For interm of 'our studies' 'shall relate In high-born words the worth of many a knight, From 'tawny Spain, lost in the world's debate,' and asks 'where is the fulfilment of 'this beautiful promise' He then goes on to say that 'the non fulfilment of the 'expectation which these words raise is one proof that in this play Shakespeare was 'working on a story formed for him, not inventing one for himself, and this is 'further proved, so that there can be no doubt in the world about it, by the long 'speech of Ferdinand, in which the poet endeavours to express in verse what is 'more befitting for prose,—the intractable matter of a money account' This remark of Hunter is given in a note on I, 1, 183, and intentionally repeated here]

An Anonymous Contributor, 'C,' to *Notes and Queries* (III III, 124, 1863) calls attention to the following passage, in Sidney's *Defence of Poesie*, where, so he says, the rules laid down seem to have been obeyed in *Love's Labour's Lost*—'I 'speake to this purpose, that all the end of the comicall part, be not vpon such 'scornful matters as str laughter only, but mixe with it that delightfull teaching, 'which is the end of *Poesie* For what is it to make folkes gape at a wretched 'begger, and a beggerly Clowne? But rather a busie louing Courtier, & a 'heartlesse threatening *Thraso*, a selfe-wise seeming schoole-master, a wrie trans-'formed Trauailer, these if we saw walke in stage names, which we play naturally, 'therein were delightfull laughter, and teaching delightfulness'—p. 515, ed. 1598 [It is impossible for this passage to have had any influence on Shakespeare's play, if the date of the composition of the play be, as has been assumed, 1590-1. *The Defence of Poesie* was first printed in 1595—ED.]

W A B HERTZBERG (*Introduction to Translation*, 1869, p. 259) Douce's conjecture that the substance of the plot had been taken from a French source, not only lacks all foundation but is to be emphatically rejected. Never would a Frenchman have ignored all the actual relations of an adjoining country and its relations to his own, never could he have constructed a story out of purely imaginary elements which would have contradicted to an equal degree the historical traditions of France and Navarre. Least likely of all would he have represented as his main plot a political bargain (the pawning of 'a part of Aquitaine') which was far from flattering to the national sensibilities of his countrymen. Had such a transaction ever occurred (as it never did occur) he would never have brought it forward, far less would he have *devised* it, and for a purpose, forsooth, for which there were at

hand a hundred other incidents more honourable to France I attach no weight to the fact that there never was a King Ferdinand of Navarre I hold it for far more possible that in devising the present fable there were mingled reminiscences of the royal poet Thibault and his love's labour lost for the fair Blanche of Castile,* furthermore, I hold it as possible that with these there might also have been blended the image of the last King of Navarre, Jean d'Albret,† who indulged in, and fostered, art and learning But in the presentation of these national characters a Frenchman would have retained more historical elements, or at least they would have been enveloped in fictions which would have appeared plausible to a French reader But completely to evade the actual moment and all the historical colouring essential to it,—only to retain the ideal germ of those reminiscences and out of his characters to make personages broadly possible, historically impossible,—this could be done only by a foreigner, by one, indeed, to whom the national character of the French was perfectly familiar, while, on the other hand, the trivial and intricate details of Spanish history were to him as unfamiliar as to the rest of his countrymen Wherefore, not for a minute do I doubt that, this time, Shakespeare was the sole inventor of the unusually simple plot of the present comedy Its ideal aim was to him far and away the main object, and to attain this he found abundant material and incitement in his own national surroundings

(Page 262) If we should inquire, however, why Shakespeare selected Navarre as the scene of action, several reasons, I think, present themselves At the first glance, it is clear that for his play, which is almost an idyll, he needed restricted conditions But Italy would have offered him enough of these Indeed, it seems as though, before all other places, Shakespeare's thoughts must have been turned thither, where the artistic culture was renowned of many a princely family, under whose patronage the renaissance unfolded itself in the strength of its youth Why did he not select the court of *Este* in *Ferrara*? I will not repress the thought that there is an echo of this name in the sound of '*Navarra*' As the scene of his purely imaginary creations, exclusively devised to serve an ideal purpose, he could not make use of Ferrara, a spot universally celebrated, and consecrated and illuminated by history On the other hand, Navarre was itself an imaginary country, so to speak, which, in point of fact, ever since the armistice of 1513, did not exist as an independent state, and whose King, precisely in Shakespeare's day, occupied a position so prominent and fateful for the whole protestant world, a sovereign, and yet a

* See André Favin *Histoire de Navarre*, Paris, 1602, p 298 Ce Prince—fut fort docte et bien versé aux sciences liberales esquelles il ce delecta merueilleusement His confession in regard to Blanche, whom he had extolled in fiery song, vividly recalls similar effusions which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of his King of Navarre Par foy, Madame, mon cœur mon corps et toute ma terre est à votre commandement ne n'est rien qui vous peust plaire, que ce ne fisse volontiers,—and the gentle but decided way in which Blanche refuses him recalls the bearing of the Princess in our play Non obstant toutes ses amoureuses poursuites il eut commandement de la Royne Blanche de se retirer de la Cour d'oublier ces folies et de revenir en son bon sens ce qui le fit retirer en Navarre Ib p 301

† Of whom Favin (*op cit* p 677) tells us Prince tellement adonné à l'étude des bonnes lettres qu' il rechercha curieusement de tous costez les bons livres dont il avoit enrichy deux fameuses et renommes Bibliothèques l' une à Hortez en Bearn et l'autre à Olite en Navarre

French subject, who barely escaped a criminal trial in Paris, a king of shadows, who could not win back the country and yet displayed power enough to gain for himself the finest throne in Christendom. In point of fact, the very complicated relations of the little twin kingdoms in both corners of the Pyrenees must have become even more indistinct and incomprehensible to foreigners through the brilliant apparition of Henry IV. Assuredly, his English contemporaries knew nothing more of Navarre than that some general interest had been taken in the French wars, that the ruling Houses on both sides had made manifold alliances by intermarriage and that many of its Princes had protected, fostered, and zealously pursued Art and Learning. In Shakespeare's century, the literary fame of Thibault, Charles of Viana and of Jean d'Albret had been re-awakened by that intelligent Story-teller, Margaret of Orleans,* wife of Henry II d'Albret († 1549). Add to this, that Navarre was in the neighbourhood of Guienne, that at its court the French language and literature prevailed and the French nobility shone, (Longaville's name was, in fact, closely connected with the royal House, and Biron led English and German troops at the siege of Rouen) and we find material enough for Shakespeare to use in the localisation of his drama. That he knew nothing *more* of the country was a downright advantage for the free movement of the comedy. Let it be added, that just at the beginning of the ninetieth year the name of Navarre possessed for Englishmen an especial interest, inasmuch as after the glorious battle of Ivry (14 March, 1590) Elizabeth herself showed a practical sympathy with the campaigns of Henry IV and at the commencement of the year 1591 dispatched to him 4000 English auxiliaries under Essex, if we may assume that at that time the name of the King and of his native land was in every one's mouth, then through this external interest we can understand the lucky stroke which Shakespeare made in the choice of Navarre as the scene of his play.

The eminent historian Dr CARO finds certain parallels (*Eng. Studien*, II band, 1 heft, 1878, s. 141), which he considers noteworthy, between the plots of *The Tempest* and of *The Winter's Tale* and sundry events in Russian history. † If to these plots we are now to add that of *Love's Labour's Lost*, Russian history contemporaneous with Shakespeare may well prove a field of research which has been too long neglected. Caro states that the stipulation of Ivan the Terrible in regard to his bride from Elizabeth's kindred was that she should be big, buxom, and fair, Caro adds a circumstance which could not but have been somewhat embarrassing to Elizabeth as a Queen and a woman, but also startling even as a daughter of Henry the Eighth at the time of Ivan's first overtures for the hand of Lady Mary, his seventh wife was alive and still sharing his throne. 'In general,' says Caro, 'it is not assuming too much to assert that in Shakespeare's time, in England, the interest in Russia and in the Russians was as deep and universal as it was in the eighteenth century in America and in the Americans. We must verily assume that Shakespeare stood wholly aloof from the interests of his time and of his surroundings, if we believe that he was not stirred by events which moved the crown, the court, and the commercial world, and which the advent of Russian merchants to London brought directly before his eyes.'

* Sister of Francis I erroneously called Margaret of Valois. Vide Favin, *On the Heptameron*, p. 694.

† See *The Tempest*, p. 348, *The Winter's Tale*, p. 322, of this edition.

SIDNEY LEE (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. 1880, p 447): In one respect this discovery [by Hunter] seems to have obscured subsequent investigation. The occurrence related by Monstrelet took place before 1425, and it has been thence inferred that the play is intended to represent France of that date. Critics have consequently forborne to examine the play in the light of later French history, and contemporary French politics have never been consulted in connection with it [This is a matter for surprise inasmuch] as the names of almost all the important characters in *Love's Labour's Lost* are actually identical with contemporary leaders in French politics.

(Page 449). We believe that in the composition of *Love's Labour's Lost* Shakespeare took a slight and amusing story derived from some independent source,—which will, we hope, be before long discovered,—and gave it a new and vital interest by grafting upon it heroes and incidents suggested by the popular sentiment as to French affairs prevailing in London at the time. Apart from the play itself, this view is partially confirmed by two noticeable facts. Firstly, *Love's Labour's Lost* was one of the most popular of Shakespeare's comedies on the Elizabethan stage for some years after its first production, but after the occurrences, chiefly in France, to which we suppose it to refer, had been driven by others from the public mind, the play lost, and has never since regained, its place in popular esteem. Secondly, Shakespeare has elsewhere shown his interest in French politics. In *The Comedy of Errors*, which probably followed *Love's Labour's Lost* at a very brief interval, France is stated to be 'armed and reverted, making war against her heir' (III, ii, 122). Likewise Malone, on quite independent grounds, most strenuously maintained that the passage in the *Merchant of Venice* in which Portia compares music to 'the flourish when true subjects bow to a new-crowned monarch,' refers to Navarre's final victory and his coronation as King of France. [Mr LEE hereupon compares the characters in the play with their historic namesakes, his remarks are given in the *Dramatis Persona*, under the respective names —ED.]

(Page 453). The leading event of the comedy,—the meeting of the King of Navarre with the Princess of France,—lends itself as readily to a comparison with an actual occurrence of contemporary French history as do the heroes of the play to a comparison with those who played chief part in it. At the end of the year 1586 a very decided attempt had been made to settle the disputes between Navarre and the reigning King. The mediator was a Princess of France,—Catherine de Medici,—who had virtually ruled France for nearly thirty years, and who now acted in behalf of her son, decrepit in mind and body, in much the same way as the Princess in *Love's Labour's Lost* represents her 'decrepit, sick, and bed-ridden father'. The historical meeting was a very brilliant one. The most beautiful ladies of the court accompanied their mistress. 'La reine,' we are told, 'qui connoissoit les dispositions de Henri à la galanterie, avoit compté sur elles pour le séduire, et elle avoit fait choix pour la suivre à Saint Bris (where the conference was held) des plus belles personnes de sa cour' (*Sismondi*, xx, 237). This bevy of ladies was known as 'l'escadron volant,' and Davila asserts that Henry was desirous of marrying one of them*. Navarre, however, parted with Catherine and her sirens without bringing their negotiations to a satisfactory decision. There is much probability that the meeting of Navarre and the Princess on the Elizabethan stage was suggested by the

* Davila, *Memoirs of Civil Wars in France*, Trans. London, 1758, i, 521,—where an original account of the interview is given.

well-known interview at Saint Bris That Shakespeare attempted to depict in the Princess the lineaments of Catherine, we do not for a moment assert

(Page 455) About 1582 a second Russian ambassador,—Theodore Andreievitch Pissemsky by name,—accompanied by a large suite, arrived in London He was magnificently received and treated with much honour, but his instructions contained a clause that sent a thrill of horror through the breast of every lady at Elizabeth's court The Czar had threatened some time previously that no peace could be permanent between the two countries unless it were sealed by a union between the royal houses The ambassador had, therefore, received orders not to return to Russia without a kinswoman of the Queen to be his master's wife Pissemsky would listen to no refusal, and the Queen's protests were quite unavailing At length she selected a bride She named Lady Mary Hastings, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon, who was nearly related to her, and thereby satisfied the Czar's condition In May, 1583, an interview was ordered to take place between her and the Russian envoy and his suite In order to flatter the Russian's notion of the importance of the occasion, an elaborate ceremonial was arranged In the gardens of York House, then the residence of the Lord Chancellor, a large pavilion was erected, just under which sat Lady Mary 'attended on with divers great ladies and 'maids of honour' A number of English noblemen were allowed to witness the proceedings The Russian arrived with his suite, and was at once brought before her ladyship 'She put on a stately countenance accordingly,' but the conduct of the strangers was anything but dignified Pissemsky at first 'cast down his countenance, fell prostrate to her feet, ran back from her, his face still towards her, she 'and the rest admiring at his manner' In his own person he said nothing, but he had brought an interpreter with him to address the object of his suit The speaker declared 'it did suffice him to behold the angel he hoped should be his master's 'spouse, commended her angelic countenance, state, and admirable beauty' Shortly afterwards the gathering broke up, and was long afterwards remembered as an excellent joke The lady finally refused to accept the Czar's offer, and the Emperor replied by threatening to come to England and carry her away by force Happily his death prevented his carrying his threat into execution, but, as if to prevent the incident from fading from the public mind, Lady Hastings was known afterwards as the Empress of Muscovia * Between this ludicrous scene and the visit of Navarre and his lords disguised as Russians in *Love's Labour's Lost* there are some noticeable points of likeness Both interviews take place in 'a park before 'a pavilion,' [Is not this a modern stage-direction?—ED.] and the object of both is to 'advance a love feat' The extravagant adulation which Moth is instructed to deliver, corresponds to the interpreter's address In either case, the ladies have a right to complain '—what fools were here Disguised like Muscovites in shapeless 'gear,' and may well wonder at 'Their shallow shows and prologue vilely penned, 'And their rough carnage so ridiculous' The general description given of the Russians in the play corresponds so closely with the accounts published in 1591 by Giles Fletcher, one of Elizabeth's envoys, that we are inclined to believe that Shakespeare was acquainted with him (he was John Fletcher's uncle), and either saw the book before its publication or otherwise became acquainted with its contents Their 'rough carnage' seems an echo of Fletcher's words, 'for the most part they are un-

* Mr Bond's *Preface to Giles Fletcher's Of the Russe Commonwealth*, pp xlviii-
lii, and Horsey's *Travels*, p 196

'wieldy and inactive withal,' * and Rosaline's remark, 'well-liking wits they have; 'gross gross, fat fat,' seems a reminiscence of the statement 'they are for the most part of a large size and of very fleshy bodies, accounting it grace to be somewhat 'gross and burly' † On the whole, these events and these descriptions seem better able to account for Shakespeare's introduction of the Russians than anything that has been hitherto suggested

JOHN LYL

Dr F LANDMANN (*New Shakespeare Society's Transactions*, 1880-6, p 241): John Lyly's influence as a dramatic writer upon Shakespeare is now universally acknowledged There is none of all the predecessors of our great poet that was in comedy the master of our great Master in such a degree as the author of *Euphues* Lyly's nine plays, all written before 1589, were very popular when Shakespeare began to write, and it is to them that he owes so much in the liveliness of his dialogues, in smartness of expression, and especially in that predilection for witticisms, quibbles, and playing upon words which he shows in his comedies as well as in his tragedies

In every foreign literature of that time [after the beginning of the sixteenth century] we find a representative of an exaggerated hyperbolic style or quaint metaphorical diction, who has stamped this extravagant taste with his name, although he only followed the tendency common to the whole civilised world up to the middle of the seventeenth century In Spain we have Guevara's, *alto estilo*, and later on, the *estilo culto* of Gongora, in Italy the conceits of the Petrarchists, and Marini and the Marinists, in France we meet Ronsard and his school, Dubartas and the *Preceuses* In England Lyly is decidedly the most gifted author that followed this tendency of his age, and the hero of his novel has given the name to that style which Lyly adopted, but, using this term, we must bear in mind that *Euphuism* is only one of many eccentricities, all of them due indirectly to the same tendency, though individually different, and showing different elements altogether

Euphues is a book written for ladies and for the court of Queen Elizabeth It is a most important coincidence of circumstances that, just when the literary life in England began to be stirred for the first time, not only in an exclusive set of people, but in the wider circle of educated men and women, a Woman stood in the centre of that society, which always sets the fashion, not only for the court, but also for the most eminent representatives of the nation This involved a great influence on taste in general, and the peculiarities of this taste we are able to study now a days only in the literature belonging to that period The *politesse* of gentlemen towards ladies was certainly not always artificial and affected, there is much nature and delicate feeling in many of those Elizabethan sonnets, and much wit in the conversational intercourse of this period, but it was over-drawn, and became affected from different causes. The influence of the antique was yet fresh, it was only an outward acquisition, and the adoption of this new world of ideas was at first only a very mechanical imitation and must have been a very superficial one, because a critical study of the classical world was then impossible

In *Love's Labour's Lost* not only one particular affectation is ridiculed, but four different extravagances of speech, of the first of which, Don Armado, of the second,

* Fletcher's *Description of the Russe Commonwealth*, p. 146.

† Op cit p 146

the king and his courtiers, and of the third and fourth, Holofernes, are the representatives I Those elements which Armado exhibits in his speech are essentially different from Lyly's peculiar style . . . High flown words, bombastic quaintness, hyperbolic diction, far-fetched expressions for simple plain words form the main ingredient of the inflated style of this boasting Spanish knight . II The king himself and the courtiers, as well as the ladies, exhibit a style and taste entirely different from that of Armado They pour their love into dainty sonnets , and sharp repartees, witticisms, and word combats show their conceit Shakspeare ridicules the spruce affectation of the English courtier and the love-sick sonneteers of his age. [In Biron's speeches in the Fifth Act] we find a much greater resemblance to the Euphuistic tendency to play with words and witty conceits which Lyly had adopted in his court plays This predilection for conceited and metaphorical diction is principally due to the influence of Italian literature, and was, after Surrey's time, a common fault in the diction of poetry Puttenham and Sidney censured it but could not help following it themselves III The third representative of another literary eccentricity is Holofernes, in whom Shakspeare ridicules very humorously the pedantic scholar, and the fashion of mingling Latin and English, which Puttenham calls *Soraismus* Sidney's Rombus shows the same style, but therein Sidney ridicules not only dog Latin but also a mania for alliteration Lyly's style is free from Latin and Latin quotations IV Besides this mingling of Latin and English, Shakspeare ridicules in Holofernes the abuse of alliteration—the complaint of almost every sound writer of the sixteenth century

[Dr Landmann hereupon states that there is but one passage in Shakespeare wherein there is a downright parody of *Euphuism* in *Henry IV* II, iv, 438–461, and in analysing this passage he is enabled to set forth the characteristics of *Euphuism*, which are, *First*, 'parisonic antithesis, with transverse alliteration,' as Dr Landmann expresses it, or 'an equal number of words in collateral or antithetical sentences, well balanced often to the number of syllables, the corresponding words being pointed out by alliteration, consonance or rhyme' *Second*, that 'unnatural Natural History' which he learned from Pliny *Third*, 'an oppressive load of examples taken from ancient history and mythology, as well as apophthegms from ancient writers' These three features are the main characteristics of *Euphuism* The learned critic then proceeds to show that *Euphuism* was neither introduced nor invented by Lyly, but was an invention by a Spaniard named Guevara ; and by a translation of his biography of Marcus Aurelius, Sir Thomas North, in 1557, introduced it into England And furthermore *Euphuism* itself was a mere imitation of Guevara's enlarged biography 'Three years before the publication of *Euphuism*, 'appeared *A petite Pallace of Pettie his pleasure*, by George Pettie, exhibiting, to the minutest detail, all the specific elements of *Euphuism*' 'North's, Pettie's, and 'Lyly's example was soon followed by other writers, for we find this glittering antithetical style not only in Greene's novels, but also in the works of Gosson, Lodge, 'Nashe, and Rich, up to the year 1590,' when Greene abandoned it, and this date, 1590, 'we may fix as the end of the reign of *Euphuism* in English prose' Dr Landmann then gives an account of successive phases of what might be termed a modified *Euphuism*, such as the style of Sidney's *Arcadia*, which was possibly influenced by the *estilo culto* of Don Luis de Gongora, and finally of Dubartas whose *Divine Weeks* was translated by Joshua Sylvester But as all this is not germane to our present play, the mention thereof is sufficient here and now On p 264, Dr Landmann sums up as follows] —

'In *Love's Labour's Lost*, Shakspeare was not ridiculing Euphuism proper, but four other forms of affectation current in his day —1 Spanish high-flown diction, bombast, and hyperbole 2 Italian or Petrarchan love-sonnetting, word play, and repartee 3 [Pedantic mingling of Latin and English, called by Puttenham, *Sorasmus*] 4. Excessive alliteration'

JOHN GOODLET (*Eng. Studien*, V band, 2 (schluss-) heft, 1882, p 360) It may be safely asserted that [Lyly] has satisfactorily united the two elements, out of which the English drama has grown,—the *serious* or purely poetical element derived from classical tragedy and from the mediæval Moralities, and the *comic* or popular element, originally introduced as interlude to amuse the vulgar, and gradually fused into the drama itself In Lyly the comic is represented by the pages, servants, etc., who appear in every piece, and either advance the action or form a parallel comic plot, imitating the main action and sometimes burlesquing it As a characteristic example, I may quote the play of *Endymion* The whole drama is a long, a life-long dream of Endymion's love for Cynthia He is yet young at the beginning of the play, old age creeps unobserved upon him, but his love, like its object, endures unchanged Parallel to this heavenly, poetic madness, this struggle after the unattainable and ideal beauty, we have the low, fantastic, crazy love of the base, petty, imitative nature of Sir Tophas for the ugly old enchantress Dipsas 'Nothing hath made my master a fool,' says his page, Epiton, 'but flat scholarship In his love he has worn the nap of his wit quite off and made it threadbare He loves for the sake of being singular,—it is his *humour*' It is evident that from this character Shakspeare took his Armado There is the same grotesque love for Jaquenetta, the same false euphuism, and the parallel is still more striking when we compare the character of Epiton with that of Moth, Armado's page

The comic element appears in Lyly's dramas principally in the conversations and wit combats of his pages and servants Their banter and wordy warfare enliven and forward the action, and here we may find the rudiments of many of Shakspeare's fools and clowns Licio and Petulus are evidently prototypes of Launce and Speed, especially in their conversation in *Mydas*, I, ii, where Licio gives a catalogue of his mistress's perfections, on which Petulus keeps up a running commentary

In conclusion, then, I believe that Lyly's style had no influence on Shakspeare's prose, but that he had evidently studied him lovingly, had taken up and developed his love of song, his pages and servants with their banter and jollity and had benefited by the example of dramatic fusing of the serious and comic elements in Lyly's dramas Finally, this influence is to be seen in a multitude of minute details of character, situation, and expression, and is to be sought for principally in Shakspeare's early plays, such as *Love's Labour's Lost*, *Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It*, and the *Midsummer's Night's Dream*

[Possibly, the last word on *Lyly and Euphuism* has been said in an Essay bearing this title written by CLARENCE GRIFFIN CHILD, being No VII of the *Muenchener Beitræge Zur Romanischen und Englischen Philologie*, Erlangen, 1894, wherein Euphuism is subjected to a microscopic analysis which will probably suffice for all time —ED]

JOHN FLORIO

WARBURTON (*Variorum of 1821*, p 479) By Holofernes is designed a particular character, a pedant and schoolmaster of our author's time, one John Florio, a teacher of the Italian tongue in London, who has given us a small dictionary of that language under the title of *A World of Words*, which, in his epistle dedicatory he tells us, 'is of little less value than Stephens's Treasure of the Greek Tongue,' the most complete work that was ever yet compiled of its kind In this preface, he calls those who criticised his works 'sea-dogs, or lande-Criticks, monsters of men, 'if not beastes rather then men, whose teeth are Canibals, their tooongs adder-forkes, their lips aspes-poyson, their eies basiliskes, their breath the breath of a 'graue, their wordes like swordes of Turkes, that strue which shall diue deepest 'into a Christian lying bound before them' Well, therefore, might the mild Nathaniel desire Holofernes to 'abrogate scurrility' His profession, too, is the reason that Holofernes deals so much in Italian sentences

[Nowhere in this 'To the Reader' (Warburton erroneously calls it the *Preface*) can I find that Florio declares those whom he so vigorously denounces to be those who, as Warburton asserted, 'criticised his works' Possibly, they were, but Florio does not speak of them as such, he refers to them as a class and says 'they are as 'well known as Scylla and Charybdis' Warburton continues] There is an edition of *Love's Labour's Lost* printed in 1598, and said to be *presented before her Highnes this last Christmas, 1597* [This is hardly the exact truth The date '1597' is not given As the year 1598 did not end until March, 'this last Christmas' may have been possibly in 1598 But Warburton, without warrant, goes on to say] 'the *next* 'year 1598 [Italics mine] comes out our John Florio with his *World of Wordes*, '*recentibus odus*, and in the Preface falls upon the comic poet for bringing him on 'the stage "There is another sort of leering curs, that rather snarle then bite, "whereof I could instance in one, who lighting vpon a good sonnet of a gentle- "mans, a friend of mine, that loued better to be a Poet, then to be counted so, "called the aucter a rymmer—" [Here Warburton skips without notice a whole folio page of Florio's *To the Reader* and continues to quote as from a continuous extract] "Let Aristophanes and his comedians make plaies, and scowre their "mouthes on Socrates, those very mouthes they make to vilifie, shall be the "meanes to amplifie his vertue" Here Shakespeare,' asserts Warburton, 'is so 'plainly marked out as not to be mistaken' To be assured that Shakespeare is *not* here marked out, we need but turn to the page which Warburton omitted and continue the extract from the point where he left off Florio has been denouncing 'leering curs' and in especial one that called a friend of his 'a rymmer' 'But,' he continues, 'my quarrell is to a tooth-lesse dog' (note that Florio lets us here know that his quarrel is not with the leering cur that criticised his friend's sonnet—this is important because Warburton is 'assured' that this 'sonnet' is Florio's own and is parodied in *Love's Labour's Lost*) 'that hateth where he cannot hurt, and would 'faine bite when he hath no teeth His name is H S' (Can Warburton's literary dishonesty be more apparent? With this 'H S' before him, he leads every reader to believe that Florio has been denouncing Shakespeare) Hereupon Florio launches forth into unmeasured abuse of this H S Who this 'H S' is, we do not know. Where Florio speaks of Aristophanes and his plays it was not Shakespeare, therefore, to whom he refers, but to this same H S for he goes on to say in a sentence following Warburton's quotation 'Let H S hisse and his complices quarrell, and 'all breake their gals, I have a great faction of good writers to bandie with me'

Lastly, Warburton says of the 'sonnet of the gentleman his friend, we may be assured that it was no other than his own And without doubt was parodied in the very sonnet beginning with *The praiseful princess*, etc, in which our author makes Holofernes say, "He will something affect the letter, for it argues facility" And how much John Florio thought this affectation argued facility, or quickness of wit, we see in this *Preface* where he falls upon his enemy, H S "His name is "H S Doe not take it for the Romane H S for he is not of so much worth, "unlesse it be as HS is twice as much and a halfe as halfe an As" Having effected his purpose, and conveyed an utterly erroneous impression, by omitting, at the proper place, all mention of 'H. S,' Warburton can now afford to refer to him in a different connection, whereby he evades any accusation that might be brought against him of having suppressed all allusion to 'H S' As for Warburton's assertion that Florio's own sonnet was parodied in *Love's Labour's Lost*, it is a wholly gratuitous assumption There is no reason whatever to doubt that the truth about the sonnet was not exactly what Florio declared it to be, and that it 'was of a gentleman friend'

Lastly, unless there were an edition of *Love's Labour's Lost* printed earlier than was the present first Qto, which is possible, but unlikely, Florio's *World of Wordes* and Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* were both printed in the same year The untrustworthiness, to give it no harsher name, of Warburton's theory is, therefore, completely exposed

It is proper to remember that although our earliest Qto bears date 1598, the play is said on the title page to be 'newly corrected and augmented' Warburton might urge therefore, that Florio had seen an early representation, while this is certainly possible, it is at the same time equally possible that the play in its earlier shape did not contain the passages objectionable to Florio It is best to abide by indisputable facts,—and one is that Florio's *To the Reader* and *Love's Labour's Lost* were printed in the same year

Dr FARMER believed that Dr Warburton is certainly right in his supposition regarding Florio and Holofernes 'Florio,' he observes, 'had given the first affront "The plaies," says he, "that they plaie in England are neither *right comedies*, nor "*right tragedies*, but representations of *histories* without any decorum"' Only thus much of Farmer's note is here given merely to enable the reader to understand Malone's answer to it, below The note in full will be found under 'Holofernes,' *Dram Personæ*, p 4

'It is of the nature of personal invectives,' observes Dr JOHNSON, with truth, 'to be soon unintelligible, and the author that gratifies private malice, *animam in vulnere ponit*, destroys the future efficacy of his own writings, and sacrifices the esteem of succeeding times to the laughter of a day It is no wonder, therefore, that the sarcasms, which, perhaps, in our author's time, "set the playhouse in a "roar," are now lost among general reflections Yet whether the character of Holofernes was pointed at any particular man, I am, notwithstanding the plausibility of Dr Warburton's conjecture, inclined to doubt Every man adheres as long as he can to his own pre conceptions Before I read his note I considered the character of Holofernes as borrowed from the Rombus of Sir Philip Sidney, who, in a kind of pastoral entertainment, exhibited to Queen Elizabeth, has introduced a school-master, so called, speaking a "leash of languages at once," and puzzling

'himself and his auditors with a jargon like that of Holofernes in the present play. [See *Preface* to the present volume] Sidney himself might bring the character 'from Italy, for, as Peacham observes, the school-master has long been one of the 'ridiculous personages in the farces of that country'

STEEVENS agreed with Warburton and Farmer, but MALONE takes sides with Dr Johnson 'Assuredly,' remarks MALONE, 'Shakespeare had not John Florio 'in his thoughts when he formed the character of Holofernes, nor has any probable 'ground been stated for such a supposition. The merely saying that the plays exhibited long before Shakespeare's, under the denomination of Histories, were not 'regular tragedies, and did not observe a due dramatic decorum, cannot surely be 'considered as a personal offence, especially to one that, when Florio's *Second Frutes* was published, had not, I believe, written a single historical drama. Add 'to this, that Florio, like our poet, was particularly patronised by Lord Southampton, 'and therefore we may be confident he would not make the Italian an object of ridicule, even if he had deserved it, of which Warburton has given no satisfactory 'proof. A contemporary writer describes him as a very homely man, but does not 'add one word that he was a fantastic pedant. "For profitable recreation," (says 'Sir William Cornwallis the younger) "that noble French Knight, the Lord de "Montaigne, is most excellent, whom, though I have not been so much beholding "'to the French as to see in his original, yet divers of his pieces I have seen translated, they that understand both languages say, very well done, and I am able "'to say (if you will take the word of ignorance), translated into a style admitting "'as few idle words as our language will endure. It is well fitted in that new garment, and Montaigne speaks now good English. It is done by a fellow less "'beholding to nature for his fortune then witte, yet less for his face then fortune "'the truth is, he lookes more like a good fellowe then a wise man, and yet he is "'wise beyond either his fortune or education"—*Essays*, 1600'

'John Florio,' continues Malone, 'was born in 1545, and probably came to England early in the reign of Elizabeth. He published his first set of Dialogues, in 'Italian and English, in 1578, and in May, 1581, became a member of Magdalen 'College, in Oxford, as a servitor of M'Barnaby Barnes, a son of the Bishop of 'Durham, though he is not noticed by Antony Wood. How long he continued at the 'University I am unable to ascertain. He died in 1625. Daniel, the poet, was his 'brother in law'

JOSEPH HUNTER (i, 261) thus reiterates Malone's excellent remark. 'That 'Shakespeare introduced a person who was living at the time in the pay and patronage of the Earl of Southampton in any spirit of contempt, or for the purpose of exposing him to the laughter of a company of barren spectators, is not probable.' He then continues 'If I were disposed to defend the position taken by [Warburton 'and Farmer], I should press into the service a passage in Act 1, sc 11, regarding 'Holofernes and Armado as being jointly John Florio—"Armado I know where "'it is situate *Jaquenetta* Lord' how wise you are! *Armado* I will tell thee "'wonders *Jaquenetta* With that face". It may be that the last words of *Jaquenetta* are, as Steevens says they are, but a cant phrase [see I, ii, 133], but it may 'be remembered that in the passage quoted [*supra* by Malone from the *Essays* of 'Sir William Cornwallis,] there is an allusion to something that was peculiar in the 'personal appearance of Florio, "a fellow less beholding to nature for his fortune

“than wit, yet *lesser for his face than his fortune*. The truth is he looks more like
“a good fellow than a wise man”

There is an engraved portrait by Hole of Florio in *Queen Anna's New World of Words*. It represents him ‘Aet 68 A°. Dⁱ 1611,’ there is nothing in the features, as Hunter acknowledges, which justifies Cornwallis's remark, he has a high wrinkled forehead, prominent cheek bones, a face clean-shaven except a small moustache and pointed beard. The costume is unusually rich, with a voluminous ruff, and four chains about the neck under a fur trimmed doublet. Hunter (p 279) gives extracts from his Will, wherein there is the touching bequest of his English books and all the rest of his goods to his ‘beloved wife, Rose Florio, most heartily grieving and ever ‘sorrowing that I cannot give or leave her more in requital of her tender love, loving ‘care, painful diligence, and continual labour to me and of me, in all my fortunes ‘and many sicknesses, than whom never had husband a more loving wife, painful ‘nurse, or comfortable consort’—As a relief from the pathos of this Item, we may turn to another wherein he bequeaths to the Earl of Pembroke ‘the Corvina stone, ‘as a jewel fit for a prince, which Fernando, the Great Duke of Tuscany gave (as a ‘most gracious gift) unto Queen Anne of blessed memory’ In his *New World of Words*, s v ‘Coruia’ [*sic*] we read that it is ‘a stone of many virtues, found in a ‘rauens nest, and fetcht thither by the rauens, with purpose that if in her absence a ‘man haue sodden her eggs and laid them in the nest againe, she may make them raw againe’*, wherein we are at a loss which to regard as the more remarkable, the prescience of the bird or the action of the man

T S BAYNES (p 97) Of all Warburton's arbitrary conjectures and dogmatic assumptions this [that Florio is represented by Holofernes] is perhaps the most infelicitous. That a scholar and man of the world like Florio, with marked literary powers of his own, the intimate friend and associate of some of the most eminent poets of the day, living in princely and noble circles, honored by royal personages and welcomed at noble houses,—that such a man should be selected as the original of a rustic pedant and dommie like Holofernes is surely the climax of reckless guesswork and absurd suggestion. There is, it is true, a distant connection between Holofernes and Italy,—the pedant being a well-known figure in the Italian comedies that obviously affected Shakespeare's early work. This usage calls forth a kind of sigh from the easy-going and tolerant Montaigne as he thinks of his early tutors and youthful interest in knowledge. ‘I have in my youth,’ he tells us, ‘oftentimes been ‘vexed to see a pedant brought in in most of Italian comedies for a vice or sport-maker, and the nickname of magister (dominie) to be of no better signification ‘amongst us’ We may be sure that, if Shakespeare knew Florio before he produced *Love's Labour's Lost*, it was not as a sport-maker to be mocked at, but as a friend and literary associate to whom he felt personally indebted

W A B HERTZBERG (p 262) At last we come to the somewhat faded and threadbare remnant of a buried heroic age, the knight of the sad countenance, to whom even a Dulcinea is not lacking. In him the love of adventure is shriveled to braggart words, knighthood to the pedantry of etiquette, and he is ridiculed by those who are themselves ridiculed. And yet this bold sketch recalls so vividly the masterpiece of Cervantes, that were not the priority of the present play over Don Quixote

* See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

(which appeared in 1606) so firmly established there is no one who could have been dissuaded from the belief that the Spanish model had not fluttered before the vision of our poet. All the more, must we admire the insight and the hand of Genius which could, out of what must have been only a few isolated and scattered examples (possibly surviving prisoners of war from the Armada) extract so surely the essential features of a nationality, and present them to us again concrete and living in so typical a form

Professor Dr J CARO (*Aus den Tagen der Königin Elisabeth — Zeitschrift f. Kulturgeschichte*, Bd I Hft 5-6, p 387, 1894) quotes CHRISTIAN BARTHOLOMÆS as having made the suggestion, in his *Giordano Bruno*, that in the king's description of Armado, Shakespeare had given certain characteristics which applied to Albrecht Laski, a Pole, who for some months was at the court of Elizabeth, during the embassy of Pissemski to win the hand of Lady Mary Hastings for his sovereign Ivan the Terrible. Dr Caro, while granting that there are certain features in common, wholly disapproves of the suggestion. Laski was a Pole and Armado a Spaniard

FRANZ HORN (*Vierter Theil*, p 92) I cannot agree with Dr Johnson that in *Holofernes* we have, in broad lines, merely a pedantic schoolmaster, a type whereof a German reader can recall many an example in the old German comedies. It seems to me that these schoolmasters, of whom our ancient domestic comedies can supply a phalanx, do not belong here, for in the case of *Holofernes* the office is a mere secondary matter. He is, in fact, a living World of Words, and if Florio and his Dictionary supplied, as we willingly believe, the first germ of the character of *Holofernes*, we are grateful to him even unto this day, let his rage at the poet be as outrageous as it may. Florio is long since dead and buried and become the veriest dust and ashes, but our *Holofernes* still stalks abroad in life for ever fresh and gay, and still greets his colleagues, of whom, especially in Germany, he has not a few

HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS (*Memoranda*, etc, p 14) Richard Mulcaster, a schoolmaster and scholar of some eminence, also contemporary with Shakespeare, has been conjectured, with as little likelihood [as that John Florio was the original of Armado] to have been the original prototype [*sic*] of the character of *Holofernes*

KARL EIZE (*William Shakespeare*, translation by L. Dora Schmitz, 1888, p 37) [Shakespeare's] teacher from 1572 to 1577 was one Thomas Hunt, a clergyman from the neighboring village of Luddington, and afterwards Thomas Jenkins, his successor. There is, probably, little doubt that the poet has immortalized Thomas Hunt as *Holofernes*, and Thomas Jenkins as Sir Hugh Evans, in *The Merry Wives*, for, with the exception of Pinch in *The Comedy of Errors*, and of Sir Nathaniel, these are the only schoolmasters met with in Shakespeare's works. Still, Pinch figures less as a teacher than as a wizard, and Sir Nathaniel is described as a curate

In the Thirty fourth *Yearbook of the German Shakespeare Society*, for the year 1898, is to be found an admirable account by GEORGE B. CHURCHILL and WOLFGANG KELLER, of twenty-eight Latin dramas acted at the English Universities in the time of Elizabeth. Among them are two which deal with Schools and Schoolmasters. Of the year of their composition, there is only one assured date. Sir John

Harrington in his *Apology for Poetry*, in 1591, thus speaks of them. 'Then for 'comedies, how full of harmless mirth, is our Cambridge *Pedantius* and the Oxford '*Bellum Grammaticale*.' Dr Keller believes, however, that an earlier date is indicated by the whole character of *Paedantius*, the comedy with which we are now chiefly concerned. 'Whatever be the source of this comedy,' says Dr Keller, 'whether directly from Plautus or indirectly through Italian or possibly German models, the purpose of the author is clear enough it is to hold up to ridicule the pedantic school-master with his smattering of a superficial learning which he is incessantly parading, with his absurd vanity, and with his lack of conventional deportment. His pompous phraseology is continually interlarded with classical quotations, and interspersed with didactic, syntactic, or etymologic observations. The better to set him off, a second scholar, a philosopher, is added with whom our grammarian can join in a scholastic argument, and with whom he is frequently joined in common derision. Paedantius, thus quizzed and beguiled by every body, recalls Udall's *Ralph Roister Doister*, where, as here, only the comic side of the typical character is brought forward. The action is extremely meagre, as a glance at the short list of *Dramatis Personæ* reveals. And yet the piece was well received by its contemporaries,—they found it 'full of harmless myrth'. That, occasionally, the actor represented some personage well known to the audience is quite conceivable. Nash maintained that Gabriel Harvey was therein ridiculed. Others sought to recognise other portraits. It is hardly possible that the author had any such intention, the "setter forth" positively denied it.

'In *Love's Labour's Lost* we find a Pedant of the same character with our Paedantius. It is extremely improbable that Holofernes was drawn from life or that in him was depicted either John Florio or Thomas Hunt [Shakespeare's own school-master at Stratford, as Elze suggested]. Holofernes is merely the type of a pedant, just as Armado is of the Miles gloriosus. Before the date of *Love's Labour's Lost*, the Pedant played a very small rôle in English literature, it is only Rombus in Sidney's *Lady of May* who belongs to this type. Beyersdorff (*Jahrbuch*, xxvi, 289) has proved that Holofernes cannot be traced to Giordano Bruno's *Manfumo*. That Shakespeare, at the period (1591) when he wrote *Love's Labour's Lost*, knew nothing whatever of a comedy as well known as *Paedantius*, is to me simply incredible. Manuscripts of the University plays unquestionably found their way to London, and Shakespeare's Latin, however "small," it might have been compared to Jonson's, must have been large enough to understand perfectly well the sense of a manuscript. It is not to be reckoned as a difference between Holofernes and Paedantius, that the former speaks English with scraps of Latin, and the latter speaks Latin with scholastic explanations, Shakespeare as well as the unknown author of Paedantius had to represent the language of a pedant of the day. The use of Latin phrases Holofernes had, of course, in common with his Italian cousins. But there is another circumstance, which, in my opinion, weighs heavily in favour of Shakespeare's acquaintance with *Paedantius*. Alongside of Paedantius we find Dromodotus, a friend, learned to be sure, but not so pronounced a pedant, in the same way alongside of Holofernes there stands, as spiritual kinsman, the Curate, Sir Nathaniel. To this may be added that, in the Folio, Holofernes is almost always introduced as the *Pedant*. Wherefore, these considerations, together with the intimate similarity of the two characters, drive the conviction almost home that in our *Paedantius* we must seek the source of Shakespeare's Holofernes.'

Dr Keller gives a synopsis of each of the five acts of *Paedamirus*, but as it supplies none of the speeches of the hero, or of any other character, it is not here reprinted.

ENGLISH CRITICISM

HAZLITT (p. 293) If we were to part with any of the author's comedies, it should be this Yet we should be loth to part with Don Adriano de Armado, that mighty potentate of nonsense, or his page, that handful of wit, with Nathaniel the curate, or Holofernes the school-master, and their dispute after dinner on 'the 'golden cadences of poesy', with Costard the clown, or Dull the constable Biron is too accomplished a character to be lost to the world, and yet he could not appear without his fellow courtiers and the King and if we were to leave out the ladies, the gentlemen would have no mistresses So that we believe we may let the whole play stand as it is, and we shall hardly venture to 'set a mark of reprobation on it' Still we have some objections to the style, which we think savours more of the pedantic spirit of Shakespeare's time than of his own genius, more of controversial divinity, and the logic of Peter Lombard, than of the inspiration of the Muse It transports us quite as much to the manners of the court, and the quirks of courts of law, as to the scenes of nature or the fairy-land of his own imagination Shakespeare has set himself to imitate the tone of polite conversation then prevailing among the fair, the witty, and the learned, and he has imitated it but too faithfully It is as if the hand of Titian had been employed to give grace to the curls of a full-bottomed periwig, or Raphael had attempted to give expression to the tapestry figures in the House of Lords Shakespeare has put an excellent description of this fashionable jargon into the mouth of the critical Holofernes 'as too picked, too 'spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too peregrinate, as I may call it', and nothing can be more marked than the difference when he breaks loose from the trammels he had imposed on himself, 'as light as bird from brake,' and speaks in his own person

CHARLES ARMITAGE BROWN (p. 249) Whether this comedy was ever popular, or merely admired by the few, may be doubted, but it was formed to be acceptable to the gentry of the time, and it was played before the Queen, with additions to its first appearance This fact may account for the unequal division of the acts It is a comedy of conversation, and exhibits every mode of speech, from ignorance, pedantry, and affected euphony, up to elegant discourse, and the grandest eloquence

So completely is it a comedy of conversation that majesty itself is a companionable gentleman, and we mix among the groups of lords and ladies, or with Costard and Holofernes, finding ourselves equally at home Objections are made to the poverty of the fable, and to the want of invention in its management But the author would have defeated his own purpose, had he admitted an intricacy of plot, or placed his characters in situations to call forth the stronger passions Satirical as it is, the entire feeling is good-humour A reader who can enter into the spirit of it, will find sufficient interest to keep his attention on the alert As to the charge of a want of dramatic invention, where the four lovers follow each other to the same spot, where three of them read their love sonnets, and hide themselves, by turns, among the trees, possibly that may be considered of little weight Three of the lovers are

so artificial, that each must needs pen a sonnet to his lady, not only because it was out of his power to speak to her, but it was the fashion to pen sonnets and each must sigh her name in a grove, because such had been, time out of mind, the lover's humour. At any rate, the amusing discovery at the last, and Biron's eloquent poetry, make ample amends.

If Shakespeare had not assured us this young Ferdinand was King of Navarre, I could not have believed it, he is so unlike a King. He never pleads his sacred anointment, nor threatens with his royal displeasure, nor receives flattery from great men of his own making, nor can he despise Costard, the clown. His wit allows him to sport a jest, his good-temper to take one from others, and at all times he is superior to playing the monarch over his associates. Longaville and Dumain are as much Kings of the conversation as himself. A weariness of courtly pleasure, the fashion, the idleness of their days, give these youths a butterfly notion of being book-worms. Scholars they will be, and learned ones, and that at the end of three years. Biron, whose ascendant mind cannot but convince their common-sense, has no control over their folly. Rousseau was not the first to 'reason against reading', Biron was before him, and he speaks some things which hard spellers in a closet should con over betimes. Holofernes stalks about with the ghost of a head, vanity was his Judith. Moth, not too young to join with the best effect in their full-blown talk, though old enough to laugh at it, a character the poet has introduced to prove the absurdity of men's priding themselves in their deformities of language. On his other characters, those of well educated society, Shakespeare bestows his own easy-flowing, expressive language, steeped in the imagination, not begrimed in affectation. Thus was the satire directed towards the ladies and gentlemen of his time, holding forth to them the choice, either to be ranked among the silly pedants, and laughed at by children like Moth, or among their superiors. The principal character is Biron, whose properties by turns, are eloquence and mocking gibes, the latter are keenly reprobated, and, in promise, corrected by Rosaline. When free from that fault, which, on the stage among fictitious persons, is harmlessly delightful, but, away from it, meets with none but 'shallow laughing 'hearers,' and is at the painful expense of the party ridiculed, he is beyond common praise, nor is there throughout Shakespeare a strain of eloquence equal to Biron's near the end of the fourth Act, beginning with, 'Have at you then, affection's men 'at arms!'

THOMAS CAMPBELL In this play there is a tenuity of incident that has prevented its popularity. The characters are rather playfully sketched than strongly delineated, or well discriminated. Biron is the witty hero of the king's courtiers, as Rosaline is the heroine of the princess's ladies. But the whole play is such a riot of wit, that one is at a loss to understand who were intended to be the wittiest personages. Dull, methinks, shows himself to be the most sensible person in the play when he says that he understood not the jargon which the other characters had been uttering. But still, what with Biron and Holofernes, nobody could wish *Love's Labour's Lost* to be forgotten.

HALLAM (II, 386) *Love's Labour's Lost* is generally placed, I believe, at the bottom of the list. There is indeed little interest in the fable, if we can say that there is any fable at all, but there are beautiful coruscations of fancy, more original conception of character than in *The Comedy of Errors*, more lively humour than in

the *Gentlemen of Verona*, more symptoms of Shakespeare's future powers as a comic writer than in either. Much that is here but imperfectly developed came forth again in his later plays, especially in *As You Like It* and *Much Ado about Nothing*.

W W LLOYD (*Singer's Edition Critical Essay*, 1856, p 325) Of all the plays of Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* is perhaps that which bears most the appearance of being a definite satire on his contemporaries. Some traces of individual satire have been challenged, but not more than have seemed traceable in other plays, it is in the agreement in general colour, and in detailed manners of the follies exhibited, with those which were rife under Elizabeth, that we trace 'the form and 'pressure' of her time. In truth, there seems, to a reader of the present day, to be the essential weakness in the execution of the play, that it contains too much of the very faults it would expose, he becomes weary of the quaint verbalism, the strained affectation of phraseological acuteness, the slowness of the action, either retarded by distinctions and divisions of refinement entirely, or when it should become most lively and excited, losing itself in the crosspaths and byeways of indirect and sophistical contrivance,—the sacrifice of plainness and simplicity, not infrequently involving loss of true sensitive consideration for the claims and feelings of others. The mirror, I suspect, reflects the age too truthfully,—at least a certain class of its faults; and the social exaggerations in language and demeanour, true as they are to general human nature, are still not at present so abundant in these forms, as to prepare us to relish a still more concentrated version on the stage. It seems supererogatory for the dramatist to set such whims and motives in action, and to conduct them elaborately to their catastrophe, when we turn away from them at the first instance with disgust, and cannot have patience to sympathise with them so strongly as is requisite, if we would completely understand them. It was otherwise, no doubt, in the days of yore.

(P 331) It has been conjectured with much show of probability that Shakespeare, at the age of twelve, may have been among the multitudes attracted to Kenilworth, in 1575, a few miles only from Stratford, to witness the gorgeous and fantastic reception of Elizabeth by Leicester, at that time a sanguine and encouraged suitor. The Queen arrived a huntress, like the *Princess of the play*, and was greeted by the gods of mythology and symbolical moralities. The Queen herself, in her reply to the Lady of the Lake, seems to have set the example of banter, and it was completed by the representative of Orion 'on a dolphin's back,' whose speech had got dissolved in the wine he had drunk, and who with frankness that reminds of Biron, tore off his mask and swore 'He was none of Arion, not he, but honest Harry Goldingham.' Incidents like these were no doubt frequent in those day of complimentary masks and shows, and Shakespeare might have gathered his moral of plain-dealing from any, but I would prefer recognising, in the drama of the masking lovers, the early impressions of the costly fête that was, to the potent Lord of Warwickshire, a work of wooing,—a labour of love, and that his renunciation of his hopes, not many months later, made memorable as a wooing in vain,—*Love's Labour's Lost*.

CHARLES BATHURST (p 13) Much rhyme Alternate rhymes Very unbroken, unless in one place Few double endings Some rough, long lines, and some long, but regular, as quotations, not in the dialogue, both Alexandrine and seven-foot A speech wholly of trisyllabic lines Here are two instances of weak endings II, 1, 179, and 'In pruning me? When shall you hear that I Will praise 'a hand, a foot, a face, an eye'—IV, iii, 189 The comic parts of the play are not

to my purpose They are exceedingly good, and show great force, and knowledge of human nature, for a play so early in his series. There are four fools, or dull persons in it, completely discriminated from each other The parts in verse are certainly too much loaded with conceits and ideas of some sort, and the subject of the play leads to that It is like a French play, a play of conversation, rather than a drama The speeches are either too long, or else there is too much of the short dialogue of repartee, common in those times.

J A HERAUD (p 40) This comedy and the tragedy of *Hamlet* had the same birth-year, but the former was printed earlier The same elements belong to both, each, in its own way, is philosophical and critical, and dependent rather on the dialogue than the story They are both scholastic dramas, replete with the learning of the time, and bear marks of their author having been a diligent student In *Love's Labour's Lost* there is an ostentatious display of classical lore The spirit of the whole is a desire to represent the manners of the Elizabethan epoch in the costume of the Middle Ages What has been called 'the whimsical determination in 'which the drama is founded' is in perfect harmony with that costume, and with the history of 'the Courts of Love,' which had so much interest for the kings and knights of chivalry But the real subject is the triumph of Protestant principle over vows of celibacy and other similar absurdities in the institutions that the Reformation had superseded, and in connection with this, the illustration of the characteristics then beginning The same moral is enforced in a still sterner manner in *Measure for Measure*, written full fourteen years later The reader who desires to mark the steps of the author's improvement, and to identify the same mind in both works, will do well to compare the two plays In the latter, the poet has put off the student, and taken on the statesman, the State is substitute for the Academe, as the arena for the display of the dramatic fable We shall best find, however, the characteristics of the Elizabethan period in the academical aspects, simply because they were the result of an educational process, partly carried on through the medium of the pulpit, and partly through that of the press The schoolmaster and the curate are accordingly intruded into the play, and exhibited in contrast with the uninstructed constable The concurrence of such opposite characters on the same plane doubtless serves intentionally to indicate the stage of transition into which the era was then passing Connected with this point is the peculiar diction of the play The coxcomb Spaniard, Armado, and his precocious page, Moth, with the clown, Costard, —all equally 'draw out the thread of their verbosity finer than the staple of their 'argument' And even so does the play itself, which has scarcely any argument of action, but abundance of dialogue teeming with verbal affectations, and devoted mainly to their exposure There is no incident, no situation, no interest of any kind, —the whole play is, literally and exclusively, 'a play on words' While looking upon all this from the absurd side, the dramatist is, nevertheless, careful to suggest to the thoughtful student of his work, by means of some beautiful poetry, aphoristic sentences, and other finely artistic devices, that above these negative instances, when exhausted, there will be found to preside an affirmative and prior principle, which is indeed the spirit of the age, whereby the 'Providence which shapes our 'ends, rough-hew them how we will,' is conducting and guiding the world in its progress to 'a consummation devoutly to be wished' A philosophical, nay, a pious, design and purpose lies at the bottom of all the whimsicalities that misrepresent what they should embody, —in so doing, however, not especially singular, since

the most serious and grave solemnities must also needs fall infinitely short of the virtues they symbolize. Nor has Shakespeare left this very curious Aristophanic drama without its Chorus. It is the witty Biron who fills that office, whose shafts are not directed against the euphuism of the time, but against the attempted aceticism which the progress and catastrophe of the play are destined to explode. Here [in 'It is religion to be thus forsworn,' IV, iii, 382], indeed, is a justification for Luther and his broken vows. The very genius of the Reformation inspires this drama. The wife is enthroned instead of the vestal, and the married man cares no longer for the song of the cuckoo, or the menace of horns. Biron who utters these sayings is himself a convertite. The composition of this play, if duly considered, may serve to dissipate many errors regarding the qualities of mind needful to a man's becoming a dramatist. First and foremost, we find in this comedy a reliance in the poetic capacity. There is no extraneous action, no borrowed story, but the very materials of it are made out of the poet's own mind, he trusts, not to his fable, but to his own wit and fancy. The logic of wit and the conceits of fancy are its twin-factors. While, therefore, the play is purely a creation out of nothing, the dialogue presents itself as a scholastic laboratory, where phrases are passed off for thoughts, and verbal exaggeration must be accepted for humour. It is not on the business of the stage, rapidity or complication of action, or the interest of the story, that the poet depends,—these would have all been alien to the spirit, design, and purpose of the work, but on the activity of the thought, the intellectual combination of ideas, and the logical juxtaposition of verbal signs. He had faith that out of these an effective play could be generated, and it was so. In the Boyet and Biron, however, we recognise rôles requiring a courtier's acquaintance with things courtly, and a certain amount of worldly knowledge, while in Costard, Moth, and Dull we perceive a dramatic art scarcely excelled in the poet's more mature productions. So early had he perceived that law of dramatic composition, by which the highest was to be brought into sympathy with the lowest intellects, through intermediation of such characters as Roderigo in *Othello* and the Fool in *Lear*. If our calculation be correct, *Love's Labour's Lost* was the product of Shakespeare's twenty-fourth year. The play is an organism, and as such is remarkably elaborate, as any one will discover who examines the manner in which the fourth and fifth acts are constructed, and the artifices with which the various discoveries are prepared for, but the elaboration is carried to excess, four lovers and four ladies encumber the scene, and make a development needful, that prolongs the treatment beyond the limits of patient attention. In the course of his dramatic practice, Shakespeare was taught a wiser economy, and also learned the advantage of adding to his own idealities an historic or romantic action, as a convenient body for their stage-manifestation. But it was the Soul that gave Form to the body, not the body that prescribed Laws to the Soul.

E DOWDEN (p. 62) *Love's Labour's Lost* is a satirical extravaganza embodying Shakespeare's criticism upon contemporary fashions and foibles in speech, in manners, and in literature. This probably more than any other of the plays of Shakespeare suffers through lapse of time. Fantastical speech, pedantic learning, extravagant love hyperbole, frigid fervours in poetry, against each of these, with the brightness and vivacity of youth, confident in the success of its cause, Shakespeare directs the light artillery of his wit. Being young and clever, he is absolutely devoid of respect for nonsense, whether it be dainty, affected nonsense, or grave unconscious

nonsense. But over and above this, there is a serious intention in the play. It is a protest against youthful schemes of shaping life according to notions rather than according to reality, a protest against idealising away the facts of life. The play is chiefly interesting as containing Shakspeare's confession of faith with respect to the true principles of self-culture. The play is Shakspeare's declaration in favour of the fact as it is. Here, he says, we are with such appetites and passions. Let us in any scheme of self-developement get *that* fact acknowledged at all events. Otherwise, we shall quickly enough betray ourselves as arrant fools, fit to be flouted by women, and needing to learn from them a portion of their directness, practicality, and good sense.

And yet the Princess, and Rosaline, and Maria, have not the entire advantage on their side. It is well to be practical, but to be practical, and also to have a capacity for ideas is better. Berowne, the exponent of Shakspeare's own thought, who entered into the youthful, idealistic project of his friends with a satisfactory assurance that the time would come when the entire dream-structure would tumble ridiculously about the ears of them all,—Berowne is yet a larger nature than the Princess or Rosaline. His good sense is the good sense of a thinker and of a man of action. When he is most flouted and bemocked, we yet acknowledge him victorious and master, and Rosaline will confess the fact by and by.

In the midst of merriment and nonsense comes a sudden and grievous incursion of fact full of pain. The father of the Princess is dead. All the world is not mirth,—‘this side is Hiems, Winter, this Ver, the Spring.’ Let us get hold of the realities of human nature and human life, Shakspeare would say, and let us found upon these realities, and not upon the mist or the air, our schemes of individual and social advancement. Not that Shakspeare is hostile to culture, but he knows that a perfect education must include the culture, through actual experience, of the senses and of the affections.

IBID (*Shakspeariana*, II, 204, May, 1885) Probably the first play of Shakspeare, in which he worked out ideas of his own, not following in the steps of a predecessor, is *Love's Labour's Lost*. It is throughout a piece of homage, half-serious, half-playful, to the influence of women. It tells us that the best school in which to study is the school of life, and that to rouse and quicken all our faculties, so that we may learn brightly the lessons of that school, we chiefly need the inspiration of love. The play looks as if it were Shakspeare's mirthful reply to the sneers and slights of some of his fellow-dramatists, who had come up to town from the University, well-read in the classical literature supposed in those Renaissance days to be the sole source of true culture, and who were indignant that a young fellow from Stratford, who had at best picked up a little irregular schooling, ‘small Latin ‘and less Greek,’ from a country pedagogue, should aspire to the career of a dramatic poet. If Shakspeare were not a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, he was something better,—he had graduated in the school of life, he had looked about him with quick, observant eyes, he had thought and felt, he had struggled, sported, loved, he had laughed at Stratford Dogberrys, had perhaps broken open the lodge and killed the deer of the Stratford Mr Justice Shallow, and if he had not kissed the keeper's daughter (which is far from improbable), he had certainly kissed Anne Hathaway to his heart's content. And now in *Love's Labour's Lost*, while all the affectations of mock dignity and pedantry, and spurious learning, and fantastical refinement are laughed to scorn with a young man's light and vigorous laughter, Shakspeare comes forward to maintain that our best school-masters are life and

love, and he adds, half-playfully, half-seriously, that if we wish to say our lesson brightly and well, we must first go and learn it from a woman.

F J FURNIVALL (*Leopold Ed Introduction*, p xxiv) enumerates the following features of this play —(1) Shakspeare started with the notion that mistaken identity was the best device for getting fun in comedy, he relied on it in the ladies' changed masks here, as later in *Much Ado*, in the two sets of twins in his *Errors*, in Puck's putting the juice in the wrong man's eyes in *Mid N Dream*, in Sly in *The Shrew*, etc, and it is indeed in all his comedies in some form or other,—(2) his obscurity (or difficulty) of expression is with him from his start, 'King The extreme parts of 'time extremely form All causes to the purpose of his speed, And often, at his very 'loose, decides That which long process could not arbitrate'—V, ii, 813 (3) He brings his Stratford out-door life and greenery, his Stratford countrymen's rough sub-play, on to the London boards, (4) he re-writes the characters and incidents of this play, (5) the 'college of witcrackers' (*Much Ado*, V, iv) here overdo their quips, and tire one with them, (6) Shakspeare makes the young nobles behave like overgrown school-boys when teaching Moth,—this want of dignity, . . . is a mark of very early work (7) Rosaline's making Berowne wait for a year may have been taken from Chaucer's *Parhament of Foules*, where the lady (or eagle representing her) insists on a year's delay before she chooses which of her three lovers she will have (8) The best speech in the play is, of course, Berowne's on the effect of love in opening men's eyes and making the world new to them How true it is, every lover since can bear witness, but still there is a chaffiness about it, very different to the humility and earnestness of the lovers who follow Berowne in Shakspeare, except his second self, Benedick

HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS (*Memoranda*, p 17) Tofte's lines [See Malone, *Date of Composition*], viewed in connection with the other early notices of the comedy, serve to show that *Love's Labour's Lost* was a popular play during the life-time of the author, when perhaps its satire was best appreciated Towards the close of the following century, it had so completely fallen in general estimation that Collier, who, although an opponent of the drama, was not an indiscriminate censurer of Shakespeare, says that here the 'poet plays the fool egregiously, for the whole play 'is a very silly one' * A complete appreciation of *Love's Labour's Lost* was reserved for the present century, several modern psychological critics of eminence having successfully vindicated its title to a position amongst the very best productions of the great dramatist

A C SWINBURNE (p 46) The example afforded by *The Comedy of Errors* would suffice to show that rhyme, however inadequate for tragic use, is by no means a bad instrument for romantic comedy In another of Shakespeare's earliest works, which might almost be described as a lyrical farce, rhyme plays also a great part, but the finest passage, the real crown and flower of *Love's Labour's Lost*, is the praise or apology of love spoken by Biron in blank verse This is worthy of Marlowe for dignity and sweetness, but has also the grace of a light and radiant fancy enamoured of itself, begotten between thought and mirth, a child-god with grave lips and laughing eyes, whose inspiration is nothing akin to Marlowe's In this as

* *Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage*, 1699, p 125

in the overture of the play and in its closing scene, but especially in the noble passage which winds up for a year the courtship of Biron and Rosaline, the spirit which informs the speech of the poet is finer of touch and deeper of tone than in the sweetest of the serious interludes of *The Comedy of Errors*. The play is in the main a lighter thing, and more wayward and capricious in build, more formless and fantastic in plot, more incomposite altogether than that first heir of Shakespeare's comic invention, which on its own ground is perfect in its consistency, blameless in composition and coherence, while in *Love's Labour's Lost* the fancy for the most part runs wild as the wind, and the structure of the story is as that of a house of clouds which the wind builds and unbuilds at pleasure. Here we find a very riot of rhymes, wild and wanton in their half grown grace as a troop of 'young satyrs, 'tender-hoofed and ruddy-horned', during certain scenes we seem almost to stand again by the cradle of new born comedy, and hear the first hisping and laughing accents run over from her baby lips in bubbling rhyme, but when the note changes we recognise the speech of gods. For the first time in our literature the higher key of poetic or romantic comedy is finely touched to a fine issue. The divine instrument fashioned by Marlowe for tragic purposes alone has found at once its new sweet use in the hands of Shakespeare. The way is prepared for *As You Like It* and *The Tempest*, the language is discovered which well befit the lips of Rosalind and Miranda.

WALTER PATER (*Macmillan's Magazine*, December, 1885, p 90) Play is often that about which people are most serious, and the humorist may observe how, under all love of playthings, there is almost always hidden an appreciation of something really engaging and delightful. This is true always of the toys of children, it is often true of the playthings of grown up people, their vanities, their fopperies even—the cynic would add their pursuit of fame and their lighter loves. Certainly, this is true without exception of the playthings of a past age, which to those who succeed it are always full of pensive interest—old manners, old dresses, old houses. For what is called fashion in these matters occupies, in each age, much of the care of many of the most discerning people, furnishing them with a kind of mirror of their real inward refinements, and their capacity for selection. Such modes or fashions are, at their best, an example of the artistic predominance of form over matter, of the manner of the doing of it over the thing done, and have a beauty of their own. It is so with that old euphuism of the Elizabethan age—that pride of dainty language and curious expression, which it is very easy to ridicule, which often made itself ridiculous, but which had below it a real sense of fitness and nicety, and which, as we see in this very play, and still more clearly in the Sonnets, had some fascination for the young Shakspeare himself. It is this foppery of delicate language, this fashionable plaything of his time, with which Shakspeare is occupied in *Love's Labour's Lost*. He shows us the manner in all its stages, passing from the grotesque and vulgar pedantry of Holofernes, through the extravagant but polished caricature of Armado, to become the peculiar characteristic of a real though still quaint poetry in Biron himself—still chargeable, even at his best, with just a little affectation. As Shakspeare laughs broadly at it in Holofernes or Armado, he is the analyst of its curious charm in Biron, and this analysis involves a delicate railery by Shakspeare himself at his own chosen manner.

This 'foppery' of Shakspeare's day had, then, its really delightful side, a quality in no sense 'affected,' by which it satisfies a real instinct in our minds—the fancy

so many of us have for an exquisite and curious skill in the use of words Biron is the perfect flower of this manner—'A man of fire new words, fashion's own knight'—as he describes Armado, in terms which are really applicable to himself In him this manner blends with a true gallantry of nature, and an affectionate complaisance and grace He has at times some of its extravagance or caricature also, but the shades of expression by which he passes from this to the 'golden cadence' of Shakspeare's own chosen verse, are so fine, that it is sometimes difficult to trace them What is a vulgarity in Holofernes, and a caricature in Armado, refines itself in him into the expression of a nature truly and inwardly bent upon a form of delicate perfection, and is accompanied by a real insight into the laws which determine what is exquisite in language, and their root in the nature of things He can appreciate quite the opposite style—'In russet yeas, and honest kersey noes', he knows the first law of pathos, that—'Honest plain words best suit the ear of grief' He delights in his own rapidity of intuition, and, in harmony with the half sensuous philosophy of the Sonnets, exalts, a little scornfully, in many memorable expressions, the judgement of the senses, above all slower, more toilsome means of knowledge, scorning some who fail to see things only because they are so clear—'So ere 'you find where light in darkness lies, Your light grows dark by losing of your 'eyes'—as with some German commentators on Shakspeare Appealing always to actual sensation from men's affected theories, he might seem to despise learning, as, indeed, he has taken up his deep studies partly in play, and demands always the profit of learning in renewed enjoyment, yet he surprises us from time to time by intuitions which can come only from a deep experience and power of observation, and men listen to him, old and young, in spite of themselves He is quickly impressible to the slightest clouding of the spirits in social intercourse, and has his moments of extreme seriousness, his trial task may well be, as Rosaline puts it—'To enforce the pained impotent to smile' But still, through all, he is true to his chosen manner, that gloss of dainty language is a second nature with him, even at his best he is not without a certain artifice, the trick of playing on words never deserts him, and Shakspeare, in whose own genius there is an element of this very quality, shows us in this graceful, and, as it seems, studied, portrait, his enjoyment of it

As happens with every true dramatist, Shakspeare is for the most part hidden behind the persons of his creation Yet there are certain of his characters in which we feel that there is something of self portraiture And it is not so much in his grander, more subtle and ingenious creations that we feel this—in Hamlet and King Lear—as in those slighter and more spontaneously developed figures, who, while far from playing principal parts, are yet distinguished by a certain peculiar happiness and delicate ease in the drawing of them—figures which possess, above all, that winning attractiveness which there is no man but would willingly exercise, and which resemble those works of art which, though not meant to be very great or imposing, are yet wrought of the choicest material Mercutio, in *Romeo and Juliet*, belongs to this group of Shakspeare's characters versatile, mercurial people, such as make good actors, and in whom the 'Nimble spirits of the arteries,' the finer but still merely animal elements of great wit, predominate A careful delineation of little, characteristic traits seems to mark them out as the characters of his predilection, and it is hard not to identify him with these more than with others Biron, in *Love's Labour's Lost*, is perhaps the most striking member of this group In this character, which is never quite in touch with, never quite on a perfect level of understanding with the other persons of the play, we see, perhaps, a reflex of

Shakespeare himself, when he has just become able to stand aside from and estimate the first period of his poetry

T R PRICE (*Shakespeareana*, 1890, vol vii, p 82) In tracing the characters of Longaville and Dumain, Shakespeare, forsaking the country-side recollections of his boyhood, draws from the gay young lords that he watched lounging in the theatres of London or ruffling through the streets Just as Maria and Katherine stood to the Princess, so Longaville and Dumain stand to the King This almost mechanical symmetry of construction is one of the chief marks of Shakespeare's youthful workmanship The groups balance against each other, three against three, like the dancers in a country dance, or like the clauses in one of Armado's sentences There is in the dramatic work of the young Shakespeare, the same too-elaborate accuracy of grouping as in the artistic work of the young Raphael But in spite of the artificial groups, the separate figures are sharply defined, each made fully individual Longaville, for example, is full of dramatic life He is tall and big, stubborn, a little disposed to be gruff and overbearing When the King brings forward his plan of the new life, the life from which women are to be excluded, and all given up to study and meditation, Longaville not only goes into the scheme with boisterous energy, but he is rude and contemptuous toward Biron's scruples He is proud of his own dull wit in devising against women the penalty of cutting out their tongues, and he indulges in cheap jests against their love of talk He is rather coarse in his own tastes, and proposes to get great fun out of the society of Costard and Armado Such men like to have creatures near them that they can make the butts of their clumsy wit When he goes with the King to meet the Princess and her ladies, he falls, in spite of his vows, dead in love with Maria, whom he had met once before in Normandy But although Maria remembers him, he, duller and less observant than the lady, fails to recognise Maria, and in questioning Boyet about her he shows the same quick temper and bad manners that he had shown before in talking with Biron Unused to self-control, he makes no struggle to keep his vow, nor to conquer his love He plies his poor brains to make a poem in her honour, and he shows in his stiff and ungainly verses, which parody the fashionable poetry of Shakespeare's time, his own poverty of thought and badness of taste After reciting his own poem with complacency, he detects his friend Dumain in the same act of perjury He in turn is detected by the King He shows no shame in being discovered, he that was first in urging the vow against women is again the first in breaking it In all he is *headstrong and impetuous*, *Disguised as a Russian, he goes masquerading* with the King, and he is cheated by the ladies into making love by mistake to Katharine In the wit-duel of the maskers he is not sharp nor nimble enough to hold his own, he has to bear from Katharine hard jests at his clumsiness, his rustic ways of talking, and his lack of polite conversation When the pageant begins, he joins in cutting jokes at Holofernes and Armado, but here, too, he is always second-rate and second-hand in his wit, catching the thought from others, and weighing it down by his own heaviness Yet, as it often happens, the big, handsome, dull-witted soldier wins by his honest devotion the love of the gentle and refined woman He courts his Maria with fervour and with success He sends her gifts of pearls and sheets of verses The pearls, may be, make amends for the verses He wins the love of his Maria We see the tall, good looking, stupid fellow, for the last time ere the curtain falls for ever, smiling with delight under the caressing compliments of his lady love.

Dumain is as different from his friend Longaville as Katharine is from Maria. He is small and beardless, youthful and insignificant in appearance. He is gentler and deeper of nature, far less strenuous and masterful. He takes the King's vows with great sincerity and even solemnity of mood, and he reproaches Biron with the worldliness of his views of life. He is full of sentiment, and so eager to love somebody that when he sees Katharine, in spite of her red face and pockmarks, he falls at once in love with her. He sees in her all physical perfections, sends her rich presents, and writes her verses. His poetry is utterly unlike Longaville's; instead of being court poetry it is pastoral, instead of being full of fashionable conceits it is full of natural beauty and tender sentiment. Yet although he loves so deeply, he feels the shame of breaking his vow against women, and appeals to Biron to find excuse and justification for the purpose. When he joins the rest in scoffing at Holofernes and Armado, his jesting is, as he tells us, only to hide his heartache. He is quicker of wit than Longaville, and makes some pretty speeches and some good puns. There is a soft, modern pathos in his last appeal to Katharine. 'But what 'to me, my love, but what to me?' But the sentimental lover is apt to be the unsuccessful one, there is a weak vein in Dumain's character that excites not love but ridicule in the worldly minded Katharine. She utters a parting jest at his lack of beard and his lack of vigor, and she goes leaving her lover almost hopeless. But sentiment has its consolations as well as dangers. In a few weeks we can believe that Dumain was as deeply in love with some one else as he had been with Katharine.

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY (*Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1893, p. 108) The ladies in the play, as in nature, are at first inclined to make fun of the serious ardour of their admirers, till the whole scene becomes a tilting match or tournament of wits, in which,—again with truth to nature,—the ladies get the better, and the men confess themselves 'beaten with pure scoff.' But love is becoming lord of all with the ladies too. Another transition is marked when the princess exclaims, 'We are wise 'girls to mock our lovers so.' Then come the tidings of the death of her father. In a moment the electric spark crystallizes that life of fun and joyousness. The generous and noble-minded youths and maidens become dignified men and women, and turn to the duties of real life, though agreeing that the new is still to be linked with the old. If the poet had told us the real ending, he would have called the play *Love's Labour's Won*, and so anticipated the answer to a still vexed question of Dr Dryasdust.

Love's Labour's Lost is remarkable for its careful accuracy of thought and word even in its fun, and indicates how much Shakespeare must, in the days of his earliest compositions, have studied the logical use of language, even when he is employing it to express the most fanciful conceits or the most soaring imaginations. The play is full of instances of this careful composition, with its regular balance of thoughts, words, and rhymes in the successive lines. This use of language is perfect in its kind, yet how different it is from that of *The Tempest*, *Othello*, or *Hamlet*! Surely the difference between the youthful and the mature genius is plain enough.

W J COURTHOPE (vol. iv, p. 84) *Love's Labour's Lost* may, in fact, be regarded as a study of absurdity in the abuse of language, intentional or unintentional, by all orders of society, from the courtier to the clown. Lyly's euphuistic manner is partly imitated as in itself a species of comic wit, and partly ridiculed as an exhibition of human folly, the various examples of courtly, scholastic, and rustic pedantry are contrasted with each other in the nicest gradations. In each form of speech, how-

ever, the influence of *Euphues* is apparent. The chivalrous idea of gallantry, inherited from the Courts of Love, and modified by Lyly, animates the combats of wit between Biron on the one side, and Boyet and the ladies on the other; the love sonnets resemble some of Shakespeare's own in the euphuistic extravagance of their metaphor, while the logical and verbal conceits, which Lyly had brought into fashion are illustrated in Biron's speech [in IV, iii, 1-9]

Euphues' ridiculous precision is amusingly luted off in Don Armado, who, with his page Moth, is, I think, certainly an improved version of Sir Tophias and his page, Epiton, in Lyly's *Endymion*. The lofty gravity, with which the Spaniard proclaims his passion for the stolid Jaquenetta, is a curious anticipation,—though the absurdity takes a different form,—of Don Quixote and his Dulcinea.

In *Love's Labour's Lost* the underplot is brought into great prominence. Don Armado is the pivot on which it turns, but many other characters revolve round him, of whom perhaps, the most notable is Holofernes, the schoolmaster, a person reflecting in a ridiculous form the conceit of the schoolmen of the Universities. There is considerable humour in the dialogue between this pedant, his admirer, Sir Nathaniel, the curate, and Dull, the constable [IV, ii, 40-94]

GERMAN CRITICISM *

H. ULRICI (1847, vol. ii, p. 86) The inner and ideal centre upon which this graceful play turns,—in the light, playful movement of its humour,—is the significant contrast between the fresh reality of life which ever renews its youth, and the abstract, dry and dead, study of philosophy. This contrast, when, in absolute strictness, it completely separates the two sides that belong to one another, at once contains an untruth which equally affects both sides, deprives both of their claim of right, and leads them into folly and into contradiction with themselves. That philosophy which disregards all reality and seeks to bring itself within itself, either succeeds in entombing itself in the barren sand of a shallow, absurd, and pedantic learning, or else,—overcome by the fascinations of youthful life,—it becomes untrue to itself, turns into its opposite, and is justly derided as mere affectation and empty pretence. One of these results is exhibited in the case of the learned Curate, Sir Nathaniel, and the Schoolmaster, Holofernes, two starched representatives of the retailers of learned trifles, and in the pompous, bombastic Spanish Knight, a very Don Quixote in high-flown phrasology, the other is exhibited in the fate of the King and his associates. Owing to their capricious endeavour to gain knowledge and to study philosophy, by living an entirely secluded life, they at once fall into all the frivolities and follies of love, in spite of their oaths and vows of fraternity, nature and living reality assert themselves and win an easy victory. And yet the victory of false wisdom is in reality nothing more than a victory of folly over folly. For nature and reality, taken by themselves are only changing pictures, transient phenomena, to interpret which correctly is the task of the inquiring mind. When they are not rightly understood, when the *ethical* relations forming their substance are not recognised, then life itself degenerates into a mere semblance, all the activity and pleasure in life become mere play and frivolity, without the seriousness of this recognition, love

* Much of German comment on this play has been incorporated in the preceding pages in the Commentary, by the side of English Commentators.—ED.

is mere tinsel, while talent, intelligence, and culture become mere vain wit and an empty play of thoughts. This recognition is not, however, attained by communities for philosophical study and discussions, but by serious self-examination, by the exercise of self-control and the curbing of one's own lusts and desires, by seclusion only in this sense and for this end. This, therefore, is imposed upon the Prince and his companions by their ladies as a punishment for their arrogance. The fine and ever correct judgement of noble women is here as triumphant as their great talent for social wit and refined intrigue. The moral of the piece may be said to be contained in the speech of the Princess where she condemns the King to a twelvemonth's fast and strict seclusion, in the sense intimated above, and again in the words of Rosaline, in which she makes it a condition to the vain Biron,—a man who boasts of the power of his mind and wit in social intercourse,—that, to win her love he shall for a twelvemonth, from day to day, visit 'the speechless sick' and 'converse with groaning wretches,' and, in order to exercise all the powers of his wit, demands of him 'to force the pained impotent to smile.' The end of the comedy thus, to a certain extent, returns to where it began: both sides of the contrast out of which it arose prove themselves untenable in their one-sided exclusiveness: the highest delight and pleasure of existence, all wit and all talents are mere vanity without the earnestness and depth of the thoughtful mind which apprehends the essence of life, but study and philosophy, also, are pure folly when kept quite apart from real life. It is the same contrast as that between Spring and Winter, Cuckoo and Owl: if separate from one another they would lead either to excessive luxuriousness or to a state of deadly torpidity, but they are not separate and are not intended to be separate, their constant change in rising out of and passing over one into the other, in short, their mutual inter-action produces *true* life.

This deeper significance of the merry piece, with its fine irony and harmless satire is, of course, not expressed in didactic breadth, but only intimated in a playful manner. Shakespeare was too well aware that it was not the business of the drama to preach morals and that to give pedantic emphasis to the serious ethical relations would not only injure the effect of the comic, but absolutely destroy it. And yet it is only the above-described contrast from which the whole is conceived, and upon which its deeper significance rests, that explains why Shakespeare furnished the main action,—the bearers of which are the King and the Princess with their knights and ladies,—with the ludicrous subordinate figures of Sir Nathaniel, Holofernes, Don Armado, and Dull, etc., and with a series of intermezzos which apparently stand in no sort of connection with it. These obviously form an essential part of the whole, and with the addition of the satirical element is, at the same time, intended to place its significance in a still clearer light. For there can scarcely be any doubt that the piece contains a satirical tendency.

(Page 90) For wherever Shakespeare, in his comedies, allows the interference of the satirical element, he surrounds it with such an abundance of wit and jest, that it is, so to say, lost in their midst, this is evidently done to rid it of its offensive sting, and to lessen the impression of deliberateness. The reason of the poet's having given the whole such a bright colouring, is, that when regarded from without, the piece appears to be but an insignificant play of jest and joke, but a merry rivalry of wit and banter among the dramatic personages.

Dr G. G. GERVINUS (1849-50, vol. 1, p. 228) From this over-abundance of droll and laughter-loving personages, of wits and caricatures, the comedy gives the

idea of an excessively jocular play, nevertheless, every one on reading it feels a certain want of ease, and on account of this very excess, cannot enjoy the comic effect. In structure and management of subject, it is indisputably one of the weakest of the poet's pieces, yet one divines a deeper merit than is readily perceived, and which is with difficulty unfolded. . . The poet, who scarcely ever aspired after the equivocal merit of inventing his stories himself, seems according to this [historical fact, recorded in Monstrelet] to have himself devised the matter, which suffers from a striking lack of action and characterisation. The whole turns upon a clever interchange of wit and asceticism, jest and earnest, the shallow characters are forms of mind, rather proceeding from the cultivation of the head than the will, throughout there are affected jests, high-sounding and often empty words, but no action, and, notwithstanding, one feels that this deficiency is no unintentional error, but that there is an object in view. There is a motley mixture of fantastic and strange characters, which for the most part betray no healthy groundwork of nature, and yet the poet himself is so sensible of this, that we might trust him to have had his reason for placing them together, a reason worth our while to seek. And indeed we find, on closer inspection, that this piece has a more profound character, in which Shakespeare's capable mind already unfolds its power, we perceive in this, the first of his plays, in which he, as subsequently is ever the case, has had one single moral aim in view, an aim that here lies even far less concealed than in others of his works.

(Page 236) Whoever reads the comic scenes 'the civil war of wits' between Boyet and his ladies, between Biron and Rosaline, between Mercutio and Romeo, Benedick and Beatrice, and others, scenes, which in *Love's Labour's Lost* for the first time occur in more decided form and in far greater abundance than elsewhere, whoever attentively reads and compares them, will readily see that they rest upon a common human basis, and at the same time upon a conventional one as to time and place. They hinge especially on the play and perversion of words, and this is the foundation for wit common in every age. Even in the present day we have but to analyze the wit amongst jovial men, to find that it always proceeds from punning and quibbling. That which in Shakespeare then is the conventional peculiarity, is the determined form in which this word-wit appears. This form was cultivated among the English people as an established custom, which invested jocose conversation with the character of a regular battle. They snatch a word, a sentence, from the mouth of an adversary whom they wish to provoke, and turn and pervert it into a weapon against him, he parries the thrust and strikes back, espying a similar weakness in his enemy's ward, the longer the battle is sustained, the better, he who can do no more is vanquished. In this piece of Shakespeare's, Armado names this war of words an *argument*, it is clearly designated as like a game at tennis, where the words are hurled, caught, and thrown back again, where he loses, who allows the word, like the ball, to fall, this war of wit is compared to a battle, that between Boyet and Biron, for example, to a sea-fight. The manner in which wit and satire thus wage war, is by no means Shakespeare's property, it is universally found on the English stage, and is transferred to it directly from life. What we know of Shakespeare's social life reveals to us this same kind of jesting in his personal intercourse. Tradition speaks of Shakespeare as 'a handsome, well-shaped man, very good company, and of a very ready and pleasant and smooth wit.'

G SARRAZIN (*Sh Jahrbuch*, xxxi, 1895, p. 210). There is much in the composition and characterisation of this comedy which recalls the *Commedia dell'arte*

with its typical figures Costard resembles the Peasant Bertolino (Pedrolino) with his mother wit, Jaquenetta is like Colombine, who in Italian pantomimes is wont to be the wife or sweetheart of Pedrolino (Pierros). Don Armado affords a kinship with the *Miles Gloriosus*, who is nearly allied to the Captain Spavento or Captain Matamoros The schoolmaster Holofernes corresponds to the Pedant of Italian comedies Biron and his companions are almost identical with the typical *Amorosi* (Flavio, Leandro) The sonorous, almost pompous sentences, the stichomythia [*i. e.* conversation in alternate lines], the Sonnets,—all these border more on Italian, or, at least, on Romance taste It is possible that Lyly may have had herein some influence, but it will not account for all At all events, the piece may be most easily accounted for, if it be considered as the fruit of that sojourn in Italy which has been conjectured But it is a fruit ripened in English air in spite of French material, in spite of the imitation of Italian art, the whole atmosphere is downright English

The poet knew right well how to adapt his scenes to an English presentation By his poetic fancy, the Princess of Fame is transformed into the glorious Queen of England Of the real French princess he retained only those traits which were flattering to Elizabeth her beauty, her grace, her wit In other respects, the Princess is such as the Queen of England appeared, or, at least, such as she wished to appear Just as it is represented in the drama, she was wont to take her favourites by surprise and to be entertained with masques, plays, dancing, and hunting When, in the year 1590, she was on a visit to an uncle of the Lord of Southampton, in Coudray, she shot three deer The reserve of the Princess toward the wooing of the King is evidently a compliment designed for the Queen, in so far as she is compared to the chaste moon (IV, iii, 247). The poetic imagination of the poet has depicted the court of the King of Navarre like the domain of an English Lord He placed the stately park somewhere in the south of England where grows the sycamore, and imagined it dotted with cornfields and meadows, where bloom daisies pied and violets blue and lady-smocks all silver-white, and where are grassy plots with green geese feeding

GEORGE BRANDES (p. 54) Shakespeare had not yet attained the maturity and detachment of mind which could enable him to rise high above the follies he attacks, and to sweep them aside with full authority He buries himself in them, circumstantially demonstrates their absurdities, and is still too inexperienced to realise how he thereby inflicts upon the spectator and the reader the full burden of their tediousness It is very characteristic of Elizabeth's taste that, even in 1598, she could still take pleasure in the play All this fencing with words appealed to her quick intelligence, while, with the unabashed sensuousness characteristic of the daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, she found entertainment in the playwright's freedom of speech, even, no doubt, in the equivocal badinage between Boyet and Maria.

FRENCH CRITICISM

FRANÇOIS-VICTOR HUGO (vol. vi, p. 41) But the case was different in England. There, the blue-stocking gathering was not a club merely tolerated, it was a powerful society, it was not, as in France, confined to certain aristocratic residences, it entered the castles of royalty as into its home, it did not give tiny evening parties in tiny

parlors, it held its grand levees in the palaces of Windsor, Greenwich, Westminster; it was no cabal, it was camarilla, it did not pout at the Court, it governed it, for it had at its head, not Madame la marquise de Rambouillet, but Her Majesty Elizabeth, the Queen

Picture a learned woman having for a pen-knife a sword and the globe for a paper-weight, ruling not over kitchens but over an empire, directing not a household but society, and giving her orders, not to an Abigail but, to a people To this blue-stocking, who wears the garter of Edward III, accord all the feminine caprices which Molière has denounced,—the lackadaisical manners of Cathos, the prudery of Arsinoë, the vanity of Belise, the affectation of Armande, and the violence of Philaminte, and magnify them all with the formidable haughtiness of the Tudors Picture to yourself this really learned woman, this queen who addresses the ambassador of France in French, the Venetian envoy in Italian, the nuntio of the Empire in German, the parliamentarian of Spain in Castilian, and the representative of Poland in Latin, this sovereign lady who translated Plato, Isocrates, Euripides, Xenophon, Plutarch, Sallust, Horace, Boëthius, Seneca, with the same hand that signed the death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, picture her as seated not among the Vaduses and Trissoutins, as in Molière, but served on bended knee by the most youthful and handsomest of Clitandres, and enthroned amid adulations and incense, in a never ending apotheosis

Such was the opponent that the author of *Love's Labour's Lost* had to face Do not suppose that I exaggerate in attributing to Queen Elizabeth all the whims which our great Poquelin distributed among his *precieuses* It is curious to note with what minuteness history confirms the justice of this comparison All the affectations which the poet of the *Femmes Savantes* has rallied, all the false theories which he scoffed at in the salon of Chrysale, all the eccentricities which he whipped over the shoulders of poor Mascarin were boldly patronised by the all-powerful daughter of Henry VIII —The 'chart of tenderness,' so sumptuously traced by M^{lle} de Scudéry, was but a degenerate copy of the affected map of the world licensed by Elizabeth, in this model map, the capital of the land of Passion was designated, not as an open town but, as a strong impenetrable fortress, with her sovereign pen, Elizabeth had blotted out the Castle of *Petits-Soins*, destroyed the hamlet of *Billets Doux*, and, on this side of the river of *Inclination*, she had planted the pillars of Hercules of a universe of gallantry Woe to the fool-hardiness which should dare to overstep these unalterable bounds! It would instantly hear the thunderous rumblings of imperial anger

(Page 45) In thus preaching to all the renunciation of the flesh, Elizabeth was conforming to a thoroughly selfish prejudice, she would not permit to others a happiness forbidden to her What despair was hers when the marriage between her and the Duc d'Anjou was broken off For forbidden joys she had sighed all her life in vain, a husband, a family, a home! Ah, what transports, had she only had a son! what intoxication of joy! She would not then have had to bequeath her crown to the son of her rival, Mary Whenever one of her immediate courtiers married, it was to her like the opening of a half closed wound She flew into a passion, she swore, she scolded the couple when affianced who thus reminded her that she was an old maid, she scolded them when married, because they thus reproached her for not being a mother Thus it was that with a monkish fanaticism she propagated the mystic religion of the *precieuses* Not content to be its priestess, she wished to be its idol Her courtiers extolled her as divine; she

took them at their word and exacted perpetual worship, whereof the first condition was the most rigorous celibacy. Constrained by her, the youngest and handsomest men of her court, Essex, Raleigh, and Southampton engaged themselves to worship none but the septuagenarian Madonna . . .

(Page 51) Thus, of the three chief neophytes who had sworn, with the virgin queen, to observe the strictest celibacy, two had already broken their vows. Essex and Raleigh,—Essex to marry Lady Sidney, Raleigh to wed Mistress Throckmorton. One alone remained constant. Henry Wrothesley, Earl of Southampton, the same to whom Shakespeare had already dedicated two poems *Venus and Adonis* and *Lucrece*. Handsome, young, learned, rich, and magnificent, Henry represented one of the great families of England. If *noblesse oblige*, paternity is its first demand. Respect for ancestors demands the desire for children. Just for the caprice of an old maid, should Henry suffer his lordly dynasty to expire in himself? Ought he barrenly to fritter away this haughty beauty which his ancestors had not given but merely lent him? 'Never!' said Shakespeare courageously in his *Sonnets*. Only one opportunity was needed to convince the young Earl of the truth of the poet's words. Sweet verses are less potent to inspire love than sweet eyes. When listening to Shakespeare, Southampton doubted, when gazing on Mistress Elizabeth Vernon, he was persuaded . . .

(Page 53) Then it was that Shakespeare, friend and confidant of Southampton, devised the plot of the comedy, hitherto misunderstood, which now claims our attention.—To show all the absurdities to which diminutive human omnipotence exposes itself in braving supreme omnipotence, to prove the nothingness of the little codes of despotism when brought face to face with the unalterable laws of creation, victoriously to oppose primordial law to arbitrary statutes, to abolish, amid peals of laughter, visionary prohibitions which shackle the satisfaction of elemental needs and instincts, to denounce as grotesque all habits which social presumption attempts to impose on man in contempt of reason, in short to proclaim in the face of all tyrannies—the tyranny of power, the tyranny of fashion, the tyranny of false taste, the tyranny of vanity, the tyranny of success,—the imprescriptible sovereignty of nature, such was the thought of the poet in composing *Love's Labour's Lost*. The project of the author was more than audacious. A veritable satire was it, that Shakespeare was about to hurl against the Court, against its manners, against its most cherished affections. Every royal mania was to be publicly criticised, rallied, and scoffed at.

(Page 59) The King of Navarre demands a receipt for two hundred thousand crowns which must be fetched from Paris, and in the interim, imprudent man! he agrees to entertain the princess. Whereupon, these gentlemen take leave of the ladies after appointing a meeting on the morrow. *Voilà*, our heroes in completest Arcadia, and who does not know the perils therein? The country doubles every seductive charm of beauty, it provokes tender confidences by its ineffable discretion, it offers to sweet effusions all the mysterious comfort of nature, curtains of branches, carpets of sward, cushions of moss, at every step it tempts courtesy by some irresistible inclination, it induces familiarity, while at the same time it conceals it. The Park of the King of Navarre is quickly transformed into the garden of the Decameron. In the midst of all these temptations, what becomes of the vows of austerity?

(Page 63) Thus, the counsellor of love has recourse to this irrefutable

argument—necessity. Vows, the most solemn, taken in contempt of our instincts, are fatally broken. What avails human rebellion against the organic laws of creation? What can our puny wills do against the mysterious forces of nature? Stop the heavings of ocean from one continent to another, stop the flow of blood in our arteries!—Earthly powers, bow your heads before omnipotence divine! There exist supreme statutes which your edicts will never revoke. Well indeed may you be Pope and open with the keys of St Peter the dungeons of the Inquisition, but you will never abrogate the law which Galileo discovered. Well indeed may you be Queen of England and mistress of the Tower of London, but there is one law you cannot break,—the law which Harvey will proclaim.

When despotism tries to control passion, it becomes merely ridiculous. You forbid these young people to fall in love, madame? Very well! begin, pray, by forbidding their hearts to beat.

Voula, what Shakespeare, through the eloquent voices of his characters, said to the daughter of the Tudors.

The comedy of *Love's Labour's Lost* was performed before her Majesty, on Christmas, in 1597. The Queen listened, impassive, to the remonstrance of the poet, and no one could then say what impression had been made on her by this valiant pleading in favour of love.

Eleven months after this performance, in November, 1598, Henry Wrothesly, Earl of Southampton, wished to put in practice the lesson given by Biron. He married his Rosaline, Mistress Vernon, whom he had loved for more than four years.

But the virgin queen did not follow the King of Navarre's example: she did not yield. The morning after the marriage she ordered the newly married couple to be arrested and committed to the Tower in separate dungeons.

Then was known Elizabeth's genuine opinion of the new piece. The Queen condemned the denouement set forth by the poet. From a comedy she turned it into a tragedy.

ÉMILE MONTÉGUT (p. 340). It is something extraordinary to observe Shakespeare's fidelity to the most minute details of historic truth and of local colour. Just as all the details of *Romeo and Juliet*, of *The Merchant of Venice*, of *Othello* are Italian, so all the details of *Love's Labour's Lost* are French. The conversations of the lords and the ladies are thoroughly French, vivacious, sprightly, witty; an unbroken game of battle-dore and shuttle-cock, a skirmish of *bons mots*, a mimic war of repartees. Even their bad taste is French, and their language, filed and refined to the utmost, possesses that pungency of elaborate wit which has never been displeasing to the French, especially in the upper classes. The style of their sentiments is equally French, under a disguise of gaiety they conceal the seriousness of their affections, under a veil of scoffing, the sincerity of their passion, and they acknowledge that they are in love only when they talk to themselves or believe that they are alone. In them is reflected, in the most delicate way in the world, that thoroughly French vice, the fear of ridicule, that poltroonery which makes us put a damper on our emotions, and makes us affix a unkling bell on all our most serious passions in order to put our enemy, that is, the being whom we love, on a false scent, and to hinder him from having that hold on us which would assure him of our love.

A MÉTIÈRES (*Shakespeare, ses Œuvres et ses Critiques*, 1865, p 63) · Shakespeare shirks from no surprises, and takes no pains to introduce them skilfully When he astonishes the spectator by an accident, either unforeseen or illogical, he takes no precaution He seems to say 'Such is the fact 'Twas thus it happened. 'Explain it as you please For my part I mention it, and consider it proved, how- 'ever unlikely, by the simple reason that it has been narrated by others before me 'To a fact, there can be no possible objection, of what use is it, to trace out 'causes? Whether or not there be any, you have to accept the fact because there 'it is' This serene indifference as to a choice of means leads Shakespeare to avail himself of the most bizarre and improbable combinations Little cares he for manners, as long as he can show off some ridiculous creature, or bring some trait of character into strong relief It is conceded at the outset that he attaches no value whatsoever to intrigue, that he is not responsible for it, inasmuch as he hardly ever devises details, and that he pursues, not a study of the external accidents of human life, but of the inner movements of the soul

Thus it happens that in the most part of his comedies, in order to entangle and disentangle the thread of his action he has recourse to the most forced expedients In *Much Ado about Nothing* the plot which Don John weaves against Hero's honour, miscarries because the chief accomplice makes, at night, and in the open air, a needless and unpremeditated confession to a subordinate character who has no connection whatever with the rest of the action It is the unexpected which happens throughout this story One improbability leads on another In order that the young girl's honour may be vindicated, one of her enemies must first blab unreasonably, as Borachio does, next he must betray himself at a certain spot where by chance certain constables have concealed themselves, then these overhear his revelations, and they must understand the meaning thereof, then they must dare to denounce a prince of the blood royal, and finally their testimony must outweigh his In *Twelfth Night*, the steward Malvolio is scurrilously mistified by means of an absurd letter which is thrown in his way In the same play, Viola, disguised as a page and Sir Andrew, a foolish gentleman, become equally the dupes of a trick more humorous than witty, which recalls one of the most comic scenes in Ben Jonson's *Silent Women* In *Love's Labour's Lost* the King of Navarre, Longaville, Dumain, and Biron, all four fall in love at the same moment after having sworn that such a fate should never befall them, and all four in search of solitude select the very same spot, there to read out loud their sonnets, and to confide to the winds the names of their mistresses

SHAKESPEARE'S WORD-PLAY AND PUNS

T. R PRICE (*Shakespeareana*, vol vi, p 292, 1889) There is not perhaps in literature any other work of a great poet that contains within so small a compass so vast a variety of tricks with words [as *Love's Labour's Lost*] Of the eighteen characters, sixteen may fairly be called punsters, and the dialogue at all stages of the action is sparkling and flashing from all sides with puns Of these word-plays, which come so thick and fast as almost to blind observation, more than two hundred and fifty may be observed as noteworthy The distribution of these two hundred and

fifty among the sixteen characters is, for the study of Shakespeare's method of portraying character, so curious that it may be given in tabular form —

Nathaniel makes 1 word-play.				Holofernes makes 13 word-plays			
Jaquenetta	"	1	"	Armado	"	19	"
Longaville	"	4	"	Boyet	"	20	"
Maria	"	5	"	Rosaline	"	20	"
Dull	"	6	"	Moth	"	22	"
Dumain	"	7	"	The Princess	"	22	"
Katherine	"	11	"	Costard	"	34	"
The King	"	13	"	Biron	"	48	"

The only characters that do not play with words are the Forester and Mercade. Sir Nathaniel ventures shyly upon his single pun. He asks Holofernes 'where he 'will find men *worthy* enough to present the nine *worthies*.' Jaquenetta's pun is her reply to Don Armado. 'That's *hereby*,' she says. She means *hereby* to put him off without a serious answer, but Armado takes the adverb locally. Longaville is Shakespeare's type of the tall, handsome, stupid soldier, the guardsman of later fiction. He is honest and dull, the winner of woman's love by his good looks. He tries to catch from his society the fashion of word-play, but his puns are heavy and far-fetched, or utterly common-place. When Biron inveighs so learnedly against learning, Longaville says 'He *weeds* the corn and still lets grow the *weeding*.' When Katherine twits him, in the masquerade, with his stupid silence, he explains his own lack of tongue by saying 'You have a *double tongue* within your mask.' And, when she calls him 'calf,' he answers with the coarse old play on *horns*. 'Look how you *butt* yourself in these sharp mocks.' Will you *give horns*, chaste 'lady?' In taking leave of her tall lover, [Maria] makes on the double meaning of *long* a kind of half pun that is very tender and graceful. Her lover says of the twelvemonth's waiting 'I'll stay with patience, but the time is *long*.' And she replies 'The *liker* you, few taller are so young.' The puns of Dumain represent in Shakespeare's art a man of thin and poor character. He is pert and impudent, always ready with his small wit, but destitute of real humour and echoing and prolonging the jokes of more original minds. Once, when backed up by the King, he dares to gibe feebly at Biron. '*Proceeded* well, to stop all good *proceeding*.' Hector's 'lemon stuck with *cloves*' is for Dumain 'a *cloven* lemon,' surely the feeblest pun extant. Dumain was in love with Katherine, and their taste in puns was such as to make them a well-mated pair. For, although Katherine puns more freely than Dumain, her puns themselves are for the most part as superficial and feeble-minded as his,—such as the commonplace puns on 'light,' on 'fair,' on 'weigh,' on 'calf,' which are not worthy of noting. The young and beardless Dumain is her calf-lover, and, laughing at his lack of beard, she says, 'I'll mark 'no words that *smooth-faced* lovers say.' Her last words, however, her ambiguous promise to Dumain, contain her deepest play on words, 'Come, when the King doth 'to my lady come, Then, *if I have much love*, I'll give you some.' The speech of the King is right kindly. Shakespeare's 'matchless Navarre' was of a gentle and gracious character, a man not prone to use his wit in gibe or buffoonery. Thus the form of word-play that he loved was the dainty antithesis of a word with itself in sound and sense. For example, 'Let fame *grace* us in the *disgrace* of death.' So he tells Biron that 'his oath is *passed* to *pass away*' from the sight of women. The King's puns do not, however, always take this form. So when Rosaline brings her dance too soon to an end, he pleads with her for 'more *measure* of this *measure*'

... When the Princess said that 'her face was *clouded*,' there is a pretty gallantry in the King's reply 'Blessed are *clouds* to do as such *clouds* do' (= kiss her face). And he calls on each lord to sign his name to the oath in order 'That his own *hand*' (= handwriting, signature) may strike his honour down That violates the smallest 'branch'

DURATION OF ACTION

P A DANIEL (*New Shakspeare Society*, Transactions, 1877-9, p 145) · **Day 1.** The first day of the action includes Acts I and II In it the Princess of France has her first interview with the King of Navarre Toward the end of Act II certain documents required for the establishment of the French claims are stated to have not yet come, but, says Boyet '*to-morrow* you shall have a sight of them,' and the King tells the Princess—'To-morrow shall we visit you again'

Day 2 Act III Armado intrusts Costard with a letter to Jaquenetta, immediately afterward Biron also intrusts him with a letter to Rosaline, which he is to deliver *this afternoon*

Act IV, sc 1 The Princess remarks that '*to-day* we shall have our dispatch' This fixes the scene as the *morrow* referred to in the first day

Act IV, sc 11 Costard and Jaquenetta come to Holofernes and Nathaniel to get them to read the letter, as they suppose, of Armado to Jaquenetta It turns out to be the letter of Biron to Rosaline, and Costard and Jaquenetta are sent off to give it up at once to the King It is clear that these scenes from the beginning of Act III are all on one day, but at the end of this scene Holofernes invites Nathaniel and Duil to *dine* with him '*to-day* at the father's of a pupil of mine' This does not agree very well with '*this afternoon*' mentioned in Act III, and one or the other,—the *afternoon*, I think,—must be set down as an oversight

Act IV, sc 111 Still the same day The King and his companions resolve to woo their mistresses openly and determine that—'in the *afternoon* [They] will with 'some strange pastime solace them'

In pursuance of this idea in the next scene, Act V, sc 1, we find Armado consulting Holofernes and Nathaniel,—who have now returned from their dinner,—as to some masque with which 'it is the King's most sweet pleasure to congratulate the 'Princess at her Pavilion in the posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude 'call the afternoon'

In the next scene the masque is presented accordingly, and with this scene the Play ends

The time of the action, then, is two days —

1 Acts I and II

2 Acts III to V

COSTUME

RITSON (*Remarks*, etc, p 40) suggests that the following extract from Hall's *Henry VIII* (fo 6 b) may serve to convey an idea of the dress worn by the king and his lords when they appeared disguised as Russians —

In the first year of King Henry the Eighth, at a banquet made for the foreign ambassadors in the parliament chamber at Westminster, 'came the lorde Henry,

'Erle of Wiltshire and the lorde Fitzwater in twoo long gounes of yelowē satin, 'trauarsed with white satin, and in every bend * of white was a bend of crimosen 'satin after the fashion of Russia or Ruslande, with furred hattes of grey on their 'hedes, either of them hauyng an hatchet in their handes, and bootes with pykes 'turned up'

KNIGHT (*Introductory Notice*, p 79) · Cesare Vecellio, at the end of his third book (ed 1598) presents us with the general costume of Navarre at this period. The women appear to have worn a sort of clog or patten, something like the Venetian chioppine, and we are told in the text that some dressed in imitation of the French, some in the style of the Spaniards, while others blended the fashions of both those nations. The well-known costume of Henri Quatre and Philip II may furnish authority for the dress of the King and nobles of Navarre, and of the lords attending on the Princess of France, who may herself be attired after the fashion of Marguerite de Valois, the sister of Henry III of France, and first wife of his successor, the King of Navarre.

[Descriptions of the Costume for this play are meagre. But inasmuch as Shakespeare, in what country soever his scenes are laid, does not scruple to introduce the manners and customs of his own time and country, we cannot be censured for following his example, and for clothing a King of Navarre and his companions, a Princess of France and her Ladies in the picturesque costume of the Elizabethan nobility.—ED.]

IMITATIONS

THE STUDENTS

IN 1762 there was published in London '*The Students A Comedy Altered from 'Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost, and Adapted to the Stage'*'. The author is unknown, which is probably merciful. GENEST (x, 180) says that 'it does not seem 'to have been ever acted,' which is certainly merciful.

The Prologue concludes with the assertion that,—

'All *Congreve's* wit, the polish'd scenes require,
All *Faſquhar's* humour, and all *Hoadly's* fire
Our bard, advent'ring to the comic land,
Directs his choice by *Shakespeare's* happier hand,
Shakespeare! who warms with more than magic art,
Enchants the ear, whilst he instructs the heart,
Yet should he fail, he hopes, the wits will own,
There's enough of *Shakespeare's* still, to please the town.'

The *Dramatis Personæ* reveal that Holofernes and Sir Nathaniel are not included in this 'enough,' and that Costard becomes a 'Clown belonging to the King,' and Jaquenetta one of the Princess's Ladies.

The first positive alteration on which 'our bard' ventures, is to represent the

* 'By "bend,"' says Knight, 'is meant a broad diagonal stripe. It is an heraldic term, and constantly used in the description of dresses by writers of the 'middle ages'.

Princess and her Ladies as resolved to 'practise all their little arts' to rouse Navarre and his friends from the 'lethargy' of a 'life so dull, and so unsociable' as that which they have sworn to follow Rosaline enters eagerly into the plan, and announces that,

'we'll teach our eyes to glance,
Our tongues to rail, sometimes a sudden blush
Shall damask o'er our cheeks, as if surprised
We had been caught with gazing at them
Then we'll be coy, and difficult of speech,
Then free and affable, to commend their studies,
Till we perceive, we've touch'd their gentle hearts,
And then — I need not tell the rest'

When, however, Navarre and his companions visit the Princess, the sight of Biron seems to have put to flight from Rosaline's mind all these excellent maxims

Mark the following gay and sprightly dialogue —

Rosaline Pray, sir, what's your study?

Biron Books, madam What a face! what eyes!

Rosaline Sir!

Biron Yes, madam, there is undoubtedly much rational amusement in books — Study polishes our manners, enlarges our ideas, improves— What a delicate shape!

Rosaline Sir!

Biron Study, I say, madam, improves our understanding, calms our passion, sweetens the afflictions of life —In short, fair lady, love refines the man —love—

Rosaline Love! Sir, you mean study—ha! ha! ha! but we are observed —

Biron Ah me!'

'Our bard' follows Shakespeare in giving another short conversation between Rosaline and Biron, in which the vivacious lady responds to Biron's exclamation that he is 'sick at heart,' with

'Study is an excellent medicine

Biron What, how to win your favour?

Rosaline No, abstinence, and the pale midnight lamp,
Will cure this raging fever in your blood

Biron For once I'll follow your advice, so fare you well

Exit

This seems to be one of the turning points of the comedy Biron in mistrust of Rosaline's love determines to visit the Princess's Pavilion in disguise He way-lays a Clown, named Timothy Clod, (his name is not in the *Dramatis Personæ*) who is carrying home to Costard a suit of clothes This suit Biron purchases from Timothy, and, disguised in it, acts as the messenger of the Duke, Dumain, and Longaville in carrying their letters and sonnets to the Princess's pavilion There is, of course, neither letter nor sonnet for Rosaline, and the disguised Biron 'makes free to listen' to the confessions of love for the Duke and his companions made by the Princess and her ladies, and also to the teasing speeches when they twit Rosaline about her neglected state, and also to Rosaline's attempt to laugh off her chagrin

In the fifth act there is no announcement of the death of the Princess's father, and when the Duke, Dumain, and Longaville (Biron is present still disguised as Costard) demand the loves of the girls of France, they are put off, as in Shakespeare, with a twelvemonth's penance Then it is that Biron proves the hero of the hour; doffing his disguise, he confounds the ladies by bringing home to them their own

confessions of love which he had overheard Turning to Catherine, he asks, 'Can you deny this charge?' Then ensues the following dialogue —

'Catherine Biron, I know

Your humour is as keen as polish'd steel,
But wit, my lord, may over-shoot itself

Biron Then each man to his mistress [the logical connection of thought is not here quite apparent] and he that cannot win her, deserves her not.

Rosaline, your hand !

Rosaline But not my heart

Biron Nay, prithee, child, no affectation now—
Believe me too, I am a fickle swain,
I am not used to love whole months or years

Rosa. A man, my lord, who cannot love a year,
Is ne'er entitled to a woman's love,
A man, my lord, who will not be a slave
To all the fickle humours of a woman,
Now cringing, fawning, begging, sung, praying,
Now dying, sighing, languishing, despairing,
Can never hope to win a woman's love

Biron Have mercy, Lord—how mad these women are !

Rosa These, Sir, and twenty other things like these,
So strange and so fantastical we are,
You must endure with patience

Biron I must—

Madam, farewell, I humbly take my leave,
I shall offend no more—

Rosa Nay, Biron, stay—

I meant—

Biron And I mean too—

Rosa What ! what ! my lord !

Biron Never again to think of womankind

Rosa Perhaps, Sir—

Biron Madam, speak on—

Rosa Cannot you guess ?

Biron I have no judgement, madam, in divining

Rosa Perhaps—I was joking

Biron Then, madam, your hand, and with your hand your heart,
To France I will attend you '

No one will begrudge, I think, the time spent in reading the wooing, just quoted, so robust, and, withal, so arch But any more time devoted to this stuff, the present Editor does feelingly begrudge ; his purpose in offering the foregoing abstract is attained if he may thereby crush every emotion of envy which might otherwise be awakened over his possession of this deservedly scarce play

from whose hide was made
the soles of your shoes,

TITUS SEMPRONIUS,
CAJI FILIUS,
CORNELII NEPOS,
SEXTI ABNEPOS'

(I quote from TIECK's *Deutsches Theater*, 1817, vol II, p 177)

It will be recalled that Armado says (I, II, 160) of Jaquenetta, 'I do affect the
'very ground (which is base) where her shoe (which is baser) guided by her foot
'(which is basest) doth tread' These are the words, I suppose, of which Hertz-
berg thinks he hears an echo in the conclusion to the foregoing letter When this is
said, I think that all is said, in favour of a resemblance between the two comedies

The German comedy is undated It was printed at 'Bresslaw,' probably, about
the middle of the seventeenth century

SUNDRY TRANSLATIONS

IN GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH OF

'*The playful princess pierc'd and prick'd*

a pretty pleasing pricket,' etc , IV, II, 66-77

HEINRICH VOSS (Leipzig, 1818). —

'Prinzessin Preisvoll pirscht' und prickt' ein Wildpret prall und prächtig
Man nennt' es Spiesshirsch, denn gespiest zum Spiesshirsch ward das Hirsch-
lein —

Halt! nicht vom Spiesshirsch so hallo't! Ein Gabelhirsch ja, dächt' ich,
Ein Gabelhirsch zum Gabeln ist's! schrie drein ein klein fein Bürschlein —
Nein, prahl't man prangt nicht kronenwerth die Schütz'n? Sagt denn Kron-
hirsch! —

Kreuzbrav! zum Kronhirsch krönen wir des alten Hirschbocks Sohn Hirsch!
Hell gel't der Beller Lustgebell, dies helle L gesell' ich
Zur Kron', und goldhell ellen sich die Zinklein sechzehnellig'

AUGUST WILHELM VON SCHLEGEL (Berlin, 1833) —

'Straff spannt die Schöne, schnell't und schießt ein Spiessthier schlank und
schmächtig,

Man nennt' es Spiesshirsch, denn am Spieß spiest ihn der Speisemeister
Hierauf verspeist mit Gabeln wird's ein Gabelhirsch, so dächt' ich,
Und weil die Schütz'n Kronen trägt, mit Recht ein Kronhirsch heisst er
Hell gel't die Jagd nehmt vom Gebell zu Hirsch eins von den Llen,
Sind's funfzig Hirsche! noch ein L, so thät sie Hundert fällen'

KARL SIMROCK (Hildburghausen, 1868) —

'Die schöne Schütz'n schnell't und schoss ein Schmalthier schlank und schmächtig,
Man nennt es Spiesser, denn vom Spieß wird mans gespiect verspeisen
Die Hunde bellen hascht das l und hängt's an 'Hirsch' bedächtig,
So wird, der weiland Spiesser war, als Hirschel sich erweisen,
Schreibt l als gross lateinisch L, so wird's zu funfzig Hirschen,
Noch eins hinzu sinds hundert gar das heiss ich doch ein Birschen!'

W. A. B. HERTZBERG (Berlin, 1869) .—

‘Die spä’hnde Schone schiesst und spießt mit spitz’gem Speer den Spiesser.
Speisst man mit Gabeln ihn bei Tisch, kann man ihn Gabler nennen
Der Hund bellt hell, gebt schnell ein L dem Hirsh, als Hirsch verliess er
Das Dickicht und als Hirschel wird im Feld er weiter rennen
Doch L sind funfzig, Hirsche L, das gilt gleich funfzig Hirschen,
Schreibt HirscheLL sie mit Doppel-L, so thät sie hundert pirschen ’

OTTO GILDEMEISTER (Leipzig, 1870) —

‘Die schöne Schützinz schoss zu Schand den schmucken schlanken Spiesser,
Doch jemand sagt, es wär’ ein Hirsch, ein vollgewachsen Bürschel,
Der Spiesser ward durchspießt vom Spiess, lang wie ein’ Ell’ war dieser,
Steckt R an Spiess, steckt Hirsch an L, gibt’s Spiesser oder Hirschel
Wenn Hirsch nun Hirsch, dann L zu Hirsch, macht funfzig Stück aus einem,
Und hundert Hirschel sind’s, wenn ich statt eines L gar zwei nehm’ ’

M LE TOURNEUR (Paris, 1782) gave these verses up in despair At the conclusion of the play, he gives a literal translation with no attempt at alliteration, and after explaining that there are puns on ‘sore’ and ‘L,’ concludes that ‘tout cela ne vaut pas la peine d’être entendu ’

ÉMILF MONTÉGUT (Paris, 1867) —

‘La chasseresse princesse perça et *dagua* un gentil et charmant *daguet* ;
Quelques uns disent un *sore*, mais ce n’était pas un *sore* jusqu’ à ce que le *sort*
eut dirigé contre lui un dard meurtrier
Les chiens aboyèrent, ajoutez une L à *sore*, et c est un *sorel* qui s’élança hors du fourre ,
Mais que ce fût *daguet*, *sore* ou *sorel*, les gens se mirent à pousser des hurrahs
Si un *sore* tout seul n’est pas assez, mettez L devant *sore*, cela fait cinquante
sores O *sort* d’une L !
Si le *sort* de cette seule L vous paraît misérable, on peut en faire cent en ajoutant
une L de plus ’

FRANÇOIS-VICTOR HUGO (Paris, 1869) —

‘A voir le petit faon qu’ a mis bas la princesse,
Un grand nombre diront ce faon est un enfant !
S’ils l’avaient vu voler de toute sa vitesse,
Les mêmes auraient dit mais c’est un éléphant !’

BENJAMIN LAROCHE (Paris, 1869) —

‘La princesse, dont l’âme, au dieu d’amour rebelle,
A percé tant de cœurs de ses nobles *dédains*,
Vient de percer, dit on, le plus charmant *des dains*
La princesse, on le sait, est l’honneur de *Cybèle*
Heureux qui meurt sous une main si *belle* !’

CARLO RUSCONI (Torino, 1859) —

‘La stimabile principessa ha ferito un capriuolo, un capriuolo ha ferito la stimabile principessa I cani hanno latrato dietro all’ irata bestia, ma al dardo di una Dea qual bestia si può sottrar !’

GIULIO CARCANO (Milano, 1881) :—

'La vaga Principessa ha ucciso un capriuolo,
Che steso cadde al suolo—della sua freccia al volo :
Festante a lei d'intorno, de' cani urlò lo stuolo,
E parve un urlo solo '—Chi può ridir tal duoto ?
Misero capriuolo !'

D. EUDALDO VIVER (Barcelona, 1884) —

'La princesa, con cuyo desamor
El pecho ha herido de tantos donceles,
La bella princesa, honor de Cibeles,
Ha muerto hoy á un corzo encantador
¡ Mortal afortunado
Ya que en selva frondosa
Recibiste la muerte
De mano tan graciosa !'

TRANSLATIONS OF 'I abhor such fanatical phantasmes, such insociable and
'point-deuise companions,' etc., V, 1, 20-27 —

HEINRICH VOS (1818) *Odi et arceo* solche fanatische Fantasmen, solche ungesellige und überpünktliche Kumpane, solche Verhudeler der Orthographe, der z. B. sagt. 'r Gnaden, khorschamer Diener, und mein G'ähr,' da er doch aussprechen sollte *secundum etymologiam* 'Eure Genaden, gehorsamer Diener, und genädiger Herr' Das ist abominabel, oder vielmehr *abominabel*

AUGUST WILHELM VON SCHLEGEL (1833) Ich abscheue dergleichen adro-gante Phantasmen, solche ungeselligliche und zierausbundige Pürschlein, solche Folterknechte Orthographiae, als die da sagen 'kein' statt 'nicht ein,'—'Harfe' statt 'Harpfe,' er spricht statt er scheusset, er schießt, ich verleure, *vocatur* verliere, er benamset einen Nachbauer, Nachbar, Viech, abbreviiret, Vieh, Pfui ! (welches er verunstalten würde in fi') solches ist ein Scheuel und Greuel

KARL SIMROCK (1868) Ich verabscheue solche einge bildete Phantasten, so unerträgliche pedantische Gesellen, solche Folterknechte der Orthographie, die da sagen Ereigniss statt Eräugniss, verweisen statt verweissen, schiesst statt scheusst, Oehm statt Oeheimb, Nachbar statt Nachbauer, Wurm statt Wurmb, *Wurmb* Solches ist abhominabel, welches sie sprechen wurden abominabel

W A B HERTZBERG (1869) Ich perhorrescire solche fanatischen Phantasmen, solche zieraffgen, affenzierlichen, ungeselligen Gesellen, solche Folterknechte der Orthographie, die da *hing* sprechen *sine e*, wenn sie sagen sollten *hung*, ging wenn sie pronunciren sollten *gieng*—g, i, e, n, g, nicht g, i, n, g Er benamset einen *Geheimerath*—Geheimerath, einen *Beampteten*—Beamten, *Nachbauer vocatur* Nachbar,—*Bauer* abbreviirt—*bar* Solches ist scheusslig (was er nennen würde scheusslich)

OTTO GILDEMEISTER (1870) Ich verabscheue dergleichen fanatische Phantas-mata, solche inaffable und silbenklauberische Gesellschafter, solche Schinder der Orthographie, als welche 'funfzig' sagen, da sie 'funfzig' sprechen sollten und

‘sechzehn’ da er ‘sechszehn’ sagen sollte · s-e-ch-s, und nicht s-e-ch Er nennet einen Aepfelbaum ‘Apfelbaum,’ einen Bediensteten einen ‘Bedienten,’ und eine Rechnentafel ‘Rechentafel’ Dies ist abhominabel,—was er ‘abominabel’ nennen würde.

LE TOURNEUR (1782) J’abhorre ces phénomènes de brillante & vaine apparence, ces Puristes insociables & pleins d’affectation, qui mettent l’orthographe à la torture il vous appelle un cerf, *cer* un bœuf, *beu* Froid, *vocatur* (s’appelle) *fret*, paon, en abrégé, est *pan*, etc

ÉMILE MONTÉGUT (1867) J’abhorre ces raffinés fanatiques, ces compagnons insociables et pointus, ces bourreaux d’orthographe qui prononcent *dout*, par exemple, lorsqu’il faut dire *doute*, il appelle un *veau* un *vo*, une *moitié*, *mocté*; par lui *voisin* *vocatur* *vosin*, et à *peu près* abrégé en *appres*

GIULIO CARCANO (1881) Io abborro questi sognatori fantastici, questi non socievoli e puntigliosi compagni, questi tormentatori dell’ ortografia, che per esempio dicono *dubio*, invece di *dubbio*, *scola* quando dovrebbero pronunziare scuola, *s, c, u, o, l, a*, non *s, c, o, l, a*, dicono un *bove* non *bue*, *agua* non *aqua*, *uomo*, *vocatur omo vedi*, abbreviano in *ve* Questa è cosa abbominevole (che cotestoro direbbero *abominevole*) e che me trarrebbe ad insania

PLAN OF THE WORK, ETC

IN this Edition the attempt is made to give, in the shape of TEXTUAL NOTES, on the same page with the Text, all the VARIOUS READINGS of *Love's Labour's Lost*, from the First Quarto down to the latest critical Edition of the play, then, as COMMENTARY, follow the Notes which the Editor has thought worthy of insertion, not only for the purpose of elucidating the text, but at times as illustrations of the History of Shakespearian criticism. In the APPENDIX will be found criticisms and discussions which, on the score of length, could not be conveniently included in the *Commentary*.

LIST OF EDITIONS COLLATED IN THE TEXTUAL NOTES

<i>THE FIRST QUARTO</i> (Ashbee's Facsimile)	[Q ₁]	1598
" " (Griggs's Facsimile)	[Q ₁]	1598
<i>THE SECOND QUARTO</i>	[Q ₂]	1631
<i>THE SECOND FOLIO</i>	[F ₂]	1632
<i>THE THIRD FOLIO</i>	[F ₃]	1664
<i>THE FOURTH FOLIO</i>	[F ₄]	1685
N ROWE (First Edition)	[Rowe 1]	1709
N ROWE (Second Edition)	[Rowe 11]	1714
A POPE (First Edition)	[Pope 1]	1723
A POPE (Second Edition)	[Pope 11]	1728
L THEOBALD (First Edition)	[Theob 1]	1733
L THEOBALD (Second Edition)	[Theob 11]	1740
SIR T. HANMER	[Han]	1744
W WARBURTON	[Warb]	1747
E CAPTII	[Cap]	1760
DR JOHNSON	[Johns]	1765
JOHNSON and STEEVENS	[Var '73]	1773
JOHNSON and STEEVENS	[Var '78]	1778
JOHNSON and STEEVENS	[Var '85]	1785
J RANN	[Ran]	1787
E MAIONE	[Mal]	1790
GEO STEEVENS	[Steev]	1793
REED'S STEEVENS	[Var '03]	1803
REED'S STEEVENS	[Var '13]	1813
BOSWELL'S MALONE	[Var]	1821
C KNIGHT	[Knt]	(?) 1840
J P COLLIER (First Edition)	[Coll 1]	1842
J O HALLIWELL (Folio Edition)	[Hal]	1855
S W SINGER (Second Edition)	[Sing 11]	1856
A DYCE (First Edition)	[Dyce 1]	1857
H STAUNTON	[Sta]	1857
J P COLLIER (Second Edition)	[Coll 11]	1858
R G WHITE (First Edition)	[Wh 1]	1858

CAMBRIDGE (First Edition, W G CLARK and W A WRIGHT)	[Cam 1]	1863
T KEIGHTLEY	[Ktly]	1864
GLOBE EDITION (CLARK and WRIGHT)	[Glo]	1864
A DYCE (Second Edition)	[Dyce 1]	1866
A DYCE (Third Edition)	[Dyce 11]	1875
J P COLLIER (Third Edition)	[Coll 11]	1877
R G WHITE (Second Edition)	[Wh 11]	1883
CAMBRIDGE (Second Edition, W. A. WRIGHT)	[Cam. 11]	1891

W HARNES		1830
N DFLIUS	[Del]	Elberfeld, 1869
W J ROLFE	[Rlfe]	1882
H N HUDSON	[Huds]	1880
F A MARSHALL (<i>Henry Irving Edition</i>)		1888
ISRAEL GOLLANCZ (<i>The Temple Shakespeare</i>)		n d.

These last six editions I have not collated beyond referring to them in disputed passages, and recording, here and there in the Commentary, the views of their editors

Within the last twenty-five years,—indeed, since the appearance, in 1864, of *The Globe Edition*,—the text of SHAKESPEARE is become so settled that to collate, word for word, the text of editions which have appeared within this term, would be a needless task. When, however, within recent years an Editor revises his text in a Second or a Third Edition, the case is different, it then becomes interesting to mark the effect of maturer judgement

The present TEXT is that of the FIRST FOLIO of 1623. Every word, I might say almost every letter, has been collated with the original, yet I am not so inexperienced as to believe that it is absolutely perfect

In the TEXTUAL NOTES the symbol ff indicates the agreement of the *Second, Third, and Fourth Folios*

I have not called attention to every little misprint in the Folio. The *Textual Notes* will show, if need be, that they are misprints by the agreement of all the Editors in their corrections

Nor is notice taken of the first Editor who adopted the modern spelling, or who substituted commas for parentheses, or changed ? to !

The sign + indicates the agreement of ROWE, POPE, THEOBALD, HANMER, WARBURTON, and JOHNSON

When WARBURTON precedes HANMER in the *Textual Notes*, it indicates that HANMER has followed a suggestion of WARBURTON'S

The words *et cet* after any reading indicate that it is the reading of *all other* editions

The words *et seq* indicate the agreement of all subsequent editions

The abbreviation (*subs*) indicates that the reading is *substantially* given, and that immaterial variations in spelling, punctuation, or stage-directions are disregarded

When *Var* precedes *Steev* or *Mal* it includes the *Variorums* of 1773, 1778, and

1785, when it follows *Steev* or *Mal* it includes the *Variorums* of 1803, 1813, and 1821

An Emendation or Correction given in the *Commentary* is not repeated in the *Textual Notes*, unless it has been adopted by an Editor in his Text, nor is *cony* added in the *Textual Notes* to the name of him who has proposed the conjecture unless the conjecture happens to be that of an Editor, in which case omission of *cony* would lead to the inference that such was the reading of his text

COLL MS refers to COLLIER'S copy of the Second Folio bearing in its margin manuscript annotations. When Collier adopted its readings in his Text, it is placed in parenthesis (MS).

LIST OF BOOKS

To economise space in the foregoing pages, as a general rule merely the name of an author has been given, followed, in parenthesis, by the number of volume and page

In the following LIST, arranged alphabetically, enough of the full titles is set forth to serve the purposes of either identification or reference

Be it understood that this LIST contains only those books wherefrom quotations have been taken at first hand. It does not include those which have been consulted or used in verifying references, were these included the list would be very many times longer

E A ABBOTT	<i>Shakespearian Grammar</i>	London, 1870
	<i>Aeglogae fratris baptistae Mâtuanî Carmelitae de honesto amore et foelicis eius exitu cum quadam aegloga cōtra amore noui ter addita</i>	Brixia, 1502
THOINOT ARBEAU	<i>Orchesographie</i> (Reprint by Laure Fonta, Paris, 1888)	Lengres, 1588
W R ARROWSMITH	<i>Shakespeare's Editors and Commem- tators</i>	London, 1865
	<i>The Babees Book</i> Edited by F J FURNIVALL (E E T Soc.)	" 1868
BACON	<i>Sylva Sylvarum</i>	" 1651
S BAIFFY	<i>Received Text of Shakespeare</i>	" 1862
C BAIHURST	<i>Differences of Shakespeare's Versification, etc</i>	" 1857
BATMAN VPPON BARTHOLOME	<i>De Proprietatibus Rerum, etc</i>	" 1582
T S BAYNES	<i>Shakespeare Studies</i>	" 1896
DAME JULIANA BERNERS	<i>The Boke of St Albans</i> (Blades, Reprint, 1901)	" 1486
W BLACKSTONE	<i>Shakespeare Society's Papers</i>	" 1844
R W BOND	<i>Complete Works of John Lyly</i>	Oxford, 1902
J BOSWELL	<i>Life of Johnson</i>	London, 1851
A E BRAE	<i>Collier, Coleridge, and Shakespeare, etc</i>	" 1860
J BRAND	<i>Popular Antiquities</i>	" 1873
G BRANDES	<i>William Shakespeare A Critical Study</i>	" 1898
E C BREWER	<i>Reader's Hand-book</i>	1888
J W BRIGHT	<i>Modern Language Notes, January</i>	Baltimore, 1898
R BROFANEK	<i>Englischen Maskenspiele</i>	Wien, 1902
C A BROWN	<i>Shakespeare's Autobiographical Poems</i>	London, 1838

C ELLIOT BROWNE	<i>Athenæum</i> , 30 September	London, 1876
J C BUCKNILL	<i>Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare</i> . .	" 1860
J BULLOCH	<i>Studies of the Text of Shakespeare</i>	" 1878
JOHN, LORD CAMPBELL	<i>Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements</i>	New York, 1859
E CAPELL	<i>Notes</i> , etc	London, 1779
GIULIO CARCANO	<i>Opere di Shakespeare</i>	Milano, 1881
R CARTWRIGHT	<i>New Readings in Shakespeare</i>	London, 1886
G CHALMERS	<i>Supplemental Apologie</i> , etc	" 1799
W & R CHAMBERS	<i>Book of Days</i> .	1863
W CHAPPELL	<i>Popular Music of the Olden Time</i>	London, n d
C G CHILD	<i>John Lyly and Euphuism</i>	Erlangen, 1894
F J CHILD	<i>English and Scottish Popular Ballads</i> .	Boston, 1882
S T COLERIDGE	<i>Notes and Lectures</i> .	London, 1849
"	<i>Table Talk</i> .	" 1884
J P COLLIER	<i>Notes and Emendations</i> , etc (eds 1 and 11)	" 1853
"	<i>Seven Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton</i>	
	<i>By the late S T Coleridge</i> , etc	" 1856
J CHURTON COLLINS	<i>Essays and Studies</i>	" 1895
J CROFT	<i>Annotations on Shakespeare</i>	York, 1810
A H CRUICKSHANK	<i>Classical Attainments of Shakespeare</i> (Noctes Shakespearianæ)	Winchester, 1887
W J COURTHOPE	<i>History of English Poetry</i> .	London, 1903
AUGUSTIN DALY	<i>Love's Labor's Lost Arranged in Four</i> <i>Acts</i> Prompter's Copy Privately Printed	New York, 1891
P A DANIEL	<i>Notes and Emendations</i>	London, 1870
W C DEVECOMB	<i>Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements</i>	New York, 1899
F DOUCE	<i>Illustrations of Shakespeare</i> , etc	London, 1807
E DOWDIN	<i>Shakespeare His Mind and Art</i>	" 1875
N DRAKE	<i>Shakespeare and His Times</i>	" 1817
A DYCE	<i>Remarks on Collier's and Knight's Edition</i>	" 1844
"	<i>Few Notes</i> , etc	" 1853
"	<i>Structures on Collier's New Edition</i>	" 1859
J EARLE	<i>Philology of the English Tongue</i>	Oxford, 1879
T EDWARDS	<i>Canons of Criticism</i> .	London, 1765
II N ELLACOMBE	<i>Plant Lore of Shakespeare</i>	Exeter, 1878
A J ELLIS	<i>Early English Pronunciation</i> (E E T Soc)	London, 1869
L C ELSON	<i>Shakespeare in Music</i>	" 1901
K EIZE	<i>William Shakespeare</i> (trans by I. Dora Schmitz)	" 1888
	<i>Englands Helicon</i> , At London (Bullen, Reprint, 1887)	1600
F W FAIRHOIT	<i>Dramatic Works of John Lyly</i>	" 1858
F G FLEAY	<i>Shakespeare Manual</i>	" 1876
"	<i>Introduction to Shakespearian Study</i>	" 1877
"	<i>Shakespeare and Puritanism</i> (Anglia, vii)	Halle, a S 1884
"	<i>Life and Work of Shakespeare</i>	London, 1886
"	<i>History of the Stage, 1559-1642</i>	" 1890
JOHN FLORIO	<i>His firste Frutes</i>	" 1578
"	<i>A Worlde of Wordes</i> .	" 1598
"	<i>Queen Anna's New World of Words</i>	" 1611
W FRANZ	<i>Shakespeare-Grammatik</i>	Halle, 1898

- F J FURNIVALL *Introduction to The Leopold Shakspeare* London, 1877
 " " Griggs's Facsimile " n d.
- R GENÉE *Verlorene Liebesmuh, In drei Acten In neuer Uebersetzung und Bühnenbearbeitung* Berlin, 1887
- P GENEST *The English Stage, 1660-1830* Bath, 1832
- J GERARD *The Herball, etc* London, 1633
- G G GERVINUS *Shakspeare* (3te Aufl) Leipzig, 1870
- O GILDFEISLER *Verlorene Liebesmuh* " 1870
- C GILDON *Critical Remarks, etc* (Rowe's ed vol vii) London, 1710
- G GOULD *Corrigenda, etc* " 1884
- Z GREY *Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes* " 1745
- MRS GRIFFITHS *Morality of Shakspeare's Dramas, etc* " 1775
- L H GRINDON *Shakspeare Flora* Manchester, 1883
- ANDREAE GRYPHI *Horribilicribrifax Deutsch Schertz-spiel, n d* (Heck's Deutsches Theater, II, 145) Berlin, 1817
- M GUIZOT *Peines d'Amour Perdus* Paris, 1868
- H HALLAM *Literature of Europe* London, 1839
- J O HALIWEILL PHILLIPPS *Memoranda on Love's Lab L* " 1879
 " " *Outlines of the Life of Shakspeare* Brighton, 1885
- J E HARTING *Ornithology of Shakspeare* London, 1871
- W. HAZLITT. *Characters of Shakspeare's Plays* " 1817
 " *Plain Speaker, etc*, 1826 " 1870
- F F HEARD *Shakspeare's Legal Acquirements* Boston, 1865
- B HEATH *Reusal of Shakspeare's Text* London, 1765
- J A HERAUD *Shakspeare His Inner Life, etc* " 1865
- MAX HERMANN (*Euphorion*) Bamberg, 1894
- W A B HERZBERG *Liebes Leid und Lust* Berlin, 1869
- F HORN *Shakspeare's Schauspiele erläutert* Leipzig, 1826
- JAMES HOWELL *Epistolæ Ho-Elanae* (9th Edition) London, 1726
- FRANÇOIS VICTOR HUGO *Œuvres Complètes de Shakspeare* Paris, 1868
- JOSEPH HUNTER *New Illustrations of Shakspeare* London, 1845
 " *A few Words in Reply to the Animadversions of the Rev Mr Dyce, etc* " 1853
- C M INGIFBY *Shakspeare Hermeneutics* " 1875
- S JERVIS *Proposed Emendations of the Text of Shakspeare* " 1860
- T KNIGHTLEY *The Shakspeare Expositor* " 1867
- W KENRICK *Review of Johnson's Shakspeare* " 1765
- GOSWIN KÜNIC *Vers in Shakspeare's Dramen* Strassburg, 1888
- F KREYSSIG *Vorlesungen ueber Shakspeare* Berlin, 1862
- A LANG (*Harper's Magazine*, May) New York, 1893
- B LAROCHE *Peines d'Amour Perdus* Paris, 1869
- SIDNEY LEE *A Life of Wilham Shakspeare* London, 1898
- F A LEO *Shakspeare-Notes* " 1885
- W. W LLOYD *Critical Essays* (Singer's Second Edition) " 1856
- D H MADDEN *Diary of Master Wilham Silence* " 1897
- J MONCK MASON *Comments on [Variorum, 1778]* " 1785
 " " *Beaumont and Fletcher, etc* " 1798
- G MASSEY *Secret Drama of Shakspeare's Sonnets Unfolded* 1888

C F McCLUMPHA (<i>Modern Language Notes</i> , June, 1900)	Baltimore, 1900
W MINTO <i>Characteristics of English Poets</i>	Edinburgh, 1874
E MONTÉGUT <i>Œuvres Complètes de Shakespeare</i>	Paris, 1867
H MORLEY <i>John Lyly</i> , etc (<i>Quarterly Review</i> , April)	London, 1861
E W NAYLOR <i>Shakespeare and Music</i>	" 1896
J NICHOLS <i>Literary Illustrations</i> , etc (THEOBALD'S and WARBURTON'S Correspondence)	" 1817
J G. ORGER <i>Notes on Shakespeare's Comedies</i>	" n d
<i>The Passionate Pilgrime</i> (ed. C Edmonds, 1870)	" 1599
WALTER PATTER (<i>Macmillan's Magazine</i> , December)	" 1885
FRANCIS PECK <i>New Memoirs of Milton</i>	" 1740
T PERCY <i>Reliques of Ancient Poetry</i>	" 1765
SIR P. PERRING <i>Hard Knots in Shakespeare</i>	" 1886
R C A PRIOR <i>Popular Names of British Plants</i>	" 1863
T R PRICE (<i>Shakespeareana</i>)	New York, 1890
R A PROCTOR <i>Shakespeare Self-Drawn</i> (<i>Knowledge</i> , June)	" 1888
GEORGE PUTTENHAM <i>Arte of English Poesie</i> (Arber's Re- print)	1589
J RAY <i>English Proverbs</i> , etc	London, 1817
<i>Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts</i> , Third Report	" 1872
J RITSON <i>Remarks, Critical, and Illustrative</i>	" 1783
" <i>Quip Modest</i>	" 1788
" <i>Cursory Criticism</i>	" 1792
C RUSCONI <i>Peni d'Amor Perdute</i>	Torino, 1859
VINCENIO SAVIOLO <i>his Practise</i>	London, 1595
A W SCHLEGEL <i>Liebes-Leid und Lust</i>	Berlin, 1833
" <i>Dramatic Art</i> , etc (trans by Black)	London, 1815
MARY A SCOTT <i>Elizabethan Translations from the Italian</i>	Baltimore, 1895
SIR WALTER SCOTT <i>The Monastery</i>	Edinburgh, 1853
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY <i>The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia</i>	London, 1598
K SIMROCK <i>Der Liebe Lohn Verloren</i>	Hildburghausen, 1868
S W SINGER <i>Text of Shakespeare Vindicated</i> , etc	London, 1853
ROBERT SOUTHWELL <i>Saint Peter's Complaint</i> , etc (Grosart, Reprint, 1872)	1595
SIR E. SIKACHEY (<i>Atlantic Monthly</i>)	Boston, 1893
L THEOBALD <i>Shakespeare Restored</i>	London, 1726
<i>The Students A Comedy Altered from Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost, and Adapted to the Stage</i>	London, 1762
L TIECK <i>Der Dichter und sein Freund</i>	Berlin, 1829
E TIFFEN <i>Beiträge zur Feststellung und Erklärung des Shakespearetextes</i> (Eng. Studien)	Heilbronn, 1878
ROBERT TOFT <i>Alba the Month's Minde of a Melancholy Lover</i> (Grosart, Reprint, 1880)	1598
M LE TOURNEUR <i>Shakespeare traduit de l'Anglaise</i>	Paris, 1781
A W TUBER <i>History of the Horn-book</i>	London, 1896
T TYRWHITT <i>Observations and Conjectures</i> , etc	Oxford, 1766
H ULRICH <i>Shakespeare's Dramatic Art</i> , 1847 (trans by L Dora Schmitz, Bohn's ed.)	London, 1876
J UPLON <i>Critical Observations on Shakespeare</i>	" 1746

G C VERPLANCK	<i>Shakespeare's Plays</i>	.. ..	New York, 1847
EUDALDO VIVER	<i>Penas de Amor Perdidas</i>	.. .	Barcelona, 1884
H VOSS	<i>Der Liebe Mühe umsonst</i>	. . .	Leipzig, 1818
W S WALKER	<i>Shakespeare's Versification</i>	.	London, 1854
"	<i>Critical Examination of the Text, etc</i>		" 1860
A W WARD	<i>History of English Dramatic Literature</i>		" 1875
H WELLESLEY	<i>Stray Notes on the Text of Shakespeare</i>		" 1865
P WHALLEY	<i>Enquiry into the Learning of Shakespeare</i>		" 1748
R G WHITE	<i>Shakespeare's Scholar</i>		New York, 1854
"	<i>Studies in Shakespeare</i>		Boston, 1886
W WHITER	<i>Specimen of a Commentary on Shakespeare</i>		London, 1794
THOMAS WILSON	<i>Arte of Rhetorike</i>		" 1584
WILLIAM WINTER	<i>Prompter's Copy of Daly's Arrangement</i>		New York, 1891
RALPH WINWOOD	<i>Memorials of Affairs of State in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James</i>		London, 1725
CHARLES WORDSWORTH	<i>Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible</i>	.	" 1864

 DICTIONARIES

<i>Promptorium Parvulorum, etc</i> (ed Albert Way, 1865)	London, 1440
JEHAN PALSGRAUE <i>Lesclaircissement de la langue Francoyse, etc</i> (Reprint, 1852)	1530
T COOPER <i>Thesaurus Lingue Romanæ et Britannicæ, etc</i>	1573
J FLORIO <i>His firste Frutes</i>	1578
J BARET <i>An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, etc</i>	1580
CLAUDIUS HOLLYBAND <i>A Dictionarie French and English</i>	1593
J FLORIO <i>World of Wordes</i>	1598
R COTGRAVE <i>Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues</i>	1611
J FLORIO <i>Queen Anna's New World of Words, etc</i>	1611
M WITHALS <i>A Dictionarie in English and Latine, etc</i>	1616
JOHN MINSHEU <i>The Guide into Tongues</i>	1617
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INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
A = <i>he</i>	110	Artsman	221
A = <i>some</i>	228	As after <i>so</i> = <i>that</i>	71
Abate throw at Novum	281	As, a relative	68
Abhorrible	211	As = <i>for instance</i>	19
Absorption of final <i>t</i>	27, 227	As omitted after <i>so</i>	167
“ of <i>it</i>	65	Aspect, <i>accent of</i>	190
Accent, nearer the beginning	27	Assistants or assistance	226
“ shifted	13	Ath to the side	134
Achademes	13, 202	Attending star	184
Addressed	63, 241	Audacious	208, 241
Ad dungil	221	Ay	161
Adjectives as nouns	20	Ay, <i>pronunciation</i>	72
Affection = <i>affectation</i>	207, 268	Badges	304
Affections men at arms	192	Banded	232
Affects = <i>passions</i>	28	Bankerout	15
Again or agen	312	Bank's horse	45
Agony	313	Bargain, <i>selling a</i>	96
Ajax	287	Bate	13
<i>Alba, The Month's Mind</i> , etc	329	Bathurst, C, <i>Criticism</i>	359
Aleven	102	Beard, <i>pronunciation</i>	74
All hail, a quibble	264	Beautious, jealous, etc	60, 120, 156
All hid	168	Beauty or learning	195
All, <i>intensive use</i>	319	Beauty's crest	188
Allowed = <i>approved</i>	51, 275	Beg us	276
Alms-basket	214	Belike	61
Alone, alone	206, 229	Ben venuto	159
Anacoluthon	304	Berowne, <i>pronunciation</i>	1
And if	70	Beshrew, an <i>imprecation</i>	235
Angels vailing clouds	257	“ <i>pronunciation</i>	234
An if	251	Best for the worst	39
Animal	139	Be, with <i>plural</i>	318
Annothanize	120	Betune	205
Another day	125	Bias	152
Apology	228	Birdbolt	163
Apostrophas	153	Blind harper's song	267
Apple of her eye, laugh upon the	274	Blows his nail	318
Argument, hold	167	Bold of	58
“ = <i>proof</i>	53	Bombast	307
Armado, <i>us spelling</i>	3, 133	Bow hand, wide o' the	132
“ <i>John Lyly as</i>	8		

	PAGE		PAGE
Bowl, <i>pronunciation</i>	132, 319	Cog	251
Boyet, <i>pronunciation</i>	3	Coleridge, <i>on the Play</i>	11
Brac, <i>on rhyme</i>	24	Collier, <i>on the Date</i>	331
Branch	14	“ <i>on Source of Plot</i>	342
Brandes, <i>Criticism</i>	371	“ MS supplies a line	134
Brawl, <i>Arbeau's description of</i>	83	Colourable colours	159
Break up, <i>in carving</i>	117	Colours	107
Brooch	289	Colt	89
Brown, C A, <i>Criticism</i>	357	Common sense	17
Buck of the first head	138	Common though several	76
Butshaft	53	Competitors = associates	63
Button-hole lower	295	Complement	158
By	241	Complements = accomplishments	30, 86
By = about	175	Complete, <i>accent of</i>	27
By yea and nay	17	Complexion	47
		Con	241
Call'd	137	Conceit, <i>pronunciation</i>	267
Campbell, <i>Criticism</i>	358	Concolinel	81
Can for gan	171	Confident, <i>used adverbially</i>	24
Canary, <i>description of</i>	85	Confusion of titles	32
Candle or caudle	177	“ of final <i>d</i> and <i>e</i>	69
Capable	146	“ of <i>f</i> and long <i>s</i>	72
Capon - a letter	118	“ of <i>Ped</i> and <i>Hol</i>	225
Captivate	98	Consent	272
Cap, tooth drawer's	290	Consonant	218
Careere	275	Consort	71
Caro, <i>on Source of Plot</i>	345	Contents dies in the zeal	278
Carnes it	101	Continuent = repository	128
Carve	260	Converse of breath	299
Caught and catched	238	Conversion of adjectives into sub-	
Cause, first and second	54	stantives	233
Celo	137	Cope, Walter, his letter	326
Certes	160	Cophetua	49, 120
Chalmers, <i>on the Date</i>	331	Coppice	111
Chapmen's	57	Corner cap	165
Charge-house	221	Corporal	169
Charge their breath	240	Corporal of his field	106
Chirra	214	Costard, <i>meaning of</i>	5, 92
Chuck	225, 293	Costume	377
Cittern-head	289	Cote or quote	169
Claw, <i>verb</i>	144	Couplement	281
Clean-timbered	291	Courthope, W J, <i>Criticism</i>	367
Clock, a German	107	“ <i>on the Date</i>	338
Clout	132	Court, <i>the meaning of</i>	64
Cloves, lemon stuck with	292	Coxcomb	168
Coate	80, 308	Crack	191
Cockle	206	Crest, Beauty's	188
Cockled	199	Crosses, <i>quibbles thereon</i>	43

	PAGE		PAGE
Cuckow-buds . .	316	Emured . .	98, 197
Curst .	115	Encounterers	239
Curtisie	223	Enfranchise . .	97
Curtsie	46, 250	Entire, <i>a trisyllable</i> . .	68
		Envious . .	22
Damosel	39	Epitaph . .	142
Dancing horse	45	Epythithes .	138
Dangerous	49	Ethical Dative	148
Daniel, P A, <i>on Duration of Ac-</i>		Even and e'en .	271
tion	377	Exchange for rags .	121
Day of wrong	298	Excrement	224
Dear, <i>puns on</i>	129, 308, 314	Exhale— <i>drawing up</i>	167
Dearest, <i>meaning of</i>	56	Extreme parts of time extremely	
Death's face in a ring	289	forms	301
Debt, <i>pronunciation</i>	210	Eye <i>vs</i> eyelid	85
Deep, <i>frequent use of</i> .	14		
Delaguar	281	Face, with what	51
Depart withal	69	Facile precor gellida, etc	148
Dick, some	273	Fadge	228
Dictisima	141	Fair, as adverb or substantive	67
Difference in copies of same date	96	Fair weather .	52
Digression	49	Faith <i>or</i> Of faith	174
Disgrace	12	Fancy	30
Disposed	80, 274	Farther <i>vs</i> faire	71
Disputes = <i>disputest</i>	220	Fast and loose	52, 96
Diuell, <i>monosyllable</i>	191	Fasting <i>or</i> lasting	172
Division of Acts	81	Fat paunches, etc	15
Domimical letter	234	Favour, <i>a quibble</i>	232
Do, omission before <i>not</i>	69	Festinatly	83
Double, my griefs are	303	Fierce	313
“ negatives	267	Fierly numbers	197
Douce, <i>on Source of Plot</i>	342	Figure, <i>in rhetoric</i>	220
Dowden, E, <i>Criticism</i>	361	Filed	208
Drake, <i>on the Date</i>	330	Finely put off	129
“ <i>on gaming</i>	44	Fire new	31
Dramatic dialogue, provincial	284	First and second cause	54
Drowsy with the harmony	200	Flapdragon	217
Dry = <i>stupid</i>	265	Flask	289
Duello	54	Flatter up	309
Duke <i>vs</i> King	32	Flea, <i>sup a</i>	295
Dumain, <i>origin of name</i>	2	Fleay, <i>on Shakespeare and Puritan-</i>	
Duration of Action	377	ism	6
Duty	158	Fleay, <i>on the Text</i>	324
Dyce, <i>on the Date</i>	383	“ <i>on the Date</i>	336
		Fleer	242
Egma	92	Florio, John	351
Elder, Judas hanged on	288	Fool, <i>as an epithet</i>	72
Ellipsis of <i>it</i> .	46	For = <i>for want of</i>	256

	PAGE		PAGE
For = <i>though</i>	290	Halliwell-Phillipps, <i>Criticism</i>	363
Forbid	18	Ha's = <i>has</i>	231
Force = <i>not hesitate</i>	271	Hat to a half-penny	285
French brawl	83	Hay, <i>the dance</i>	229
" crown	101	Hazlitt, <i>Criticism</i>	357
Friend = <i>lover</i>	267	He, <i>emphatic repetition</i>	160
From = <i>apart from, away from</i>	98	Head of theft	198
From the Park	205	Hearing <i>vs</i> laughing	34
Fructue	140	Hedge priest	281
Furnivall, <i>on the Text</i> . . .	323	Heraud, <i>Criticism</i>	360
" <i>on the Date</i>	334	Here by	51
" <i>Criticism</i>	363	Heresy in fair	113
Gallowes, <i>an epithet</i>	231	Hertzberg, <i>on the Date</i>	330
Gardens of the Hesperides	199	" <i>on Source of Plot</i>	342
Gardon	102	Hesperides	199
Genée, <i>his version</i>	298	High hope for a low heaven	33
Gentility <i>vs</i> Garrulity	26	Hit it	130
German clock	107	Hobby horse	88
Gervinus, <i>Criticism</i>	369	Hold argument	167
Get the sun of	204	Holofernes = Florio	4
Gigge	177	Holofernes = Hunt, Jackson, Mulcas-	
Gildon, <i>on the Play</i>	327	ter	5
Gilt nutmeg	292	Honest plain words	304
Glass	112	Honorably	272
Glozes	205	Honorable <i>abundantia</i>	215
Gnat	176	Horn book	217
God a mercy, penny	88	Horns	129
" dig-you den	116	Horribilicribrifax	381
" give thee joy	272	How = <i>ho</i> !	234
Godfather	21	Hugo, F V , <i>Criticism</i>	371
Goodlet, <i>on Source of Plot</i>	350	Humble tongue	299
Goodman, <i>a title</i>	228	Humility <i>or</i> humanity	202
Good my glass	112	Humorous	103
" knave	101	Humours	86
Green geese	21, 168	Hunter, <i>on the Date</i>	330
" wit	47	" <i>on Source of Plot</i>	342
Griefs are double	303	I = <i>eye</i>	175
Groan	162	If love make me forsworn	151
Guards = <i>facings</i>	166	Illustrate, <i>adjective</i>	120
Guelded = <i>enfeebled</i>	69	Imp	42
" knave	101	In = <i>on</i>	92
" wit	47	In = <i>into</i>	191
Hackney	89	Incision	170
Ha, ha = <i>hey</i> ?	90	Inconie	99, 133
Hail, <i>a quibble</i>	264	Incounters	239
Hair, <i>usurping</i>	190	Indubitate	120
Hallam, <i>Criticism</i>	358	Infame	211
Halliwell, <i>on the Date</i>	335		

	PAGE		PAGE
Infamounise . .	294	Liking = <i>plump</i> . . .	254
Ingenious, <i>spelling</i> .	90	Liver vein . . .	168
Ingenuous . .	146	Lloyd, <i>Criticism</i> . .	359
Ingenuous = <i>ingenious</i>	43	Locality of the Play . .	11
Inherent . .	112	Longaville, <i>pronunciation</i>	2
Inkle . .	101	Long of	67
Instant . .	309	Loose, his very . .	302
Intellect, <i>of a letter</i>	156	Lord have mercy on us	270
Invention imitative	154	Lord's tokens .	270
It, <i>ellipsis of</i> . .	46	Love-feat .	243
Jack hath not Gill	315	Love's Lab Lost, <i>meaning</i> . . .	9
Jaques, <i>pronunciation</i>	60	“ “ <i>spelling</i>	10
Jerks . .	154	Love speaks, the voice of all, etc	200
Jest's prosperity	314	Lyly, John	348
Jew . .	99	Macard for <i>Mercade</i> .	3
Jig . .	84	Machabeus, <i>pronunciation</i> .	291
“ = <i>music</i>	177	Madam, <i>pronunciation</i>	239
Joan vs Love . .	179	Madman . .	263
Judas, <i>hanged on Elder-tree</i>	288	Magnificent . . .	33, 104
Keel . .	318	Make mar . . .	181
Keep = <i>occupy</i>	197	Male, in the . . .	92
Kersey noes . .	269	Mallicholy . . .	161
King and the beggar .	49	Malmsey . . .	251
“ Pippin . .	130	Malone, <i>on the Date</i>	328
Kingly poor . .	255	Manager vs armiger . .	55
Knight, <i>on the Text</i>	323	Manner, with the . .	35
“ <i>on the Date</i>	331	Mantuan . . .	150
Knotted gardens . .	37	Market . .	97
La, and Lo . .	269	Matched . .	61
Lady-smocks . .	316	McClumpha, <i>on Sonnets and Date</i>	339
Lambswool . .	137, 319	Me = <i>for me, by my advice</i>	19
Land = <i>lawn</i> . .	259	Me, <i>ethical dative</i> . .	148
I andmann, <i>on Lyly</i>	348	Mean, <i>in music</i> . .	262
Laugh upon the apple of her eye	274	Measure, <i>a dance</i>	248
Lec, <i>on the Date</i>	338	Mellowing . .	145
“ <i>on Source of Plot</i>	346	Men, like men . .	178
Lemon stuck with cloves	292	Mercy . .	114
Lenvoy . .	92	Mere, <i>in derivative sense</i>	28
Letter, the = <i>alliteration</i> .	143	Merry days of desolation	53
Libbard's head on knee	285	Mess . .	182, 265
Iberall . .	299	Message vs messenger	89
Lie = <i>reside</i> . .	27	Mete = <i>to measure</i>	132
Light beguile . .	19	Metheglin . .	251
“ <i>puns on</i>	74, 232	Mézières, <i>Criticism</i>	375
Like of . .	23, 175	Minnow, base . .	37
		Minstrelsy . .	31
		Misbecomed . .	306

	PAGE		PAGE
Monarcho .	123	Paedantius	356
Montégut, <i>Criticism</i>	374	Painful	58
More sacks to the mill .	168	Painted cloth	286
Mortified	15	Pap, <i>pronunciation</i> . .	163
Most rude <i>vs</i> moist eyed	91	Papers, wearing	165
Moth, <i>pronunciation</i>	5	Parley	243
Mounting mind .	110	Parrator	106
Much = <i>an ordinary adjective</i>	58	Pass = <i>surpass</i> .	227
Murderer, play the	111	Passado .	54
Muscovites	243, 254	Passionate	81
Mutton	40	Passion's solemn tears	242
		Past cure past care and its analogues	232
Nathaniel = <i>religious name</i>	4	Patch .	140
Neighbour, <i>pronunciation</i>	211, 320	Pater, <i>Criticism</i> . . .	364
Neither, plural pronoun .	68	Pathetical	48, 135
Neither of either	272	Peale	217
Nemean, <i>its accent</i>	122	Pearst = <i>pierced</i>	143, 147
New fangled .	22	Penny of observation	87
Night of dew	163	Pensals	233
Nine worthies	225, 282	Penthouse	85
No point .	72, 256	Peregrinat	209
North, <i>used contemptuously</i>	295	Perfect one man .	277
Novum, throw at .	281	Perjure = <i>perjurer</i>	164
Numbers ratified	154	Person = <i>parson</i>	146, 148
Nutmeg, gilt	292	Pertaunt like	237
		Phantasime .	123, 210
O, <i>its frequency, and as part of</i>		Picked	209
Bero	75, 191, 192	Placket	106
O, <i>with a circumflex</i>	38	Play the murderer	111
O Lord sir .	42, 275	Plea = <i>suit</i>	57
O'er parted	287	Please it you	252, 259
O'er-shot .	175	Plume of feathers .	123
Of <i>after</i> like .	23	Point devise	210
Of all hands	183	" no	72, 256
Of = <i>during</i>	16	Poisons <i>vs</i> prisons	194
Of = <i>resulting from</i>	58	Polusion .	142
Of piercing	147	Pomwater .	137
Omission of <i>do</i> before <i>not</i>	69	Pox of that jest	234
" of a line	242, 272	Prayfull	143
" of article	318	Prepositional phrase = <i>preposition</i>	230
One her hairs	174	Present <i>vs</i> peasant	181
" <i>pronunciation</i>	147	Price, <i>Criticism</i>	366
Opinion	207, 208	" <i>Word-Play and Puns</i>	375
Ortagraphie	210	Pricke	131
Outward part	115	Pricket .	138
Owe = <i>own</i>	57	Prick out	282
Owl, <i>as a rhyme</i>	132	Primater = <i>pria mater</i> .	145
		Print, in	103

	PAGE		PAGE
Priscian	212	Scott, Sir Walter, <i>on Armado</i> .	41
Proceeded	21	Scurrility	143
Prodigal	57	Seely	218
Provincial dramatic dialogue	284	Self-sovereignty	115
Pruning = <i>preening</i>	180	Selling a bargain	96
Purblind	104	Sensibly	97
Push-pin	177	Sequell	99
		Several	76
Qualm, <i>pronunciation</i>	256	Serve, <i>pronunciation</i>	118
Quarto, lines in	95	Service	312
Queen Guinevere	130	Sheeps, <i>pronunciation</i>	76
Qui bene dormit, etc	16	Shifting accent	13
Quillets	192	Shooter <i>and</i> suitor	126
Quote <i>or</i> cote	169	Shop <i>vs</i> slop	166
		Shrewd	231
Racked	311	Shrowes	235
Rather, Staunton's interpretation	90	Sibilants with genitive inflection	116
Ratified, numbers	154	Signeur	42
Rational hind	50	Significant	99
Remember thy courtesie	223	Signior Junio	104
Remuneration	102	Silent in their words	53
Remuration	100	Singled	221
Repair = <i>re-couple</i>	257	Sir = <i>Dominus</i>	138
Repast = <i>repasted</i>	159	Sirra	97, 214
Repetition of certain lines	193	Sirs	183
Repetitions, verbal	29	Sit down, sorrow	40
Respects, than these are our	307	Sit out	24
Revolutions	144	Sneaping	22
Ripe, <i>compounded with verbs</i>	255	Snip snap	220
Roes, <i>its scanson</i>	259	Snuff, in	232
Rosaline, <i>pronunciation</i>	6	So	244
Rosaline <i>vs</i> Catherine	66, 73	So, <i>omitted before that</i>	171, 231
Rub, <i>in bowling</i>	133	Solemnized, <i>accent</i>	60
		Sonnet <i>vs</i> sonneteer	55
S, final, <i>interpolated and omitted</i>	225, 299	Soon, <i>Dr Johnson's rhyme to</i>	91
S, substituted for <i>st</i> in second person		Sorell	144
singular of verb	220	Sorted	38
S, third person plural in	302	Soule <i>vs</i> foole	72
Salve	94	Sound = <i>swoon</i>	267
Sanguis in blood	137	Southwell, <i>St Peter's Complaint</i>	326
Sarrazin, <i>on Date</i>	335	Sowed cockle	206
<i>" Criticism</i>	367	Sowla	136
Saturday	111	Spirit, <i>pronunciation</i>	189, 247
Saucers	170	Spirits, <i>in the arteries</i>	195
Saw	319	Spleen	242
Scene of the Play	11	<i>" = mirth</i>	94
School of night	186	Sqmer	274
		Stabbed = <i>stitch in the side</i>	239

	PAGE		PAGE
Stage direction <i>vs</i> Collier's MS	162	Thin bellie doublet . . .	86
“ directions, character of	162	This, <i>used absolutely</i> . .	291
Stand, <i>substantive</i> . . .	111	Thou canst not hit it	130
Star, attending	184	Thrasonical	208
State = <i>standing</i> . .	180	Three-piled	268
Statute caps	256	Thump	91, 163
“ of 3 Jac I	260	Thy, <i>confusion with the</i>	36
Statutes, <i>wrongly used</i>	14	Tieck, <i>Der Dichter und sein Freund</i>	331
Staunton, <i>on the Date</i>	332	Timbered, clean	291
Stay mocking (<i>Daniel's emenda-</i> <i>tion</i>)	245	Tired horse	154
Steevens, <i>on Source of Plot</i>	342	Titles, confusion of	32
Stile, <i>puns on</i> . . .	34, 123	Tittles	122
Still	203	To = <i>in comparison with</i>	62
Stokes, <i>on the Date</i> . .	335	To, <i>omission of</i> . . .	17
Stoope	170	Tofte <i>Alba The Month's Mind</i> , etc	329
Strachey, <i>Criticism</i>	367	Tooth drawer's cap	290
Strains	305	Too too	280
Straying <i>vs</i> strange . . .	305	To't	245
Strooken	184	Transposition of Article	18
Students, The	378	“ of possessive adject-	
Subjunctive, as an imperative .	71	tives	46
“ after <i>so that</i>	171	Transposition (good my glass, etc)	112
“ implying futurity	172	Trencher knight	273
Sue, <i>pronunciation</i> . . .	110	Trip and go	158
Suggest = <i>tempt</i> . . .	306	Triple negatives . . .	267
Suggestions = <i>temptations</i> .	28	Triumvir	165
Suit service	256	Trueman	181
Suite	312	Troyan	291, 294
Suitor, <i>pronunciation</i> . .	126	Tumbler's hoop	107
Sun, to get the	204	Turn sonnet	55
Swear, <i>pronunciation</i>	118	Twelvemonth and a day	312
Swinburne, <i>Criticism</i>	363	Tyburn	165
Sworne <i>vs</i> swore	24	Ulnci, <i>Criticism</i> . . .	368
Tables = <i>backgammon</i> . .	262	Unconfirmed	139
Talent = <i>talon</i>	144	Unpeopled <i>vs</i> unpeeled	63
Tawny	31	Unseeming	70
Teen	176	Up, <i>intensive</i>	309
Tell = <i>number</i>	58	Usurping hair	190
Than these are our respects	307	Ut re sol, etc	151
Tharborough	32	Vailing clouds, angels	257
That = <i>relative preceded by preposi-</i> <i>tion</i>	115	Valour <i>vs</i> savour	199
That = <i>when</i>	245	Variations in copies of F ₁	100, 127
“ <i>purely conjunctional use</i> . .	309	Vassal	37, 120
Them men of note	86	Veale, quoth the Dutchman	253
The which	68	Velvet brow	110
		Venetia, Venetia . . .	150

	PAGE		PAGE
Venew	219	Which if = <i>qui st</i> . .	306
Ventricle of memory	145	“ the	68
Verbal repetitions .	29	White, <i>on the Date</i> .	332
Vessel, the weaker	38	Whitely wanton . . .	108
Via	228, 242	Whiter, <i>on similes drawn from the stage</i> . . .	33
Videlisset	121	Whiter, <i>on comparison of a lover to a book</i>	79
Vir sapis, etc	146	Who = <i>whom</i>	30, 57
Vnum cita	220	Wide o' th' bow hand	132
Voice of all the gods	200	Wight	31
Voluble	91	Will, <i>play on the name</i>	65
		Wilson's imaginary letter	119
Wakes	260	Wimpled	104
Wanton, whitely	108	Winter, <i>on the Date</i>	337
Warburton <i>on Florio</i> .	351	Wit = <i>withe</i>	47
Ward	99	Withal, depart	69
Ward, A W, <i>on the Date</i>	337	With ourselves	196
Ware = <i>beware</i>	233	Wit old	220
Wassels	260	Woodecock	168
Water, <i>pronunciation</i>	249	Woolward	296
Wax, <i>a quibble</i>	231	Word <i>vs</i> wood	185
Wearing papers	165	“ that loves all men	203
Weeds = <i>garments</i>	309	World's debate	31
Week, in by th'	236	World without end hour	308
Welkin	91	Would = <i>wish</i>	60
Were best	247	Wrought	141
Wer't	263	You <i>and</i> ye	222
Whales bone	262	Zany	272
When = <i>whereas</i>	13	Zenelophon .	120
When hart	115		
Where = <i>whereas</i>	65		
Whereuntil	276		

